

-I do not wish to grant this order until the necessities have been heard.

Notary in Solano.—The weight of the evidence was

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
MISSING Judge Davis; Judge Brady and Joseph
vs. Schmitt et al.—Order reversed. Order en-
 directed in opinion. Neither party to have
 any say against the other. Order of ap-
 peal stands on day's notice. Opinion by
 Judge Davis.
MISSING Judge Davis, Judge Brady and
disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.
vs. Dargatz.—Judgment reversed; all proceedings
 in this case are to be set aside. Judge
 the court shall declare the rights of the parties.
 appeal to applicant. Opinion by Judge Joseph.
vs. Dargatz.—Order reversed. Order of
 disbursements of appeal. Opinion by Judge
 at Disposal.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Moller vs. Muller.—Order modified as directed in opinion, without costs. Order to be settled by Judge Brady.
Opinion by Judge Brady.

[illegible]

Proceedings Reserved.—The People ex rel. Royal vs. Board of Fire Commissioners; The People ex rel. Ter-

Board of Pines Commissioners; The People ex
vs. Board of Pines Commissioners.
The People vs. Weidrod—Proceedings
remotely of prisoner restored to the Warden
and the Board of Pines Commissioners. The
for trial unless bail be given. Opinion by
Judge Davis and Judge Brady.

By Presiding Judge Judge Judge
vs. The People—Judgment affirmed.
by Judge Ingalls.
Motion denied; judgment ordered
ndant, or verdict with costs. Opinion by
Judge Davis.

ndant—Order reversed, without costs,
by Judge Ingalls.

vs. The Work—Judgment affirmed, with costs,
by Judge Ingalls.

vs. Currier—Order affirmed. Opinion by Judge
Davis.

vs. et al. Rindoul—Order affirmed, with costs,
by Judge Brady.

Newell, etc., vs. Nichol et al.—Judgment affirmed. Costs of appeal on both sides to be paid out of the fund. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

[illegible]

By Judge Van Vorst.
Wield vs. Strong.—Bill of exceptions and amendments
settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Spier.
re Zellinger, etc.—Motion denied. And stay of process made *ex parte*.—Order setting aside.
re Huggins, etc.—Findings settled.
re Huggins.—Order of reference to C. E. S. Smith.
re De Comman.—Order vacating order to *ex parte* discharge. The Complainant to pay costs.
re Goldsmith.—Reference ordered.
re Kelly.—Order to correct judgment. \$100 costs.
re Hutton.—Order of reference to C. E. S. Smith. Order concerning status granted.
re Randall.—Proposed case and amendments.
re Wether.—Order for publication.
re Brown.—Writ of Habeas Corpus.
re Hunt vs. *Neerand* et al. Order appointing Wright Receiver, *etc.*
By Judge Jackson.
re A. A. Barker.—Order denying motion for

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
By Judge J. F. Daly.

vs. Elira.—Bank defective.
vs. Keller.—Limited divorce granted.
vs. Sedler.—Order reversed. Judgment granted.
vs. Jocko.
vs. Friedman.—Bank defective.
vs. Master of Elora.—Application granted.
vs. York and Harlem Railroad Company vs. Mullin.—
 to advance cause granted.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Sinnott.
vs. St. James.—Defendant will be opened and cause
 to be put on calendar on payment of \$200 costs.
vs. Ferry.—Order reversed; an affidavit before a
 magistrate granted.
vs. Fleck.—Felix V. B. Kennedy, Esq., appointed
 counsel.

vs. Crosby.—Motion granted, defendant opened, and
 down for trial at Chambers, on Feb. 1, 1878, as
 on payment of \$50 costs.
vs. Charles W. Vane.—Judge Voge: Sweet *vs. Strie-*
Leban and *Moss*; *vs. Lores*; *vs. Lores*; The Providence and

Cameron; Marrin va. Devlin; Gelderner va. Murphy;
Hilsey va. Jewell; Tones va. Decker; Walte va. Her-
nan; Walte va. Raper; Van Duzer va. Endericks;

[illegible]

Collins, Jr., vs. Parrish.—Motion granted and order

moving third party to pay over money.
See **Third-Party *Alter.***
23. Shock—Case settled and filed.
APRINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
By Judge Madden.
24. Robins v. Gilbert v. Gramack.—*See* memo
 ed with the Clerk.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Judge—
 85, 96, 111, 172, 212, 252, 270, 278, 282, 284,
 302, 305.
SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
 not until Feb. 13.

Short Causes—Nos. 3727, 2247, 2517, 2518, 1925,

1898, 1918, 1948, 1978.
 SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
 ended for the term.
 SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
 Held by Yes. Street, J.
 Cases—No. 2808, 2851, 2767, 2865, 2890,
 28, 2970, 2931, 2940.
 SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
 calendar.
 COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.
 calendar.
 IN COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND III.
 calendar.
 in Court. Special Term: Superior Court, Gen-
 eral Term: Superior Court Trial Term, Parts I. II. and
 Common Pleas, General Term: Common Pleas,
 Trial Term, Parts I. and II. and Marine Court, Trial
 Term.

Held by Sutherland, J.
Lower Shulman, Isaac Edouard, false pretenses, (cont.)

LIST OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Eldership.

John Mack, Henry King, mayhem.	John Mack, Henry King, mayhem.
Michael Durdall, grand larceny.	Michael Durdall, grand larceny.
Joseph Hovan, grand larceny.	Joseph Hovan, grand larceny.
James Clinton, grand larceny.	James Clinton, grand larceny.
William Ernest, Solomon Leachman, grand larceny, James Graham, witness.	William Ernest, Solomon Leachman, grand larceny, James Graham, witness.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Dead Secret.—Mr. George Clark, Mr. James Lewis, Mrs. Katherine Rogers, Miss Annie Edmondson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Fool's Revenge.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheeler, Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—School.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. E. J. Montrose, Miss Edna Gordon.

BRONX SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case.—Mr. C. F. Cochran, Mr. Farnella, Mrs. Agnes Ross.

PARK THEATRE.—Rings.—Mr. John T. Raymond, Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Miss Minnie Palmer.

EAGLE THEATRE.—The Lyons Mail.—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. J. C. Hall, Miss Jennie Carroll.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Duke's Motto.—Mr. A. P. Placer, Miss Nina Varian.

FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—Pantomime and Circus.—Mr. Robert Haller, Miss Helen.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.—Mozart, Don Quixote, and Comedians.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Bismarck and Nemo Comedians.—Messrs. Harrison and Hart.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Pocahontas Snow—Lecture.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Wonderful Fishes.—Bureau—Automaton Chess Players.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Lecture.—"Vanished Life in Eastern Europe"—Mr. George Kennan.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Statuary.—Cottrell—Carrington Collection.

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The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day in the Middle Atlantic States cloudy and rainy followed by clearing weather, north-east backing to westerly winds, barometer to lower temperature, and rising barometer.

The extent to which Louisiana has been "concentrated" is daily becoming more apparent. The indictment of the members of the Returning Board appears to have whetted the appetite of the unreconciled Democrats who control the administration of justice in New-Orleans for more "conspirators." The persistent rumors that it was intended to present for indictment Secretary SHERMAN and Mr. STOUTON are taking positive shape, as will be seen by a reference to our Washington dispatches of to-day. It seems that these gentlemen are credited with being "accomplices" in the crimes against the State and nation of which every good Democrat believes J. MADISON WELLS and his associates to have been guilty, and it is assumed that the trial of Gen. ANDERSON will elicit evidence to strengthen the charges against Messrs. SHERMAN and STOUTON, and secure the desired action upon them by a Grand Jury. There has always been a very decided infusion of the *bona fide* element in Louisiana politics, and nobody would be surprised to hear of the indictment in that State even of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Minister to Russia.

Another shipwreck, entailing great loss of life, is reported from the dangerous coast of North Carolina. The steamer *Metropole*, bound from Philadelphia to Para, Brazil, was driven ashore last night in the heavy south-east gale which prevailed. In this case the vessel seemed to have been driven ashore by the sheer force of the gale, when she bilged and went to pieces in comparatively shallow water. Out of a total company of 248 persons, only 50 are known to have escaped alive to the shore. This frightful disaster took place on Currituck beach, about 20 miles north of the spot on which the *Huron* was wrecked; and, as on that occasion, no assistance from life-saving stations or dwellers along the shore reached the drowning men in season to help them. Possibly, out of these two great disasters, in which so many lives are lost, there may be drawn some lesson which shall prevent the shore from being continuously strewn with wrecks and sailors' graves.

The mob of the London streets, like the "gents" who attend the music halls, and the "gentlemen" who frequent the clubs, is all for war. Mr. OLLIVER did not challenge Germany with a lighter heart than the English Dockmen cheer on the beginnings of a conflict which would be the most sanguinary and reckless one of modern times. The half-treasoned prejudice against Russia which is so loudly asserting itself in England was ably rebuked in the House of Commons last night by Messrs. FORSTER and BRIGGS, and Mr. CROSS, the Home Secretary, felt constrained to outline the Ministerial programme with more studious moderation than has been recently exhibited by some of his colleagues. But when even Lord DERBY has accepted the conclusion that Great Britain must appear in the coming conference in an attitude of menace, it is tolerably clear that the chances of defeating the Government on its demand for a supplementary credit are exceedingly meagre. The steady advance of the Russians, coupled with their persistent avoidance of any agreement on the preliminaries of peace,

will give the English Cabinet a victory even if they abstained from either explanation or defense of their policy.

Mr. GEORGE W. MORTON, the last survivor of the old Excise Board, has been removed by the Governor. Commissioner MORTON was charged with malfeasance and negligence in office, and the Governor finds the charge of negligence well founded. He has apparently hesitated to convict MORTON of malfeasance, so as to leave the question of the responsibility of the Board for the thefts of one of its members entirely untouched. The liquor-dealers whose money has been carried off by OWEN MURPHY will apparently find some difficulty in selecting the party liable to be sued for its recovery. Messrs. MORTON and PATTERSON may consider themselves fortunate if they fail to secure the honor of being made defendants to a bewildering variety of suits on the part of the despoiled liquor-dealers. For the present Mr. MORTON will be at liberty to give his undivided attention to his important duties in connection with Tammany Hall, in the discharge of which he is not likely to be charged with negligence or incapacity. Tammany has still on hand a goodly store of similar material to fill City offices withal.

Tammany Hall showed its hand yesterday in the State Senate in the introduction of two bills intended to head off the Assembly bills which deal with the offices of Coroner and Commissioner of Jurors. Mr. KELLY is willing, it appears, to cut the salary of the Commissioner of Jurors down to \$5,000, if he can only have the office preserved. It may be remembered that Mr. KELLY formally resolved last Fall that \$8,000 a year was quite enough for his friend DONALD, and that this sum appeared in the "preliminary" estimates of the Board of Apportionment. That was before the election, when it was found necessary to throw a little dust in the public eye. Pending the preparation of the final estimates, Mr. KELLY obtained from the Corporation Counsel an opinion setting forth what he knew perfectly well before that the salary of the Commissioner of Jurors could only be reached by legislation, and the original \$15,000 was accordingly restored. The bills which he has introduced in the Senate are not likely to be heard of again, but the tactics which prompted them ought to cause the Legislature to regard with peculiar suspicion any proposals of "reform" emanating from Tammany Hall. The "Financial bill," which has been introduced with so much parade, is merely a part of the same scheme to draw the fire of the adversaries of an organization which is practically the only obstacle to a radical reformation of the administration of the affairs of this City.

PRACTICAL TARIFF REFORM.

Mr. WOOD and his committee are attempting too much. They have assumed, apparently, that the dissatisfaction felt by traders and the public in regard to the present tariff is sufficiently strong to justify an effort to change it altogether. Acting upon this hypothesis, they have given to the country the first draft of a measure so sweeping that its immediate effect is to alarm business men, and to excite antagonism in quarters sincerely desirous of promoting tariff reform. The general condition of industries and trade in part explains this feeling. Under the most favorable conditions the promulgation of a new tariff is a formidable matter. It upsets business calculations as well as values. At present, both are already seriously unsettled. We were just beginning to recover from the effects of prolonged depression and distrust when the silver question acquired the prominence it possesses. How disastrously the discussion growing out of it, and the pending legislation in reference to it, have operated, every merchant in this City knows. The ground gained has been to a large extent lost, and the re-establishment of confidence has been rendered more remote than ever. The foundations of credit are shaken, and however the issue before Congress may for the time be determined, disturbing forces will remain that cannot soon be overcome. Surely these difficulties are more than enough for manufacturers and traders, whose resources were all but exhausted before the financial trouble arose. The Ways and Means Committee, however, proposes to inflict upon them needless causes of doubt and alarm. To the considerations connected with currency and credit are now added considerations relating to the Customs duties. For months to come our importers and manufacturers are to be in suspense, their transactions are to be more or less speculative, and their chances of profit more uncertain than now.

It is admitted that the bill as published will undergo material changes in the committee before its presentation to Congress. The admission is the best possible reason for a cautiousness which the committee has not exercised. A bill that is too unfinished for legislative action is not fit for publication, since the only object of it is to produce a general unsettlement of business without any guarantee that the changes attempted will be as now proposed. Persons most disposed to interpret in a friendly spirit a measure so comprehensive concede its crudities and inconsistencies. The general ideas which are supposed to have been acted upon in preparing it are undoubtedly sound. The reduction of the articles enumerated for taxation, from 2,000 to 500, the rejection of the compound or cumulative principle, the substitution as far as possible of specific for ad valorem duties, and the enlargement of the free list, are all good points. They are the points to be kept in view at every stage of the work of tariff reform. The execution of the plan, however, is vastly inferior to the design. Influential business men, whose first impressions respecting the measure are reported in other columns, furnish many illustrations of this fact. Some of the reductions in dry goods, for example, are shown to be delusive; ad valorem duties are retained where specific duties would be practicable; and incentives to smuggling and undervaluations are allowed to remain in operation. A leading man in the sugar trade suggests that the changes proposed are in the interest of Louisiana rather than of reform, and further shows that the classification of sugars, instead of being simplified, will be more complicated.

than at present. Similar criticisms come from other important branches of trade. Opinions differ, of course, in relation to the effect of particular provisions, but the prevailing feeling is evidently adverse to much of the work of the sub-committee, and also to any attempt at comprehensive legislation on the subject at this time. Mr. J. S. MOORE, who is both a competent and friendly critic, supplies other illustrations of the imperfect manner in which the authors of the bill have applied their own theory.

If the objections entertained applied only to the details of the bill, there might seem to be some hope of rectification. Even from this point of view the promise far exceeds the possibility of performance. However industrious Mr. WOOD and his colleagues cannot efficiently cover the ground they have marked out. They have undertaken to legislate for every industrial and mercantile interest in the country, and almost every interest deserves more careful consideration than has been accorded to it. To attempt the enactment of a new tariff is not an easy task, even when the preliminary inquiries have been exhaustive, and public opinion is ripe for action. Neither of these conditions exists now. The opinions hastily gathered by our reporters yesterday are conclusive as to the absence of complete information on the part of the committee, and as to the general unwillingness to enter upon radical changes in the tariff. This disposition to set aside the present tariff, suddenly and entirely, does not arise from sympathy with its objects or approval of its working. The protective principle, as a principle, is virtually dead, and whatever power monopolies may still have in Congress, in the country they are destitute of the only support that can save them. It is not in their behalf that we deprecate the extreme course which Mr. WOOD and the committee have pursued. We are persuaded, indeed, that the sinister interests whose hostility to reform will see in this bill an assurance of immunity for some time. Its sweeping nature repels influential support which a more modest and more carefully-considered measure would attract; and the miscellaneous business public are too anxious and harassed in connection with other affairs to respond heartily to an appeal for tariff reform.

The feasible plan, and that which we have hoped to see Mr. WOOD adopt, is to limit amendment in the first instance to a few leading articles, and to additions to the free list. The cost for collection might be reduced by abolishing duties on articles which now yield very little, and the manufacturing industries might be stimulated by the free admission of raw materials. The results might not be showy, but they would be substantial, and they would strengthen subsequent and more thorough efforts. For the purposes of revenue, the imposition of the tea and coffee duties would accomplish all that is required. The cultivation of reciprocal commercial and tariff regulations might be added with little risk of strengthening the opposition. A measure of such proportions might not satisfy Mr. WOOD's ambition, but it would carry with it a probability of success which he cannot hope to achieve with the present bill.

"BRITISH INTERESTS."

The "British interests," of which so much is said by the Tory orators in Parliament at present, are obviously much less involved in the terms of the treaty thus far published than in those of which we hear nothing. When the panic or passion has passed by in England, it will be seen that CONDEN'S view is the correct one—that is, that even the possession of Constantinople by the Russians would no more threaten British supremacy or British trade in the Mediterranean than the possession of Marseilles now by the French; that this city and harbor would only become a port from which privateers or ships-of-war could sail to out of British commerce, just as French cruisers in a war between Great Britain and France could sail from Toulon or Marseilles. It would merely be another harbor to blockade by the British, and one much easier closed than many now in the possession of various powers. It is doubtful if any more ships could be built at Constantinople than at Odessa or Sebastopol.

Its possession by the Russians might, indeed, enable them to convert the Black Sea into a Russian lake. But this, though convenient to Russia, would not necessarily injure "British interests." Commerce with a Muscovite City of the Golden Horn would probably be greater than with a Turkish, though, perhaps, loaded with higher protective duties. The trade in Russian products from the Black Sea must be as active as ever. It is true that the possession of the Ottoman capital by the Muscovites would render them an important naval power, with easy access to other seas. This would be equally true if the Dardanelles were opened to all nations. But surely it is not a "British interest" to dwarf every power that aspires to be a naval power. It certainly is not a commercial interest, for the larger the commerce of another nation the better customer should she be for the British trade.

The great and absorbing British interest is, of course, the connection with India. But the Golden Horn is more than a thousand miles from the Bosphorus Russian, the British could guard the canal just as easily as now. The real dangers to Great Britain from this victory and new treaty of the Czar—though they are remote from the moral effects on Asia and upon India. We hear nothing of the terms of the treaty in regard to Asia; but there can be little doubt that Russia will claim a large portion of Armenia, perhaps as far as Erzerum, including Kars and districts governing the whole transit from Persia to the Turkish capital. She will probably, also, obtain possession of Batoum and the coasts of the Caspian territory. In this important region the Ottomans are only one of many races, and the Armenians and even the Kurds would probably prefer the Muscovite to the Turkish rule. With such a position on the flank of Persia, Russia could at will control the future land connection with India, through the Valley of the Euphrates. But this is a railroad far in the distance, and not likely to be built for generations by any power that at present has interest in it. Then, as for a march to

India from the Caspian, by Persia and Afghanistan, it would be like a march to California from Lake Michigan, without a railroad. Such an invasion would not probably be heard of, in this century. The line of Russian approach must be still, as it has been, from the Oxus and the subdued Khanates; and experience shows that this can never be formidable. It is doubtful if all the resources of Russia could enable Gen. KAVRAN to feed and transport 70,000 men in that difficult region.

Where, however, British interests are really threatened will be among the Oriental tribes who are awed by this great victory of the Czar over the Sultan. The British dominion in India is essentially a moral one. A few thousand Europeans hold hundreds of millions of Asiatics under their rule. When the impression spreads through the minds of all the border tribes—the Afghans, the wild borderers, and then the peoples of India, that a new power has risen in Asia, the "White Czar," who has overthrown the great defender of the faith of the Prophet, and who will soon sweep over the mountains to drive their rulers to the sea, then a shock will be given to the British Empire in India which may, indeed, be formidable to England as an imperial power. But it is difficult to see how any measure of the present administration can check or prevent this influence.

MR. BONNE'S MILLENNIUM.

A gentleman who bears the somewhat unusual name of BONNE has lately been elected to the California Senate from Alameda County. He was the Working Men's candidate, and his election was the occasion for a great jubilee, during which the news of the acquittal of KEARNEY and WELLOCK, arrested and tried in San Francisco for inciting a mob, was received with tremendous cheering. Alameda County embraces a considerable agricultural district of the State, and, excepting the City of Oakland, it has no considerable town or city in its limits. There would appear to be no special call for a Working Men's ticket in such a community; but as Oakland is really a large suburb of San Francisco, the agitators of that city were able to take possession of enough political machinery in the county opposite their own to nominate and elect Mr. BONNE. Heretofore we have been accustomed to consider California as one of the most progressive States in the Union. It has been represented as a land flowing with milk and honey, a land where gold has been adhered to as a circulating medium, through all the crises which war, financial panics, and Congressional legislation have precipitated upon the Republic. If the traditional three dollars a day (gold) and roast beef (rare) could be found anywhere in this poverty-stricken world, it was there. But, with or without good reason, the discontent of the laboring people has grown so great that their action has attracted attention all over the country. The Californians, as a class, resent any comment on their local affairs with so much asperity that it is with great humility that we mention the fact that there is any discontent at all among the so-called working men in the Golden State. But, though the California newspapers insist, with much contempt of manner, that we of the East are in a condition of stupid ignorance concerning all matters pertaining to their State, we venture to say that the discontented working men are demonstrative and riotous; so much so, in fact, that it has been found necessary to have the Militia under arms to suppress disorders which were apprehended.

This is a surprising state of things in a region which has heretofore been regarded as exceptionally prosperous. As one means of relief, Mr. CROCKER, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company—the same CROCKER whose fence is such an offense to the sons of toil—has offered to put one thousand men at work at \$1 per day. This offer was received with derision by the leaders of the labor movement, who wanted to know if Mr. CROCKER took them to be Chinamen. Three hundred and fifty men, however, did go to work at shoveling earth; and every man received his wages at sunset. The CROCKER proposition is regarded by the working men—if we may call them such—as an insincere diversion. It has been compared to a bare bone thrown to a hungry dog to stop his barking. Senator BONNE, whose name naturally suggests numberless idle jests, has another and a better way to soothe the growing discontent. As Mr. BONNE is now a law-maker, as well as the avowed standard-bearer of the workingmen of a great State, his views are worthy of consideration. He says that he is in favor of taxing rich men in such a way that they shall not be able to amass over a certain fixed amount. Their gains, after this limit has been reached, are to be confiscated to the State.

"Their burdens," argues Mr. BONNE, "must be made so heavy that they will not want to bear them; and then you have nothing will come in for the benefit." There is a simplicity and comprehensiveness about this plan which ought to commend it to the meanest understanding. Let the State enact, for example, a law forbidding any man to own over \$100,000 in property, liens, cash, bonds, or other form of value. All gains, after \$100,000, shall be taken possession of by the State authorities and distributed pro rata among those who have not \$100,000. Instead of the rich becoming richer, and the poor growing poorer, we shall then see the ambitions of the rich kept down by an iron limit, and the poor will be fed and clothed in the midst of the overflow of wealth from the richer class of citizens. It is assumed that the rich will go on earning money by the same care-compelling means which they now employ to augment their ill-gotten gains; that they will labor and contrive for the sake of making money for other people who do not work. In that event, we should see the tables turned. The bloated capitalist would be scheming, investing, and reinvesting, while the so-called laboring man would sit back at his ease and draw his dividend of the rich man's gains. It might become necessary, after a while, to enact laws to compel the rich man to manage his property, so that it would increase and furnish dividends. This would be easy enough. When we once begin to legislate in this direction, we shall find many difficulties which can only be removed by additional laws. A man who can make money, and will not

make money, when his fellow-citizens demand it of him, should be compelled to make money. Confiscation would bring him to his senses. As for the difficulties which might arise when the avails of the State tax on rich men shall be distributed, we need not discuss them now. It is only necessary to say that Mr. BONNE, being a law-maker, would naturally look out for Number One.

Legislation, in fact, is the panacea invoked in every case of trouble. Mr. KEARNEY, the gentleman who forsook the ignoble pursuit of driving a San Francisco dray for the purpose of leading the working men of that city, has his legislative remedy. This man, who is to-day the autocratic leader of an immense organization in California, proposes to have a law enacted fixing the rate of wages for manual labor at \$3 50 per day; for the higher grades of skilled labor, \$4 is to be the standard wage. This is, also, a short and easy method of solving the labor question. There can be no fluctuations caused by short supply or over-supply, no higgling and haggling, and no dispute when the laborer demands his hire. A fixed rate, too, would permit no unjust discriminations between men who work faithfully and men who shirk. The matter of work is of the least consequence; the matter of wages is all-important. The law must say just what eight hours' labor is to be paid, just as it must say what a silver dollar shall buy. As in the matter of taxing a man's income until it is sufficiently reduced, legislation on the subject once being had, we may as well go through with it. Let us begin by enacting that a day's work shall consist of eight hours; next, that eight hours' work shall be paid \$3 50; then, that one silver dollar shall buy a certain fixed weight of butchers' meat, and other things in proportion. And so we should get on by degrees, until we should be able to regulate the tides and seasons, and bring the millennium by Act of Congress.

OF THE WEATHER.

For the last two months the Weather Bureau has given us nothing better than such odds and ends of last year's Spring and Fall weather as it happened to have on hand. Even these it labeled either with willful mendacity or with a degree of carelessness that was quite inexcusable. The terrible north-west storm of last week was described in the Weather Bureau's programme for the day as "warm southerly winds," and even the snow-storm of yesterday was labeled, "warmer and cloudier weather." Nevertheless, yesterday's weather was the very first quality of strong winter weather, and for the first time this year were we supplied with a genuine and apparently entirely new snow-storm.

Although the Weather Bureau has not lately retained the public confidence which it once honestly earned, the conviction that our climate, if managed by competent men, can be made much more satisfactory than it is at present, is rapidly growing among scientific persons. In the preliminary pages of every respectable geography it is asserted that climate is greatly influenced by ocean currents. England and Labrador are in the same latitude, but while the one is warm and moist, the other is intolerably cold and rather drier than Mr. BANCROFT's historical works. In both cases the ocean currents are at fault. The Gulf Stream crosses the Atlantic and warms the British Islands, while the Polar current freezes Labrador. A sanguine scientific person has recently proposed to change the direction of these currents in the interest of our own continent. He asserts that by blocking up Belle Isle Straits the Polar current can be diverted from its present course, and Labrador, Canada, and New-England preserved from its chilling effects. At the same time the construction of a break-water or artificial island on the banks of Newfoundland directly in the path of the Gulf Stream, will change the course of that current and send it into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The inevitable effect of these operations would be to give to the north-eastern part of this continent the moist, warm climate which has made Ireland and Devonshire the garden of the world, while the unfortunate British Islands would be covered with perpetual snow, and the intruding Saxon would be fairly frozen out of Ireland. Of course, England would object to this division of the Gulf Stream, but we must consult our own interests in preference to those of other people. If England insists upon keeping the Russian fleet locked up in the Black Sea, on the plea that British interests require that measure, we can insist upon preventing the Gulf Stream from crossing the ocean, on the plea that American interests require a monopoly of that genial current. According to the scientific persons, the thing is perfectly feasible, and the defection of the two great ocean currents is merely a question of expense.

But before yielding our consent to thus changing the North American climate, we should ask ourselves what limits the scientific persons propose to put to their meteorological experiments. No one could object to a somewhat milder climate than the one we now have; but what security have we that this is all the change that is contemplated? It has just been discovered by the two distinguished European scientific persons who have succeeded in liquefying oxygen, hydrogen, and atmospheric air, that solidity is the result of cold, and that fluids and gases are the result of heat. Some objects freeze at a comparatively high temperature, while others, such, for example, as oxygen, need five or six hundred degrees of cold before they will assume the solid state. It is, however, agreed that all solid objects, whether organic or inorganic, are really in a frozen condition, and that they can all be converted into gases by the application of heat.

Now, it may occur to reckless and unprincipled scientific persons that it would be an interesting experiment to increase the heat of our climate to such an extent as to convert the solid hills and the heaviest philosophers into gas. A gaseous Senate, sitting in a gaseous Capitol, and voting for the remonetization of gaseous silver, might be a spectacle full of interest to the confirmed and habitual chemist, but it would scarcely command the respect of solid nations. What comfort would there be in eating gaseous dinners, or in taking gaseous young ladies elopements? To be sure, a gaseous girl or a gaseous statesman would be more convenient and less objectionable than a liquid girl or a liquid Senator, put up in pint bottles, but every rational man would prefer to

have his girl, his statesman, and his roast beef in a solid shape. Equally undesirable would be an increase in the coldness of the climate to an extent that would cause the permanent liquefaction of all gaseous substances. To drink our air by the tumbler, full or to work our steam-engines with liquid steam, would be inconvenient, if not impracticable; and we can fancy in what a disgusting state the Senate Chamber would be at the end of a debate on the silver question, if its floor were littered up with the solid remarks of Mr. MATTHEWS and his allies.

Our present climate may not be all that it should be, but we had better bear the simple natural weather we now have, than to fly to weather of a purely artificial and manufactured kind. If once we permit the scientific persons to meddle with the Gulf Stream and the Polar current, it is impossible to predict to what lengths they will go. The true devotees of science care for nothing but to gratify his scientific passions. The confirmed astronomer will black his nose all over with smoked glass when an eclipse is in progress, and the hardened chemist will blow himself up, rather than refrain from making experiments with violent explosives. Such men are not to be trusted with the grave responsibility of changing the climate. The Weather Bureau is comparatively innocuous, but if ever our climate is confided to strictly scientific persons, it will be time for all prudent men to emigrate.

GENERAL NOTES.

There are said to be 89 living ex-members of Congress in Virginia.

A tramp 95 years old is perambulating Eastern Massachusetts towns.

Mules are selling at \$35 each in Montgomery, Ala. The Connecticut Senator will please take notice.

Col. G. L. Port, of the Eighth District of Illinois, positively declines a nomination for election to Congress.

A Kentucky negro playfully struck a mule with a basket, and the mule playfully struck back. It cost the negro an eye.

The merits of the Moffitt register are being considered in the Legislatures of Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina.

An admiring Lynchburger is making up a box of pipes and tobacco as a present for "the ex-President," meaning Jeff Davis.

The Albany Argus says it meant to say that an Alderman was going into the drug business, not the hog business, as the types got it.

Major F. H. Bristow, a brother of ex-Secretary Bristow, is a Democrat, and a candidate for reelection to the office of United States Marshal.

A New Jersey jury has decided that a certain dog was worth \$300, and has doomed the man who killed him to pay that amount to his owner.

The thief in Waukegan who stole a pair of trousers may come to grief. They had been worn by a physician while visiting spinal-pox patients.

The Eastern Virginian tells of 20 cod-fish being caught a fortnight ago off the coast of Accomac—the first of the kind ever known in Virginia waters.

Fred Chapin, of Lockport, was stabbed by Burt Purgason, a pupil 18 years old, whom he had "kept in" for some infringement of the school rules. The boy is to be arrested.

Ex-Senator H. V. M. Miller and Judge McCay addressed the hard-money meeting in Atlanta, Ga., on Monday night, and letters from Senator Hill, Judge Warner, and Congressman Candler were read.

Gen. M. B. Bask withdrew his name as a candidate for Railroad Commissioner of Wisconsin. He says he had no intention of being an applicant for the office, and was surprised when he learned that the Governor had put his name in.

The Toronto Post Office shows an increase for 1877 in the general revenue receipts of about \$9,350. In the savings bank transactions there was a falling off in the amount deposited of \$13,959, and an increase in the amount of withdrawals of \$9,727.

A small boy in Worcester, Mass., after being introduced to his new brother, asked his father if the new comers had been paid for, and being answered in the negative, said: "Well, I guess you'll have to pay as much as \$10, for I know where it cost over \$7 to get a boy out of jail."

The Rochester Union attempts to defend Gov. Hendricks against the "shallow and stupid slanders" of the gold organs, and asserts that there never has been for a moment a doubt as to his view and position on the financial question. The Union's seal has run away with his discretion.

Attorney-General Lear, of Pennsylvania, has decided that a contemplated appropriation of \$32,000 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, of Allegheny, would be unconstitutional, because it is under sectarian control, although its beneficiaries embrace all people, without distinction of race, nationality, creed, or color.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says: "Senator Lamar says he will resign as ex-President Davis and the Confederate chieftains in his monometallic speech. He cannot thus hold the South and still be the East. The other side of the coin is that he is trying to stay as far in the past. We hold these memories sacred, holy, by far too sacred to be used in the political arena."

The Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal hazards this rough prediction concerning its party's nomination for the Presidency: "If an Eastern Democrat gets the nomination, it will be McClellan, who ought not to have it; if a Western man get it, it will be Hendricks, or Tammam. The chances are just a little in Hendricks' favor. Mr. Pendleton, we think, stands no chance; and still more emphatically, ought not to receive the standard."

NEW PUBLIC WORKS SUPERINTENDENT.

FOURKERSIDE, N. Y., Jan. 31.—When Clark, of Sing Sing Prison, passed north to-day he was met by a Superintendent of Public Works. He says he takes his new position against his will, but will do the best he can, and that the politicians must expect no favors from him. Mr. Clark states that the rate at Sing Sing for Jan. 1st, 1878, overran the expenditures to the amount of \$2,100. The expenditures overran the receipts by more than \$8,000 in January last.

THE NEW-YORK GREENBACKERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—At a meeting of the Greenback State Central Committee to-day, the following delegates at large were appointed to represent this State at the Toledo Convention on Feb. 1st: Messrs. Albany and Ralph B. Eastman, of Elmira. Alternates—William F. Groom, of New-York, and Warren T. Worden, of Albany.

A CONDITIONAL PARDON.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Governor has pardoned A. Cophitt, sentenced on Dec. 9, 1873, from New-York County, to State Prison for 20 years, for burglary in the first degree, upon condition that he leaves the country at once and never returns. The sentence is thought to have been excessive.

THE STATE CENSUS.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Secretary Beach is receiving numerous letters inquiring for copies of the census of 1875. The delay in distribution is caused by the necessity of correcting numerous errors, which are found to be in the books as first printed. The printers are engaged now upon these corrections.

EPISCOPAL BISHOPRICK.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 31.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Florida has consented to the consecration of Dr. Kleckner as Bishop of West Virginia, and refuse consent to the consecration of Dr. Seymour as Bishop of the Diocese of Springfield, Ill.

BENJAMIN E. BATES' WILL.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The will of the late Benj. E. Bates devolves to his family and relatives \$200,000, and \$200,000 to the Massachusetts Society for the Relief of the Poor. The will is thought to be a very liberal one.

THE CONFLICT IN THE EAST.

DEBATE ON THE ENGLISH WAR VOTE.

MR. FORSTER'S AMENDMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—SPEECHES OF SESSER, FORSTER, CROSS, SIR STAFFORD NORTH-COTE, JOHN BRIGGS, AND OTHERS—SPEECH OF LORD DERBY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—NO INFORMATION REGARDING THE ARMISTICE—RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE NOT IN THE PRELIMINARIES.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The House of Commons was very crowded in all parts this afternoon by persons anxious to listen to the debate on the Government's motion for a supplementary vote. Many peers and foreign representatives were present.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question, said that the Government will not object to furnish the House the correspondence respecting the Gladstone-Negropoulos incident. It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone some time ago was accused of inciting the Greeks to attack Turkey. He related the charge and challenged the *Daily Telegraph*, which printed the charge to produce its informant.

Mr. Robert Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question said he had heard to-day that the telegraph line between Constantinople and Gallipoli was cut.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in response to an inquiry of Mr. Chaplin, said at the latest advice no armistice had been signed. The Russians are still advancing southward, but he was ignorant to what point they had reached. As to whether, in view of the continued Russian advance, England still adheres to the conditions of Lord Derby's May dispatch, he said: "I can only say that the Government does entirely adhere to those conditions."

Mr. Forster, at 5 o'clock P. M., amid the cheers of the Opposition, moved his amendment to the vote of credit, declaring that the House sees no reason for adding to the people's burdens by voting additional supplies. Mr. Forster said he saw nothing in the peace conditions endangering British interests. He was convinced of the absolute necessity of his amendment. He would not have brought forward the amendment were he not thus convinced. The vote demanded by the Government was unprecedented. It was the duty of the House to vote money when wanted, it was the duty of the Government to say what it was wanted for. The only information the House had was that the Government intended to flourish the vote in the face of the coming Congress on the Eastern question. The interpretation put upon the motion was that the Government thought the peace conditions unsatisfactory. He could find nothing in them calling for a suspicious attitude on the part of Great Britain—nothing endangering British interests. If Russia desired to take advantage of her victories to alter existing treaties concerning the Dardanelles, that was only natural; but Prince Gortschakoff had declared that he would not do so. He had been repudiated by Russia. Mr. Forster then arraigned the recent foreign policy of the Government, and declared that they were not entitled to this vote as a vote of confidence, and did not need it for any interest of the country. Mr. Forster spoke an hour and a half.

Right Hon. Richard Asheton Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, followed Mr. Forster. He said Mr. Forster's speech was intended to create the feeling that there was a war party in the Government which desired the credit in order to apply it to warlike purposes. This imputation he distinctly denied. He also declined to admit that the vote was intended as a general vote of confidence. "All the Government asked was that the money should be granted, which was a purely business matter. It was given to the full confidence that it would be used as it absolutely necessary. The Government had never swerved from the policy of Lord Derby's dispatch of the 6th of May. He characterized the speeches made against the Government outside of the House as lying speeches. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.) He commented on the delay in making known the terms of peace and the coincident rapid advance of the Russian forces, and pointed out that the delay was not caused by the Turks, but by the Russians. He asked where was the strategic reason for the Russian advance on Constantinople when the bases of peace were already accepted by Turkey. He taunted the Opposition (amid a storm of derisive shouts of "Withdraw") with being friends of the Russians, and maintained that, seeing that the Russians still advanced, the Government was bound to persevere in the vote. The Government must exercise the right to be heard in the final settlement, and if it heard at all it must be backed by the estimate now submitted. The Government's only object was a substantial and lasting peace. He had not believed until he saw it that this amendment would be put, but he believed it would be defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Cross spoke an hour and ten minutes. The House was very lively during the speech of Mr. Forster and Mr. Cross, and there were cheers and counter cheers from both sides of the House.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEES TO-MORROW AT
BALCONY RESERVED. ONE DOLLAR.
AT 9:30 MR. DION BOUTICAULT'S DRAM
SECRET!
Their stars are more at fault than they."
THE TRIBUNE SAYS:
This theatre, famous for the ELIZABETH DRUMH
of his address, MAINTAINS ITS REPUTATION
LUXURIOUS TOILETS.
GEORGE CLARKE.

SECRET TO-MORROW AT 2. OVER AT 4.30.
WALLACE'S.
Proprietor and Manager: MR. LESTER WALLACE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK and SATURDAY
MATINEES AT 1.30.
 Will be presented Robertson's delightful romances of our
 life, entitled
SCHOOL.
WITH AN UNPARALLELED CAST, including
MR. J. H. J. MONTEAGUE. MR. JOHN GILBERT.
MR. HARRY BUCKETT. MR. E. M. HOLLAND.
MISS ELLIE GORDON. MR. J. H. MACADAM.
MR. JOHN NEWTON. MISS EATHE BARTLETT.
MISS NINA BARTLETT. MISS PEARL EYDOR.
MISS ELLIE BINGHAM. MISS FANNIE VINDY.
KUITE COSTUME CHANGE.

ANNIE CALDWELL, MARIE MORRAN, RACHEL
BOUGH, and ALICE DORRINGTON.

THE UNEQUALLED SUCCESS OF "SCHOOL,"
will for the present delay the
SUCCESSING PRODUCTION,
of which due notice will be given.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EDWIN BOOTH
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW NIGHT,
LAST NIGHTS OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BERTUCCIO,
in
THE POOL OF REVENGE.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock and at 4.30.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH

IAGO.
 Mr. WEEKLOCK.....OTHELLO
 EVERY EVENING NEXT WEEK
 Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.....RICHARD
 UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
 Proprietor.....Mr. SHELDON SHOOTER
 Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER
 INSTANTANEOUS AND OVERWHELMING
 SUCCESS
 Of the great emotional drama in six acts, by the author
 of the "Two Orphans" entitled
 A
 CELEBRATED CASE.

SATURDAY next, at 1:30, second matinee of
A
CELEBRATED CASE.

CHICKERING HALL. MONDAY, Feb.
ENTERTAINMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
GRAND MUSICIANS AND ARTISTS. ENTERTAINMENT
by the following distinguished artists:
CHAR. ROBERTS, Jr., P. P. BURSACK, MINNIE M.
SON, HENRY GAUT, KATE PROCT, DOUGLAS, OSCAR
M. NEWELL, and ED. P. SMITH, J. P. COMBS.
CHARLES LOWE, Jr.

Mr. F. F. MILLER, ORGANIST.
Parquet (reserved) seats, only 50 cents.
Balcony (reserved) seats, only 30 cents.
At POND'S No. 39 Union-square.

J. S. VALE, Manager.

THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE

BOWERY, NEAR GRAND-ST.

THE POULTRY SHOW.
Rare, Curious Fowls of all kinds.
Roosters, Clucks, Birds, Pigeons, Ducks,
Peacocks, &c.

The Tattooed Man and Double-Brained Child.
Living Curiosities.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE. **LYONS MAIL**
Proprietor and Manager. **MR. JOSH HARRIS**
A new adaptation from the French, entitled the
LYONS MAIL;
or, **THE MURDER AT THE LONE INN.**
M. R. D. H. HARKINS
in the dual character, supported by the following talents

gentlemen: MR. J. CHILTON BELL, MR. WILLIAM A. LEAH
MR. J. J. HARRIS, and MR. J. C. COLLINS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Opera-house
 Backed with ROWS of 14 WHITE
BACKS as THE GREAT UNCUSHED, and 20th-
THATCHER'S VILLAIN PUNCHED HER.
BILLY BIRCH and BOB HART'S TOUGH NIGHT
 Seats secured. **MATINEE SATURDAY AT**

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MR. GEO. L. GARDNER, Manager.—Last Week of the
 grand success, THE HUNTER'S PETTO, with all its wealth
 of beautiful scenery and gorgeous effects. Next week
 another great attraction.

THEATRE OMNIQUE. No. 514 BROADWAY
 HARRIS & HARRIS, Managers. T. W. HARRIS, Manager.

Harrison & Hart in "The Insular Junkman," F. Rooney, John Wild, Kitty O'Neill, Little Rosebud, Field & Hooey, Fanny Beabe, Bryant & Williams, and others.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART
NO. 128 WEST 14TH-ST.
The CASTELLANI COLLECTIONS will remain open on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 1st and 2nd February, in the

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY NIGHT LECTURES, in the Great Hall, at 5 o'clock. The second division of the course for 1877-78, will be as follows:
Feb. 2—} Prof. E. S. MORSE, of Salem, Mass. Subject

Feb. 16—J. GILLIS' DAYS OF LIFE IN JAPAN. Illustrated.
Feb. 16—ROSA WHITE. C. E. of New York City
Subject: COMMERCIAL PAINTS. Illustrated.

Feb. 23—S. AUSTIN PEARCE, Maa. Doc. of New-York
City. Subject: THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
OF ALL NATIONS. Illustrated.

March 2—Prof. DARWIN G. EATON, of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Subject: METEORIC ASTRONOMY. Illustrated.

March 9—R. P. ROTHWELL, C. Z., of New-York City
Subject: ANTHRACITE MINING. Illustrated.

March 9—Prof. W. H. BURNETT, Putnam of Jamaica Plain,
Mass. Subject: THE POTTER'S WHEEL. Illus-
trated.

March 23—Prof. W. H. GOODYER, of New-York City
Subject: THE RUINED ROMAN CITIES EAST
OF THE JORDAN. Illustrated.

March 30—Prof. FRANCIS A. WALKER, of New-Have-

Conn. Subject: THE LABOR QUESTION.
Tickets can be had gratis at the office of the Cooper Union, and at D. Van Nostrand's book store, No. 2, Murray-st.
ADAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

ROBERT C. INGERSOLL. SUNDAY
LECTURE ON FREE
LABOR ON FRIDAY.
** Tickets at Scherbert's, No. 23 Union-square.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these HARD TIMES dispose of 100 NEW PIANOS and ORGANS at bargain prices. For cash, or installments, than ever before offered.

WATERS' PIANOS & ORGANS are
BEST MADE, warranted for 3 years. If
you want a beautiful and grand
instrument go to **GRAND PIANOS, 7-octave, \$1350;
7-1-octave, \$150. ORGANS, 2-octave, \$450;
4-octave, \$55; 7-octave, \$85; 8-octave, \$70; 10-
octave, \$65; 12-octave, \$90. *perfection*, 10-
octave, \$100. *perfection* made in hall prices. HORACE
WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers
No. 40 East 14th-st., New-York.**

KREANICH & BACH, No. 243 EAST 23D-ST.
Near 24-st., have a beautiful assortment of fine
Piano-fortes, both new and second-hand, which they are
offering very low. Pianos let and sold on instalment.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

HORSES AND CARRIAGES
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SLEIGHTS.—LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY, at about half price, to close out. Second-hand six-seat sleigh.

HAM. No. 656 Broadway.

WED. GIVE VERY CARP. DEL. 6.30 P. M.

FOUR SALE VERY LOW, BY L. L. HAVES
 sold her horse, top post phaeton, with fine single harness to match; good as new, and in perfect order. Private stable, No. 144 West 12th st.

VERY CHEAP—THREE FINE HORSES, ON
 camp horse, must sell. Also farm, 42 acres. Address Box No. 1865 Flushing Post Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES
 New-York, Jan. 31, 1878.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE
 existing in Cincinnati, Ohio, under the firm name of
J. L. BOUTILLIER & BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES L. BOUTILLIER

**CHARLES LE BOUTILLIER,
THOMAS LE BOUTILLIER.**
New-York, Feb. 1. 1872.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY
formed a copartnership under the firm name of
LE BOUTILLIER & BROTHER, to carry on the busi-
ness of importing and retailing dry goods in Cincinnati
Ohio.
THOMAS LE BOUTILLIER.
New-York, Jan. 31. 1872.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREBY
existing in New-York and Philadelphia under the fir-
name of **LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS** is this day dis-
solved by mutual consent.
**CHARLES LE BOUTILLIER.
THOMAS LE BOUTILLIER.**

New-York, Feb. 1, 1878.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of LE BOUTILLIER, BROTHERS, to carry on the business of importing and retailing dry goods in New-York City. THOMAS LE BOUTILLIER,
JOHN LE BOUTILLIER,
GEORGE LE BOUTILLIER.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that JAMES McALPIN is withdrawn from the firm of THOMAS & CO., New-York, at the date of this date, Feb. 1, 1877.
THOMAS & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

1 GUIDO and "COMMITTEE FOR PLAYER" and
not be found by the club owner and one named. An
order looking for these persons address at London
MARTIN. A PERSONAL COPY SENT. No. 10 W
MARTIN New York City

From Our Special Correspondent.

[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—The Pools of Bethesda. Mr. E. Booth, Mr. Joseph Woodcock, Miss Eleanor Cary, Misses—O'Neill, Mr. Edwin Booth.

OPERA-HOUSE—The Dead Secret. Mr. George Clark, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Katherine Rogers, Miss Annie Edmonds.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—School. Mr. Lester Wallace, Mr. E. J. Morrison, Miss Marion.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—A Celebrated Case. Mr. C. V. Conklin, Mr. Parrell, Misses.

GRAND THEATRE—The Lyons Mail. Mr. D. H. Rankin, Mr. C. H. Hall, Miss Jennie Carroll, Misses.

PARK THEATRE—Romeo and Juliet. Mr. Raymond, Mr. W. A. Moore, Miss Minnie Palmer, Misses.

THEATRE GARDEN—The Duke's Motto. Mr. A. P. H. and Misses.

STRAVINSKY HALL—Presentation and Humors. Mr. Robert Hall, Misses.

ST. FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE—Messieurs, Susceptible. Messrs. Harris and Hart, Misses.

THEATRE COMIQUE—Bourgeois and Noble. Messrs. Harris and Hart, Misses.

ST. JAMES HALL—The Seven Years' War. Mr. Theodor Thomas, Conductor.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—Pantomime Show—Lively Exercises. Mr. Theodor Thomas, Conductor.

THE AQUARIUM—Rare and Wonderful Performances—Amphibious Chess Players. Misses.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot receive anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but for guarantee of good faith. We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy weather and areas of light snow, followed by clearing weather, colder north-east to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

The Treasury statement for January is in some respects unfavorable. There has been a decided falling off in the revenues both from imports and from internal taxes. In the former, the decrease, compared with the corresponding month a year since, is \$881,110, and in the latter \$1,171,170, making in all \$2,052,280. In spite of this decrease in resources, however, the debt has been reduced during the month by something over sixteen hundred thousand dollars, and by nearly sixteen millions since the beginning of the fiscal year. The gold balance is smaller than in December, in consequence of the payment of the January interest; but it still remains, over and above all outstanding obligations, \$61,748,995. A year ago it was only \$13,176,480. What it will be a year from now depends a good deal on Congress. That it can be brought to a level sufficient to make specie payments perfectly certain and safe, there is now no room for doubt. That Congress will interfere to prevent this, there is only too much reason to fear.

The debate in the British House of Commons yesterday on the Government's demand for a vote of credit appears to have been to the advantage of the Opposition. Mr. Lowe and Mr. Goschen spoke with their accustomed clearness, and the latter pointed out what is really the basis of much of the feeling which the Government is able to rally to its support, namely, an unreasoning, if not wholly unreasonable, distrust of Russia's good faith. It is this blind prejudice, nursed for party purposes by certain English politicians for the past quarter of a century, and embittered by memories of the Crimean war, which the Government now counts on. Its own policy is really vague and undetermined, so far as it can be traced, and has certainly been very ineffective in any direction; but when it asks the average Commoner to vote six millions of pounds as a mere expression of general combativeness, it is pretty sure of its response. According to one of the most acute of their own recent critics, there is nothing Englishman embraces with more avidity than the opportunity of emphasizing their feelings by the expenditure of money, a view which is very just, though, not in accordance with the accepted view of John Bull's fondness for wealth.

A very quiet, not to say tame, denouement to the Mexican business appears to be approaching, if it may not be said to have already arrived. Mr. Foster, the Minister to Mexico, reached Washington yesterday, and with a prudence only too rare in the diplomatic representatives of the American Government, declined to be "interviewed" by the ever-alert newspaper reporters. It is now the strong impression at Washington that Mr. Foster's visit home will be shortly followed by a recognition of the Diaz Government in Mexico; the vision of war-called up by the belligerent and bloodthirsty press is fading away, and the three Congressional committees are waiting on fate, with every prospect that they and their work will gradually drop out of public sight.

It will probably be the 1st of March before the Tariff bill will be got into shape by the Committee on Ways and Means and be ready for report to the House. There is very reason, indeed, to believe that it will be much later than that date. Meantime, the committee has very sensibly resolved not to give up its time to listening to verbal arguments from the various interested parties. Written statements, however, will be received and considered. The opposition to the bill is already very strong, and will doubtless grow stronger for some time.

as the precise bearing of the various provisions of the bill comes to be more clearly understood. A curious feature in the present situation is that, whereas fifty years ago a secession movement was started in South Carolina on the plea that Northern interests were too much considered in the tariff, the Wood bill will be opposed on the ground that Southern interests are protected at the expense of Northern.

The Committee of the House on Civil Service Reform has at last got some work to do. Its leisure has heretofore been abundant, and the possibility that the Democrats may yet get hold of the patronage of the Executive has kept it at agitating the question of reform. But now Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, has formally lodged charges of the most specific nature against the Door-keeper of the House. That official is accused of having solicited or more names on his payroll without authority of law; of compelling his subordinates to pay their salaries to other persons, and of offering an interest in the lobby to employees to induce them to carry out his wishes. The Democrats are very unfortunate in the matter of the House patronage. While they studiously keep from proposing a single principle of adequate reform, they seem bent on proving in practice that sound and honest administration is an impossibility to them.

The account which we publish this morning of the sad disaster at Manhattan Beach on Thursday night will attract much attention, though it is far less terrible than the wreck on the coast of North Carolina. Thousands of our readers, who saw the beach last Summer, in all its beauty and gaiety, will recognize clearly the scene of the tragedy. The beachhead, or dike on which the destroyed houses were situated was a slight affair, but was considered sufficient to protect the land surrounding the hotel from the assaults of the ocean during the Winter. That it should have been selected as the site of the light shanties in which the unfortunate laborers were lodged seems an instance of strange recklessness, but it must be remembered that the recent storm was quite unprecedented in the experience of the islanders. The accounts from the wreck of the Metropolis are conflicting as to the stanchness of the vessel, but it is admitted that she was disabled in consequence of a leak which was sprung in the open sea, and before she had encountered the worst of the storm. The heroic courage and devotion of the Captain throw a gleam of light on the otherwise wholly gloomy picture.

LOUISIANA AND ITS BARGAINS.

Whatever success may have attended the policy of conciliation elsewhere, in Louisiana its results are unsavory. There, if nowhere else, Democratic partisanship retains its violence and malignity. The cruel spirit which imparted life to the White League, and carried terror into parishes that had active Republican voters, is still vigorous and aggressive. Having possession of the machinery of government, the methods on which it has for years relied are no longer requisite. Its dominion is undisputed by the poor blacks, and since the murder of WEBSTER and the flight of ANDERSON white Republicans have quietly submitted to its decrees. Even absolute mastery does not satisfy it. The criminal proceedings instituted against the members of the Returning Board, in violation of the pledge made by Gov. NICHOLLS and his Legislature, are rendered doubly inexcusable by the means employed to prevent a fair trial. To arraign men as criminals charged with political offenses for which they had been guaranteed immunity is bad enough; but to conduct the prosecution under circumstances which render fair play impossible is to stamp its promoters with infamy. The denial of the application for a transfer of the cases to another district or to a Federal court, the packing of the jury, and the pressure applied to the Governor to prevent his interference after conviction has been secured, are so many illustrations of the recklessness with which partisan malice pursues its work, and of the bad faith of the Louisiana Democracy toward the President and the country.

The pretense that the State authorities have instituted these prosecutions in the interest of morality and law is too transparently false to deceive anybody. WELLS and his associates of the Returning Board are not models whom we should hold up to admiration, and we are ready to believe that some of their methods reflected the kind of partisanship to which the atmosphere of Louisiana seems peculiarly adapted. It is not improper to assume, however, that the real character of any irregularities they may have been guilty of in connection with the returns was as well understood in New-Orleans last April as now. The fact that NICHOLLS and his Legislature assured them and others of immunity from prosecution must be taken as an acknowledgment of the fact that the proceedings which are now made the basis of indictments were partisan merely, not criminal in the ordinary sense of the term. Are we to conclude that NICHOLLS and his friends compounded felonies, or that in their eagerness to clutch power they made promises which they now refuse to fulfill? If it be said that the indictments preferred, and others that are talked of as in contemplation, have been preferred independently of them and in the interest of justice, we ask at least for some sign of impartiality. If law is to be vindicated, its champions should take no note of politics.

The offenses imputed to WELLS and other members of the board are trifling compared with those that are on record against their political opponents. Republican rascals are plentiful, no doubt—at any rate in Louisiana; but the murderers, the incendiaries, the torturers, the beasts that hunted men because of politics, and perpetrated crimes too horrible to be described to prevent Republican success, were all Democrats. The murder of WEBSTER after the "bargain" had been consummated shows that the appetite for blood is still unsated when an active Republican is to be the victim. How happens it, then, that of the many Democratic murderers who are known, not one has been arrested, and that not a step has been taken to discover murderers at present undetected? How are we to reconcile this pretense of zeal for law and justice with the fact that Democrats tainted with the most atrocious crimes walk the streets of New-Orleans unmolested, or are rewarded with

honors and offices in other parts of the State? WELLS is a fugitive from his State, which makes his Republicanism a penitentiary offense. OGDEN, the leader of the White League, and because of his position cognizant of the atrocities which that organization perpetrated in the name of the Democracy, is Attorney-General of the State and the custodian of its legal conscience. To exhibit the contrast is to furnish the best commentary upon the hypocrisy as well as the treachery which the indictment of the Returning Board brings to light.

There were bargains, it is said, and there is nothing improbable in the allegation. The transaction which culminated in the abandonment of PACKARD and the inauguration of NICHOLLS could scarcely have been consummated without them. The fact does not imply corruption or dishonor on either side, unless the bargaining were different in character from any that has yet been alleged. The real ground of complaint, as it seems to us, is, that the terms, such as they were, have not been complied with by either party, and that the most important item was overlooked by the National Administration. It is not easy now to indicate specific conditions which the President should have insisted upon before surrendering the vantage-ground which his party had won, but the reputation for treachery and cruelty earned by the Louisiana Democracy should have taught him the necessity of exacting some guarantee more potent than any which he or his friends obtained. Perhaps these proceedings against members of the board may be taken as proof that any compact entered into would have been broken. We shall be better able to form a judgment on this point when Gov. NICHOLLS more clearly shows the position he is prepared to assume in regard to the Wells and Anderson prosecution. On the other hand, the Administration, or the politicians acting in its behalf, cannot be credited with any very earnest effort to sustain if not to shield Louisiana Republicans who imperiled their property and lives in the service of their party. Whether Mr. SHERMAN did or did not promise protection to WEBSTER and ANDERSON, the Felicians Supervisors, we must believe that somebody assured them, and others like them, of the success which the discharge of a hazardous duty might render necessary. Men would have been fools to risk everything without some guarantee of help. It is humiliating to be obliged to confess that these assurances, whatever they amounted to, have not been carried out. The Administration is so enamored of the policy of conciliation that it has had no time for thinking of its victims.

MEANWHILE THE DEMOCRATS OF LOUISIANA.

have the satisfaction of knowing that they are playing the game of Mr. W. E. CHANDLER very nicely, and that the fault will not be theirs if they do not succeed in stirring up sectional animosity and strife. They could not labor more efficiently in that direction if they tried.

THE TAXATION OF BANK DEPOSITS.

The report of the Controller of the Currency contains a strong and able argument in favor of the reduction of the taxation upon national banks. The argument is supported by elaborate statements showing the gross amount of taxes paid by the banks, the ratio of the taxes to their capital, and the inequality of the rates paid in different sections of the country. While conceding the force of the arguments and the ability with which they are presented, we desire to call attention to certain considerations which the Controller has disregarded, and which, while they may not absolutely overturn his conclusions, are yet necessary to a complete presentation of the case. The taxes imposed upon the national banks by the General Government are 1 per cent. per annum on circulation, and one-half of 1 per cent. upon capital and deposits. The tax on circulation, the Controller seems to concede, may be properly imposed in consideration of the franchise of issuing circulating notes which the Government has granted to the banks, but he recommends the unconditional repeal of the taxes on capital and deposits. The tax on capital is imposed on only that portion of it which is in excess of the amount of the bonds of the United States owned by the banks, and is a comparatively unimportant item, yielding during the last fiscal year only \$654,000, as against \$3,445,000 derived from the tax on deposits and \$2,899,000 from the tax on circulation. The tax on deposits is, therefore, the chief subject for discussion.

One important difference is to be noted between national bank deposits and deposits of actual cash. The former, in a great proportion of cases, are a mere fiction of the books. They merely offset a loan or a discount on the other side of the account, and do not represent cash at all. The customer gets his own note or the notes of others discounted at the bank, and the proceeds are placed to his credit. In the opinion of a high authority, (the late AMASA WALKER,) the greater part of all deposits in banks of discount and deposit in this country originate in this way. Of course, the credits are at once drawn against, but a large balance continually remains in bank. This practice is not merely a matter of convenience; the chief object of it is to evade the usury laws by virtually obtaining a higher rate of interest than that nominally paid. It is a well-understood condition of obtaining liberal accommodation at bank that the borrower shall keep a correspondingly liberal deposit with the bank. If \$50,000 is nominally borrowed at 7 per cent. and only \$40,000 drawn out, the rate of interest received on the actual loan is nearly 9 per cent. It seems clear that deposits which arise in this manner are a proper object of taxation. They are the means of enabling the banks to obtain a higher rate of interest than the law, whether wisely or not, allows, and the Government may properly require the return, in the shape of taxes, of a portion of the usurious interest received. Another fact, which ought not to be overlooked, is, that many banks, especially in the large cities, and themselves able, notwithstanding the taxes to which they are subjected, to pay interest on their deposits. In fact, the banks which attract the greatest multitude of deposits, and which therefore pay the highest taxes, are those which pay interest. In many cases, too, it will be found that these banks are those which are most prosperous, which pay the highest dividends, and whose stock is quoted at the highest figures. It certainly

cannot be claimed that taxation of deposits has injured them. If the taxation were so onerous as to impair their profits, the simple remedy would be to reduce the rate of interest which they pay their depositors.

The Controller calls attention to the large losses which the banks have charged off, and to the fact that a large number of them made no dividends during the year, as reasons why the taxes should be abolished; but these reasons are scarcely conclusive. The losses, and consequent inability to pay dividends, have been caused by bad debts, resulting either from the prostrated condition of many branches of business, or from reckless management. The banks have merely borne their share of the general prostration and disaster. Taxation has had little or nothing to do with the result. The ratio of earnings to capital and surplus was very low, it is true, being 5.62 per cent., but it must be remembered that this is the general average of all the banks, including those that suffered losses and made no dividends. Moreover, these are exceptional times, when nearly all branches of business and industry are languishing, and no general policy of taxation can properly be based on the present condition of things. If the validity of this argument were to be conceded, there would be no object of taxation which might not claim relief on the score of business stagnation and impaired profits. The Controller also publishes tables designed to show the inequality of both national and State taxation in different sections of the country. As regards the State taxes, the complaint of inequality is doubtless well grounded, but it is difficult to see how the national taxes can be deemed unequal when the rate imposed on the various items subject to taxation is absolutely uniform for all banks. The tables show that the national taxes collected during the last fiscal year, when computed on capital, ranged from 1.1 per cent. for the Cleveland banks to 3 per cent. for the Albany banks, which seems at first sight to support the complaint of inequality. The apparent disparity disappears, however, when it is found that it is due entirely to the greater proportion of deposits held by the Albany banks, which, at the date of the last report, were more than \$10,000,000, to \$2,000,000 capital, while the Cleveland banks, with \$4,350,000 capital, held less than \$5,000,000 in deposits. What might, if unexplained, seem great injustice, thus appears exactly fair and just, the banks of each city paying in proportion, not to their capital merely, but to the funds of which they have the use and from which they presumably derive a profit.

The Controller blends together the subject of national and State taxation, and leaves the conclusion to be drawn that because the latter is unequal and often unjust and excessive, the former ought to be abated. But the conclusion does not logically follow. The franchises which the banks enjoy are the gift of the General Government, and its right to tax them is paramount. That right assuredly cannot be impaired or defeated by any abuse of power by the States. On the whole, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that bank deposits are a legitimate object of taxation. The present law may be harsh or the rate excessive, but it seems clear that moneys voluntarily placed with banks without consideration, or with only such consideration as they freely offer in order to secure a large share of deposits, and which they may lend or invest at their pleasure, may properly be made to bear a fair share of the burdens of taxation. That the banks are not being greatly oppressed by the present law is apparent from the fact that but few banks are going into liquidation, and those usually under the stress of some peculiar adversity, and that new banks are continually being organized and voluntarily assuming the burdens which the law imposes as the consideration for the benefits which it bestows.

A MATTER OF MONEY.

This is a gossiping world. Mr. C. Lord says so, and he ought to know. And when he wrote a touching letter to his aged father's bride expecting, he added a postscript in which he said that if the lady would "pay back," certain mysterious transactions should be kept a secret from the gossiping world. As everything in this case possible to entertain the world of gossip has been dragged forth and spread before it, we take it for granted that Mr. C. Lord's invitation was not accepted. Indeed, between the two LORDS, father and son, many things which entertain the vulgar, but make the judicious grieve, are made public property. It is the merest affectation now to pass over in silence an affair which has been brought into the courts, and which, by certain peculiar traits thereof, may be considered as touching very nearly the public morals. A gentleman and lady are married; they remain hidden for nearly a month; and, while the place of their hiding is guarded so jealously that the sons and heirs of the bridegroom cannot reach him by legal process, they fill the air with their lamentations and advertise their griefs. Finally, the married couple emerge just in time to be prepared for the legal proceedings which have been instituted.

With the wedded pair there appears an epistolary correspondence which throws a sort of calcium light on the character of the younger members of the Lord family. Heretofore, we have been asked to believe that the expectant heirs of the senior LORD were actuated only by a filial respect for him in their opposition to his nuptials. It was represented that a siren of mature years was enticing the aged merchant into a series of adventures which were calculated to bring him and his family into disrepute. And as soon as the old gentleman had fairly disappeared after his dive into the sea of matrimony, the heirs apparent discovered that they had been seriously considering the propriety of taking steps to have him adjudged insane and incapable of managing his estate. In passing, we may remark that these dutiful children know that a man may be too mad to marry, but not too mad to make his will. They had prepared for him a last will and testament by which they were satisfied to abide. But when he did not sign it, and married straightway, he was swept overboard as a lunatic who was "as mad as a March hare." The sordid question of money, which a gossiping world insisted on dragging into this business, now appears in the letters which one of the heirs apparent has written to his step-mother during her honeymoon. It seems that this particular heir apparent is afflicted

with a pulmonary disease. Indeed, he signs one of his letters "Yours in consumption, C. LORD." To such a plight has this step-son of the mature siren been reduced that he declares that his doctor has ordered him to "buy and ride in a carriage." It will be observed that the learned physician's advice includes the purchase of a carriage. A hired carriage is not efficacious in severe cases of consumption like this. And the hapless invalid was all the time hastening to the grave with a galloping consumption because he could not ride in the carriage which had been prescribed for him.

The matter of money comes in, too, when the filial C. LORD, addressing his prospective step-mother, warns her that his parent "is a very old gentleman, and ought not to be called upon for a dollar by any one outside of his own children." Certainly not; it is notorious that in some cases of extreme mania the patient is made rapidly worse when he is called upon for a dollar outside of his own children. And it is also true that very old gentlemen, as a rule, do not like to be called upon for a dollar by any one outside of their own children, and there have been instances when demands for a dollar, more or less, from their own offspring even have made them very mad indeed. As the prospective step-son seems to have been aware that his warning would not be heeded, he projected an awful threat. If the lady in question did not "pay back," and release the old gentleman from the spell of the siren, he [C. LORD] would publish the fact to the world, the bride expectant, his own children, (whom he tragically remarks are his father's only grandchildren,) and terminate the gloomy drama by sacrificing himself and the rest of the family on the altar of filial affection. "And then," he adds, "my dear, good, kind old father will have some peace on earth." This is sanguinary language from one who has described himself to a reporter as "a mild-mannered man who never intentionally injured" that industrious and irritating insect, "a flea." Of course, we must accept these propositions to engage in a wholesale murder business as purely Pickwickian. Possibly, however, this family letter-writer proposed to prove that he was himself insane, and that he had inherited insanity from his father. This would be a sort of inductive evidence backward.

But yesterday, according to the statement of one of his sons, the senior LORD was "a poor, infirm, and imbecile old gentleman," who was being hid away from his bereaved family, a portion of whom were fast traveling to the grave in the last stages of consumption, without so much as a private carriage to stay the full destroyer. He was kept "under the influence of a narcotic drug" by the siren, who is lightly limned as "the most astounding thief the world ever produced," and "capable of doing anything that is damnable." To the surprise of everybody, this aged, imbecile, bewitched, and drugged millionaire suddenly shakes off the influence of the narcotic drug and shows fight. He may be senile, imbecile, drugged, and incapable of being called upon for a dollar outside of his own children, but the side of the story which he presents is uncommonly lively reading. The old gentleman refuses to get into his grave, and he declines giving up his own property to his heirs expectant without making a struggle to maintain control over it. To this complexion, then, the case has come at last. It is agreed that a man may make a fool of himself, if he chooses, at any age and at any stage of life. His family may look on with complacency, even applause. But when he puts a lien on his own money, (which somebody else hopes to inherit,) he must be kept under restraint. He may be sane enough to make a will, provided he makes one of the right sort; but he may be too far gone to marry, if his marriage puts a lien on his property. In this particular case, the courts must decide upon the sanity of the bridegroom and prospective testator. But the heirs apparent and step-children are undoubtedly very mad.

THE EXHIBITION OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

The announcement that an "Exhibition of Beautiful Women" is soon to be held in this City has excited a great deal of indignation among that class of our ladies who pride themselves upon their extreme respectability. They contemptuously ask "what sort of 'creatures' they must be who will consent to exhibit themselves for money," and they characterize the proposed exhibition as a shameful and demoralizing affair. These views may perhaps be in accordance with the natural impulses of the respectable female heart, but it is possible that they are somewhat exaggerated, and that the "Exhibition of Beautiful Women" will be much less objectionable than it is now apprehended that it will be.

In the first place, there is no doubt that the Beautiful Women will be clothed, at least to such an extent as to satisfy the scruples of the Police. It is true that merely physical beauty is to constitute the attraction of the show, and the exhibitors may insist that beauty when unadorned is adorned the most, and may quote as a precedent the first exhibition of the kind on record, at which young Prince Paris presided as judge, and got himself into serious difficulties by awarding the prize to Venus. Still, in view of the climate, it is scarcely possible that the exhibitors could be comfortable without more or less clothing, and it is very certain that the Police would interfere with an exhibition of unadorned loveliness. Of course, it will be a severe trial to the exhibitors to be compelled to limit the extent to which they can display their beauty, but the exigencies of climate and custom cannot be wholly defied. Moreover, the very terms on which the exhibition is announced implies that clothing is to be worn. It is asserted that among the prizes to be given will be a prize for the best-dressed woman. We may therefore lay aside all fear as to the amount of beauty which is to be placed on exhibition, and can feel assured that the exhibitors will wear at least as much clothing as is deemed necessary at fashionable balls and parties.

The fear that the Beautiful Women may shock the audience by their simple and natural prattle is also without any sufficient foundation. It is assumed that they will occasionally address remarks either to the spectators or to one another, and that these remarks will be painfully characteristic of the kind of women who are willing to take part in such an exhibition. But in making

this assumption, the intelligence, and professional skill of the showmen in charge of the affair are ignored. They know perfectly well that if one of these Beautiful Women ventures to speak, she will have no more admirers. The most beautiful woman in the whole exhibition could not threaten to "bust" a too presumptive starrer "in the snout," or could not make a disparaging remark either in regard to "them other gals," or to "them galoots" who might have the bad taste to admire them, without virtually and seriously lessening the effect of her physical beauty upon the spectators. Undoubtedly, the Beautiful Women who will take part in the exhibition will be prone to express themselves in the style of which illustrations have just been given; but it is conceivable that the showmen will run the risk of allowing them to open their beautiful mouths? Beyond any question, every one of the Beautiful Women will be strictly forbidden to say a single word during the entire period of their exhibition, under penalty of having their supplies of beer cut off and of losing all claim to any prize. This enforced silence will be one of the most remarkable features of the affair. If only fifty Beautiful Women are exhibited, their unbroken silence will be a novelty positively without a parallel, and will alone be worth, as the showmen will probably allege, the price of admission.

If the Beautiful Women are compelled to wear clothing and to refrain from conversation, two of the gravest objections to the exhibition will be removed. The objects, however, will still maintain that the effect of the exhibition will be to seriously lessen the native modesty and delicacy of the exhibitors, and that if they are finally disallowed, either by auction or by raffling, the result will be demoralizing to the community. Now, nothing can be plainer than that the exhibition will do no harm whatever to the Beautiful Women themselves. Of course, no woman possessed of the slightest particle of womanly modesty will exhibit her physical perfections, even to a limited extent, to all persons who are willing to pay 50 cents each for admission tickets. How, then, can the modesty of the exhibitors suffer? As well might we complain that to sear a brass kettle is objectionable because it brings into more prominent view the fact that it is brass. The Brazen—that is to say, the Beautiful Exhibitors will emphasize by their presence at the exhibition the fact that they have rid themselves of their original modesty, but it can scarcely be pretended that this will be any real injury to them. As to the effect upon the public mind of disposing of the Beautiful Women at public sale or raffie, there is no reason to suppose that any such course will be taken. Our laws prohibit the purchase of women except at private sale, and the showmen are far too astute to dream of openly violating the law. Of course, if the agent of the Sultan or the Khédive chooses to buy the entire lot for purely Turkish purposes, he can do so, provided the negotiations are conducted with decent secrecy. In that case, however, public morality will not receive any shock, and the Beautiful Women may perhaps materially better their condition.

We thus see that the fears expressed by the opponents of the exhibition are, to a great extent, unfounded. It may be objectionable in many ways, but the estimate of the probable injury which it will inflict upon public morality is greatly exaggerated. The Beautiful Women will be made to behave themselves, and the exhibition will be conducted without any violation of law. We may regret it on the score of taste, but we have no sufficient reason for fearing it.

GENERAL NOTES.

Three North Carolina neighbors are the fathers of 40 children.

The Boston Latin School for girls is to be opened on Monday next.

A Texas legislator moved to exempt the dogs of widows and orphans from taxation.

A convention of Southern educators is to be held in Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday next.

A lady in Mount Sterling, Ky., now but 18 years old, has been married six years, and has three children.

Boston has six Church-streets, six Everett-streets, four Union-streets, and five Short-streets—by name.

Jefferson Davis has been invited to deliver the address at the Commencement of the Texas State University in June.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives passed on Thursday a bill to pay in gold all of the State bonds and scrip.

The Greenbackers of Texas are said to be talking of ex-Congressman John Hancock for their candidate for Governor.

Mr. Lancaster Hodges, of Brownfield, Me., celebrated his one hundred and seventh birthday on Thursday, Jan. 31—or believes he did.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew has Democratic friends in Pennsylvania who wish him to be made the party candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Ohio which provides for Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration of disputes growing out of difficulties between employers and employees.

A Canadian paper says that "a young lady," known to be a habitual swearer, was lately sent to jail for 21 days by a magistrate, for using profane language on the street in Liverpool, Ontario.

Fearing that the kind of fish may have its peculiar effect as "brain food," the Petersburg *Index-Appel* is disposed to take alarm at the report that codfish have been caught off the coast of Virginia.

The *Yonkers Statesman* says that Mrs. Elizabeth F. Denny, who died in Pittsburg, Penn., a few days ago, gave away during her life-time at least \$1,000,000 to charitable institutions. Her estate is valued at over \$6,000,000.

Democratic candidates for nomination for Governor of Texas include the names of Congressman J. W. Throckmorton, Judge John Ireland, Judge J. H. Reagan, Hon. E. B. Hubbard, and others not so well known to the North.

The *Jewish Messenger* says: "It is no complaint to the public that it should seem necessary, on every occasion when some one writes or speaks slightly of the Hebrews, individually or as a body, that a verbal fight should take place through the press. The public ought to know that the Hebrews need no defence; and, as to their petty assailants, we have not yet reached the millennium when all people will be sensible and intelligent."

The *Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph* tells the story which follows: William H. Steward, his wife, and his brother, George A., recently died of consumption in that city within six days. George was 21 years of age, and had been deaf and dumb from his birth. He was never known to hear or speak a word previous to his death, he called in a loud voice to his sister, who was in another room, repeating her name several times. The sister, scarcely crediting her own hearing, hastened to his bedside, and found that it was really true, he had called to her. He uttered no other sound, and in a few minutes he was dead.

WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL INDEBTEDNESS.

REDUCTION DURING JANUARY OF OVER \$1,600,000—DECREASE IN THE CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE—THE GOLD AND SILVER COIN IN THE TREASURY FREE FROM ALL DEMANDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The debt statement for January shows a reduction for the month in the public debt of over \$1,600,000, and for the seven months of the fiscal year of nearly \$16,000,000. For January, 1877, the reduction was \$400,000 greater than for the last month, but the aggregate reduction for the same seven months of last year was little more than one-half what it is for the seven months just ended. That the reduction is not greater is owing to the large falling off in revenue. The Customs receipts for last month, as compared with January, 1877, fell off \$881,110, while the receipts from internal revenue fell off \$1,171,170, making a total loss in revenue of over \$2,000,000. The Customs receipts reported for last month were \$9,595,238, and the internal revenue receipts, \$8,149,208. The Customs receipts for the seven months just closed, compared with the corresponding seven months of last year, show an increase of nearly \$700,000, while for the same period the receipts from internal revenue show a decrease of \$2,820,525, resulting in a net falling off during the seven months of over \$2,000,000. The coin balance, after deducting coin certificates, coin held in redemption called bonds, and due and unpaid interest, is \$66,689,524, which includes \$4,940,529 in subsidiary silver coin. Compared with December, the coin balance shows a falling off of nearly \$13,000,000, which is accounted for by the large disbursement of coin interest falling due in January. The actual gold coin now in the Treasury against which there are no outstanding current coin obligations is \$61,748,995. The progress made in accumulating gold can be best illustrated by stating that on Feb. 1, 1877, the amount of gold and silver coin owned by the Government against which there were no current coin obligations was \$13,176,480. Excluding the \$10,000,000 held to redeem fractional currency, the currency balance is down to nearly \$3,000,000, a decrease of over \$2,000,000 compared with the preceding month. The reduction in legal tenders for the month was \$833,352, and in fractional currency less than \$300,000.

OFFICIAL RECAPITULATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement issued to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent.	\$748,867,100 00
Bonds at 5 per cent.	\$738,866,650 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent.	200,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent.	75,000,000 00
Total principal	\$1,762,733,750 00
Total interest	21,827,234 10
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent.	\$14,000,000 00
Interest	588,000 00
Total	\$14,588,000 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	\$11,599,620 26
Interest	558,103 25
Debt Borne by the Government.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	\$349,173,921 50
Certificates of deposit	31,115,000 00
Fractional currency	17,471,919 72
Coin certificates	\$2,723,000 00
Total principal	\$400,483,941 22
Total unclaimed interest	7,007 03
Total Debt	\$2,193,028,011 43
Interest	22,427,344 36
Total	\$2,215,455,355 86
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	\$126,882,789 47</

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS'
LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

I.

POPULAR ASTRONOMY. By BRUCE NEWCOMB, LL. D.,
Professor, United States Naval Observatory. With
One Hundred and Twelve Engravings and Five Maps
of the Stars—8vo, cloth, \$4.

ANIEL THE BELOVED. By REV. WILLIAM M.
TAYLOR, D.D., Minister of the Broadway Tabernacle,
New-York City; author of "Peter the Apostle,"
"David, King of Israel," "Elijah the Prophet," &c.
12mo, cloth, \$1 50.

III.

**TRIPUS: ITS ANCIENT CITIES, TOWNS, AND TEM-
PLES.** A Narrative of Researches and Excavations
During Ten Years' Residence in the Island. By GEN.
LOUIS PALMA DE CENSOLA, Member of the Royal
Academy of Sciences, Turin; Honorary Member of
the Royal Society of Literature, London, &c. With

SECRET

A CONEY ISLAND DISASTER.

SEVEN LIVES LOST BY FLOOD.

AT MANHATTAN BEACH—TWO HOURS

SWIFT INTO SHEEPSHEAD BAY—THREE

WORKED AND FOUR CHILDREN DROWNED

—RECOVERY OF THREE OF THE BODIES

—SCENES AT THE BEACH.

A melancholy disaster, which resulted in the

death of seven persons and the destruction of much

valuable property, occurred on Thursday night at

Manhattan Beach, the well-known summer resort at

the east end of Coney Island. The furious north-

east storm which prevailed on Thursday created an

unusually high tide on the Long Island coast. Early

in the day the water began to start rapidly, but it

did not reach any unusual height until about 10 o'clock

when the water was generally supposed that the wind would go down and the water subside

in a few hours. East of the Manhattan Beach Hotel

a bulk-head, constructed of piles and rough boarding,

was built not long ago by the Manhattan Beach

Hotel Company for the protection of the shore. The

heavy eastern storm, which had been blowing for

several days, had been blowing for several days

heavily over the beach, but with the ex-

perience of old dwellers along shore to warn

them the bulkheads appeared to have learned nothing.

Relying upon the strength of the bulkhead con-

structed in the sand, the owners, to prevent and re-

pair such slight damages as the rough winter

weather might occasion, had employed between 30

and 40 men under a superintendent to live on and

in the neighborhood of the beach to look after their

property. Some of these men resided with the su-

perintendent, Mr. A. P. Wood, about a mile beyond

the hotel. About 500 yards west of Wood's

house, and directly on the bulkhead, was the

Chalet of John Wynne. It was a light-built struc-

ture, a mere shanty, and was built on a pile of

boards. Beyond Wood's house, which stood on an elevation

known only as "the Hill" by the Sheepshead Bay

people—and a few hundred yards away from it, was

another shanty, occupied by James Brennan, an-

other caretaker in the employ of the Manhattan

Beach Company. His only family consisted of his

wife, Mrs. Wynne, and two children, Joseph, aged

12 years, and Mary Ellen, aged 1 year. They also

lived on the bulkhead and not a thought

of danger had ever troubled them during

the year or more that they have occupied their

houses. The storm that came up on Thursday night

was merely a light breeze, and the waves beat in a

terrible and the waves beat in a terrible and the

storm, they did not fear for their lives. Toward

9 o'clock in the evening the sea became higher with

a suddenness that struck instant fear into the hearts

of the exposed residents of the beach. The tide swelled

up along the shore so quickly as to overwhelm in-

stantly all the buildings situated on the bulkhead.

John Wynne, who had not for a moment feared that

the lives of his family would be in danger, watched

the water with the greatest anxiety. He calmed

the fears of his wife and Ann McCormick, the nurse,

reassuring to assure them that they would be safe.

While he spoke his assuring words the waters rose

into the house, and then the fears of his wife and

Ann McCormick, the nurse, were reassured to assure

them that they would be safe. The bulkhead had

been washed out; two terrible seas

had undermined the fragile foundation of

the bulkhead, and a third sea, more terrible than the

former, had crashed the bulkhead and the

shanty, carrying the building over, with its occu-

pants into the waters of Sheepshead Bay. Wynne

survived the disaster to give the alarm. As

he ran shouting for help, another sea, more terri-

ble than the first, struck the bulkhead, and

came from Thomas Brennan. His house, ex-

posed just as Wynne's, built directly upon the

bulkhead, had been washed out, and the

house and its occupants had been carried into the

water. Wynne's wife and children had been

streamed in at the door and under the floor. Bren-

nan knew not what to do. He hesitated to leave his

family, yet he knew that if he did not get out

he would be killed. A crushing wave

broke over the house, and the sea began

to be a deadly enemy. A third sea, more

terrible than the first, struck the bulkhead, and

the front door could not be opened. Desperation

broke through the window, and the

house and its occupants had been carried into the

water. Wynne's wife and children had been

streamed in at the door and under the floor. Bren-

nan knew not what to do. He hesitated to leave his

family, yet he knew that if he did not get out

he would be killed. A crushing wave

broke over the house, and the sea began

THE BODIES OF THE VICTIMS.

The body of Mrs. Ann McCormick was recovered

from the beach on Thursday morning, and the

body of John Wynne was recovered from the

beach on Friday morning. The bodies of the

other victims were recovered from the beach

on Saturday morning. The bodies of the

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other victims were recovered from the beach

on Tuesday morning. The bodies of the

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

MARINE INSURANCE TROUBLES.

THE NEW MUTUAL CANCELS ITS SUBS

GOING INTO LIQUIDATION—POOR BUSI-

NESS AND A BAD OUTLOOK FOR THE CAUSE.

The Trustees of the New Mutual Insurance

Company, doing business at No. 1 Nassau-street,

have decided that "all the outstanding scrip of the

company be redeemed its entire amount, and the

certificates issued therefor be recalled and canceled."

The amount of scrip outstanding last year was

\$4,000,000, and the amount of scrip outstanding

this year was \$4,000,000. The company has

been obliged to resort to this expedient. In 1887 it

was found necessary not only to call in and cancel

the entire amount of scrip that had accumulated

since the company's incorporation, in 1841, aggregat-

ing over \$1,100,000, but also to reorganize the

entire company by putting in \$500,000 of new

capital, and having the old scrip canceled and

replaced by new scrip. The following statement of the company's

condition on Dec. 31, 1877, shows the necessity for

the above reported action of the Board of Trustees:

Premiums on expired risks, Dec. 31, 1877, \$41,055 60

On risks in force, 8,707 01

On fire risks, 8,707 01

Total premiums, \$50,762 61

Losses incurred during the year, \$18,449 65

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Losses incurred during

IS THE BOY CHARLEY ROSS?
A HOPE THAT HE IS FOUND AT LAST.
THE BOY IN BALTIMORE AND HIS STRANGERS.
RESEMBLANCE TO THE LONG-MISSING LAD.
—HOW MRS. ROSS LOOKS UP THE PRO-
TOGRAPH.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.—Quite a sensation has been created here by the announcement that the boy recently brought from Demerara to Baltimore resembled Charley Ross, the missing boy of the long-missing lad. The boy, who is now in the hands of the authorities, is a small, dark, and very much like the boy who was missing from the long-missing lad. The boy, who is now in the hands of the authorities, is a small, dark, and very much like the boy who was missing from the long-missing lad. The boy, who is now in the hands of the authorities, is a small, dark, and very much like the boy who was missing from the long-missing lad.

ONE OF JAY GOULD'S SCHEMES.
HOW THE RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH PENNSYLVANIA WAS OBTAINED BY THE DELAWARE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD COMPANY.
—THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE DELAWARE RIVER AT MATAMORAS—ITS DESTRUCTION AND WHAT FOLLOWED—IS THE BRIDGE COMPANY'S CHARACTER LIAISON.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1878.
When the committee appointed yesterday by the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the purpose of inquiring into the matter of the neglect of the Erie Railroad Company to obey the requirements of its charter, met to pursue its investigation, it will undoubtedly be presented with the fact that the Erie Railroad Company has been guilty of a most serious breach of its charter. The fact is that the Erie Railroad Company has been guilty of a most serious breach of its charter. The fact is that the Erie Railroad Company has been guilty of a most serious breach of its charter.

FLYING OVER THE SNOW.
ANOTHER DAY OF FINE SLEIGHING.
THE UPPER AVENUE THROTTLED WITH MERBY PARTIES—NOT MUCH TROTTING FOR SPEED, BUT THOUSANDS OF MERBY-MAKERS FROM THE CITY.

The sleighing season was alive yesterday. The upper avenue was thronged with merby parties. The upper avenue was thronged with merby parties. The upper avenue was thronged with merby parties. The upper avenue was thronged with merby parties. The upper avenue was thronged with merby parties.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
MOTION TO REMOVE THE RECEIVER.
PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO HAVE BEEN MADE—SHARP'S APPOINTMENT AS RECEIVER SAID TO HAVE BEEN CORRUPT AND FRAUDULENT—A NEW YORK BANKING FIRM INVOLVED.

YORK, Feb. 2.—The Long Island Railroad Company has been the subject of a motion to remove the receiver. The motion was made by the attorney-general. The motion was made by the attorney-general. The motion was made by the attorney-general. The motion was made by the attorney-general. The motion was made by the attorney-general.

RECEIVED FROM THE BRITISH BRIG C. C. OVERTON.
HANDS SUPPLIED TO HAVE BEEN LOST—OTHER DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The following is the substance of a dispatch received by the Chief of the British Brig C. C. Overton. The substance of a dispatch received by the Chief of the British Brig C. C. Overton. The substance of a dispatch received by the Chief of the British Brig C. C. Overton. The substance of a dispatch received by the Chief of the British Brig C. C. Overton. The substance of a dispatch received by the Chief of the British Brig C. C. Overton.

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ing Mr. Stanley dined with Mr. Campbell
e, of a London newspaper, and was visited
g the evening by a large number of
hmen.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 18, 1878.
The press of Paris has shown unusual en-

in you the sentiments of duty and
prison, respect for discipline, love of labor,
my feelings in view all the noble
constitute the force of armistice and prepare for
successes. I have the conviction that these
in the future will be successful will recognize the fact; and
ought is my conviction at the present hour.
I hope that you will be successful in your
be a faithful and devoted soldier and good citi-
Remember also your old General, and, if the
is ever attacked, keep a place for him among
A. DUCROT.

is order is treated with marked irony by
République Française and by several other
political journals.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

ATTENTIONS TO THE SPANISH WEDDING
FETTES—FUNERAL OF VICTOR EMMANUEL
—A DULL SEASON AT THE CAPITAL—
THE MASK BALLS OF THE OPERA—
POLITICAL NOTES—THE EXPOSITION.
From Our Own Correspondent.
Paris, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1878.

Italy file is in mourning for her King,
is preparing some splendid and wondrous fetes,
and is preparing some splendid and wondrous fetes,
and is preparing some splendid and wondrous fetes,

ident about which we shall hear more later on. When the representative of the Elgers arrived

ations for the marriage of Alfonso XII, Infanta Dona Maria de las Mercedes, the daughter of Duke de Montpensier. Among the persons who have received special letters of invitation are a number of foreigners who have been the guests of the king and queen at the grandes of Spain, and those upon whom the king has conferred orders of that country have been invited. Mme. Pellissier, widow of the Marquis de Paniega, is named among the number specially invited, and the names of several ladies belonging to the French Embassy are also cited. Among the latter may be noted Duchesse Decazes and Anna de Noailles, Duchesse de Moucheny. It will be fairly likely that the same splendor of the ancient monarchy will be witnessed. A large number of prominent gentlemen have also been visited by the present members of the Spanish court, and it is no doubt that all the palaces and hotels of Madrid will be filled on this occasion. Meanwhile the body of Victor Emmanuel is lying in state, and the Italians are preparing a magnificent funeral for him. The representatives of the foreign powers are already installed in

while Marshal Canrobert and young MacMahon were not noticed. The writer of these dis-

and all have met with splendid reception. The first sent to the young Prince of Monaco, young Patrice de MacMahon, the eldest son of Marshal, as his side de camp. They were moved at the station with distinguished honours, and returned to the palace of the archduke. The Prince Royal of Prussia, Archduke Reginald, of Austria, were also received with the former. They were repeatedly cheered by the crowds assembled under his windows. The press was giving a great deal of attention to the event, and even the long Italian paper. One letter, written by a gentleman who is received at the Vatican, contains the account of the death of the King's death. Pius IX. was lying in bed when it was brought that Victor Emmanuel could not recover. He sent orders to the clergy to add to the last service the solemnity of this special almoner to go to the Quirinal see that none of the clergy, by error, should announce the death of the King. The word came that the supreme monent had arrived. Pius IX. rose and had himself carried in a chair to an open window. He sat there, and the Pope, surrounded by the Cardinals, behruch until the news came that the King breathed his last. The Pope then raised his hands in prayer, and the Cardinals followed to his bed very much affected. It is a well known fact in Italy that the Pope will follow Victor Emmanuel to the grave within a month.

limited in respect to his expenses that he could not spend as much as the representative of a Paris journal. At any rate he did not take the

For Emmanuel, has already followed him to the grave. She died of cancer, a few hours after her last breath.

There are no theatres in France where the farthest distance from that I have ever seen. Thus far there have been no fêtes or receptions. The rich do not go to the houses of the poor, and the poor have not even seen fit to do so. Naturally, the shopkeepers are beginning to complain, particularly in the very few towns where the Government is going to organise some sort of entertainments. For the moment we are raised nothing but the *bol masqués* of the bourgeoisie. Holandaise has made his arrangements, and the first will take place on the 15th of the present month. But these balls have a character of their own. The young men of the town were in costumes, and took pleasure in the intrigues of the evening; and the gentlemen go in black, in coats and white cravats. Holandaise is the only male who is the figurant of the occasion or the one hired for the occasion. On the whole, the balls are made of the same kind of intrigues, and rather solemn ones at that. It is not possible to look at the crowd, and to try to see the faces of the dancers, and to see the faces of dancers going through their gambols. But the first two balls are always crowded, and the second makes some noise, by causing a considerable expenditure for the benefit of the keepers.

After the Assembly resumed its sittings, we were again told that the Government had

clergy from the Vatican, for it was not so very long ago that a bull of excommunication was

great, but many things have been done that give rise to trouble later on. I fear that Republicans are going too fast, and are overdoing the impulsive policy. There is very well to crush one's adversaries now, but has the means for so doing, but in France the moderation is always the best policy. The other day, Deputy-elect Combes, of Castres, invalidated simply because his majority was not large enough. He had a majority, although had an overwhelming majority. In his case invalidation looks like persecution. Mr. Combes is a large man, a large employer, employs a number of persons. He is just beloved, not only because he does good to his constituents, but because he gives more in charity than any other man in his town. There is no sort of doubt about his re-election, and hence there is no reason for his invalidation. But Republicans have the satisfaction of making him spend a great deal of money. There is no disgruntling the fact that he has been invalidated in the French Chamber. If the candidate is not able to pay, the committee of party furnishes him with the necessary money. He has had to pay for his case of a rich man like Combes, he spends money freely, and the only satisfaction the voters have is that he has to pay the vengeance of making him spend more money. He can be elected at Castres as often

person. The Madeleine was densely crowded and a large number of French officers in uni-

of the Combes was Charles Simon, the son of the premier. The retirement of Durot is causing no small amount of discussion, and the organ of the Republicans takes this last order of the Marquis as a very ironical one. Durot is to be deprived of his command upon pension merely, but the Republicans never cease to insist upon the necessity of his removal. They suspected him of designs upon the Republic, and they thought him the organizer of the coup d'etat. It is not known whether any truth in this matter, since Durot did nothing out of the way, but it is certain that he was thought capable of some such thing. Very close watch was kept upon him, and he demanded his resignation, the Marshal was very much affected, and finally had to give to his friend and comrade in arms that resignation. The Marquis demanded his resignation, Durot asked for a court-martial, saying that he wanted his conduct judged by his peers. The Marquis told him to go to the devil for him, and, after their private conversation, he consented to the hard measure simply because he did not desire to give the Marshal a reason for his removal. It is thought that he will have a seat in the Senate as a compensation. His Exposition is getting on finely, and the new ones are needed. The day after tomorrow there are new and important arrivals. The day after tomorrow there are new and important arrivals.

France, who was then so much of a personage that his hand was accepted by Adelaide de Savoy, widow of Louis Le Gros and mother of King

it was the Swedish exposition, accompanied Swedish soldiers in uniform; yesterday the material sent on by Holland, Austria being to be very well represented, from present circumstances. The Champ de Mars already presents a very animated appearance, and in a few days I can begin my regular notes about the show.

tleman, who refused to have anything to do with the politics of his time. He shunned th

CURRENT ENGLISH TOPICS.

POLITICAL AND OTHER NOTES.

A MAD NATION—THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE LIBERALS AND THE CONSERVATIVES.

—QUEEN VICTORIA'S FONDNESS FOR TELEPHONES—PIANO AND TRADE FURNISHING—FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1878.

The *Grave-digger* told *Hamlet* that they are all mad in England. The Shakespeare was right. The nation is mad as can be. The Liberals are attacking the Ministry, and the Conservatives are beginning to howl at them for not occupying Gallipoli.

Mr. Fawcett, the blind number, is anxious to give the Russians Champagne and everything else they want. Sir Charles Russell would land an army of Turkish Infantry to take the victory from the Russians. All sorts of people are proclaiming their opinions. But the Radicals more particularly are "in the stamp."

The country is in a wild ferment. Russia and Turkey think it is all on their account. It is nothing of the kind. The Fawcetts, Jenkisses, Dilks, and their following want to get into power. The Harringtons, Gladstones, Brights, Forsters, and the more respectable leaders of the Liberals have an equal yearning in the same direction. They wanted a cry. Their platform was weak. Reform was played out. It seemed as if the Conservatives were in "fervor" for any. All that was left was county franchise or disestablishment of the Church.

But the party was divided on these questions. Parnell and Gladstone, and the others, who might ultimately win all sections of the great Liberal Party. Everybody likes peace. The cry appealed to all hearts. Some politicians like it well enough even to fight for it. So the war-pullers ran up the flag of peace, and forced upon the other side the red banner of war. And here we are, at all appearance in the excitement of the moment, a nation of talkers, brawlers, cowards, snobs, sham patriots—an entire people groveling in the gutter of politics—and pretending on the one hand that we grieve for the Turks and on the other that we rejoice in the noble, self-sacrificing bravery of the Romans. Humbug. There is a party fight going on, that is all; and while the Liberals seek to win their way to office if possible, the Conservatives intend to stay in the disquieting way of "condemning the Government."

This is how the business strikes an impartial look-oner; but we shall know more about the real state of things in a few days. Meanwhile, London has just time enough to spare for a smile at the *Hicks-Lord* marriage, and a few remarks of approval of the earnestness of the United States in eradicating the maintenance of her financial credit. Americans are continually showing us how to do this and that; and it can never be said that they do not receive attention and consideration on this side. Indeed, it is a common remark that American inventors have a better chance here than English inventors.

Perhaps, as a rule, the Transatlantic "ideas" are the cleverest. Anyhow, we are never without some distinguished American before the public. The latest came on the telephone. On Monday Prof. Bell and Col. Repton were presented to the Queen, to whom they exhibited the telephone. The Professor delivered a brief lecture upon it, and then held telephonic communication with Osborne Cottage, the residence of Sir Thomas Biddolph. The *Court Circular* gives quite a report of the affair. The apparatus at Osborne Cottage was under the management of Mr. F. C. Ormiston. The Queen talked to Sir Thomas and Lady Biddolph. Then Miss Kate Field came from Osborne Cottage to Windsor Castle. "Kathleen Mavourneen" The Duke of Connaught thanked her for the Queen; whereupon she sang the Ode to King from "As You Like It." "Comin' thro' the Rye," and theologue spoken by *Hamlet* in the comedy. The applause at Osborne Cottage came to the royal party through the telephone. Then messages came from London, Dover, and Southampton. A bugle-salut at the latter place was heard with "startling distinctness." The experiments lasted from 9 o'clock until midnight. The Queen and her guests were most satisfied. The telephone is in use at Gibraltar and Malta; the Post Office authorities are entering into contracts for its immediate adoption; many private firms and public companies are expending their electric-telegraph arrangements with it. This is the kind of victory which our clever nation is willing to accept at the hands of others. When great people come their battles of encounter of science and science, the great victory is won by talk and always so far off we come indeed.

The other day it seemed as if the United States threatened to triumph over the English piano-dealers on their own ground. American instruments are regularly advertised and largely sold in the English markets. But an English firm, who have lately come to the front, have scored against their American competitors and created a mechanical revolution by their new "perfect check-repeater action." French pianos are not thought much of in England. Both the American and English mechanical work in piano and the quality of their woods are superior to the instruments manufactured in France. The sale of pianos in Great Britain has reached enormous proportions. The "salo by hire" system, which has been so successful, has changed the piano from a luxury to a necessity. They have, however, helped to extend a taste for piano music, and the result is a national character of piano playing. The piano which are now being manufactured are as far beyond those turned out 10 years ago as the telephone is beyond the telegraph. The head of the piano factory in London is now a man of 32; but his persistent study and hard work has cost him his eyesight. He is at business, nevertheless, all the day, and with the aid of his wife, who is blind, he is still enabled to hold the reins and guide the business of the house. I met him the other evening at a reception given by the piano-makers. He had to be led about, but he was a pleasant, contented smile upon his face; he was listening with pleasure to a delightful performance upon one of his own pianos.

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DANGERS OF SEWER-GAS.

A PRACTICAL PLUMBER'S VIEW.

THE PLUMBER'S WORK OF DWELLINGS OFFER POORLY DONE—THEIR HOUSES THE CHIEF HAZARD—THE POINT WHICH NEED THE ATTENTION OF HOUSE-KEEPERS.

By the Editor of the New York Times.

I am a practical journeyman plumber, having served my time in this city, and am generally familiar with the matters upon which I write. As I read the paper with the various theories advanced concerning sewer gas, and the means of preventing its entrance into the house, I feel that the true causes have not been stated, at least the most important ones.

There are several points in the plumbing work of a modern dwelling or tenement from whence deleterious gas escapes:

First—From the imperfect construction of the main sewer, which runs through the house, and is not at all common, because where there are openings in the pipe for gas to escape water will also escape, and thus escape the defect.

Second—Obstructions in the same line of sewer-pipe where it passes through the front area wall or at the mouth of the main street sewer, where the sewer is exposed to the elements, and the gas is constantly in use, ought to be carried into the sewer, and not allowed to escape into the air.

Third—From the kitchen sink, which is very often not trapped, especially in tenement property, and if trapped, is continually siphoned out by the discharge of water from the sink, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Fourth—From the bathroom, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Fifth—From the laundry tub, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Sixth—From the water closet, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Seventh—From the bath, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Eighth—From the shower-bath, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Ninth—From the hot-water tank, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Tenth—From the cold-water tank, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Eleventh—From the boiler, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Twelfth—From the furnace, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Thirteenth—From the stove, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Fourteenth—From the range, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Fifteenth—From the sink, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Sixteenth—From the tub, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Seventeenth—From the bath, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Eighteenth—From the shower-bath, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Nineteenth—From the hot-water tank, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Twentieth—From the cold-water tank, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Twenty-first—From the boiler, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Twenty-second—From the furnace, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

Twenty-third—From the stove, which is also often not trapped, and the gas is carried into the street sewer.

SOUTHERN LAW-BREAKERS.

THE LOUISIANA PROSECUTIONS.

THE DEMOCRATS KEEP THEIR PLEDGES—BUTLER IN THE KEYS, CARDOZA IN JAIL—THE FLIMSY PRETEXT UPON WHICH THE RETURNING BOARD IS BEING TRIED—WHAT THE COUNTRY HAS TO EXPECT—LITTLEFIELD, THE FORGER—MEN WHO PROFIT BY HIS CRIME.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 2, 1878.

Just after the inauguration of President Hayes, when the Democrats of South Carolina and Louisiana were loudest in their demand for "reform" in their State Governments and recognition at the hands of the National Administration, they made many high-sounding promises regarding the just, fair, and honorable course they would pursue in case they were granted the power. They were granted. With a large-hearted generosity before unknown in the political history of any country, the Republican President gave heed and credit to all their complaints, and, having done so, went further in giving them absolute control of their States than the defeated Democratic candidate would have dared to do. Chamberlain was forsaken, Packard overthrown, the South was united, and the White League placed in command. The most ardent friend of "the pacification policy" will hardly claim that the result has been an entirely satisfactory one. Every one of the pledges made by the Democratic leaders has been broken, every one of their promises disregarded. Every kindness that has been done them, all the extraordinary concessions made them, have been accepted as their right, and in return they have given absolutely nothing. On the contrary, they have gone very far out of their way to persecute and drive from their homes all those unfortunate Republicans who by the new policy of "pacification and universal good will" were committed to their tender mercies.

They have not found it convenient to inquire into the slaughter of State Senator Cooker and his associates in Ellenton, but they have made haste to put State Treasurer Cardoza in jail on a trumped-up charge of having defrauded the State by paying a claim which was not entirely legal in form. The hero of the Hamburg massacre has been honored by a seat in the Senate of the nation, while L. Cass Carpenter, convicted on the unsupported testimony of a self-confessed thief, occupies a federal court, much for the pledge of fair and honorable dealing made by chivalrous Wade Hampton. His example has not been lost upon the men who have been placed in control of the Government of Louisiana. The terrible crimes committed by the White League of the Feliciana, the massacres of Coushatta, Colfax, Mount Pleasant, New-Orleans, and of "the bloody Red River district" are now forgotten by Democratic law-officers. Not so the doings of the Republican Returning Board. Their every action is still vividly fresh in the memory of the White League, and, in accordance with the general Southern programme, there is an evident determination to convict and imprison them, right or wrong. The charge against Gov. Wells and his associates is so trivial, so inconsequential, and so utterly without foundation that no inference can be drawn from the proceedings going on in New-Orleans.

It will be remembered that Gen. Anderson is now being tried upon a charge of forgery in connection with the statement of votes from the Parish of Vernon. What foundation there was for the charge, or, to speak more correctly, how absolutely without foundation it is, was fully proved by the investigation made by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Spring of 1877. This morning I had an extended interview with Senator Wadleigh, who was the Chairman of that committee, and from him learned many interesting details of the inquiry in question. They, in connection with admitted facts proved before the committee, show conclusively the absolute falsity of the charge, and the wicked malice and political animus of the prosecution. Littlefield, the clerk who originally made the accusation against Gov. Wells and his associates, the charge, it will be remembered, upon which Gen. Anderson is now being tried was a hireling young adventurer, who, for a considerable time before he procured the appointment as Clerk to the Returning Board, had lived by gambling and upon the charity of his uncle, a man named Speering. In 1874 this man Speering had held office in Louisiana by Republican appointment, but, upon charges of misconduct he was removed, and by Littlefield's own confession, cherished ever after that the most bitter hostility to the Republican leaders of the State, to whom he attributed his removal. None of the Returning Board knew Littlefield, and his application for employment was thrice refused. Finally, through the importunity of one of the Returning Board clerks, who was his acquaintance, and who persuaded the board to accept him, he obtained a minor position.

His story is in substance: that in the early part of December, when the count for State officers was nearly completed, Gov. Wells came to his desk and, without any preliminary conversation, directed him to transcribe the figures denoting the votes given for the Democratic and Republican candidates at two polls in the Parish of Vernon. He swears that Gov. Wells stated to him that the reason why he desired him to do it was that he wished to secure the election of a District Judge in that parish. He also stated that he directed him to transcribe the figures indicating the votes for Presidential Electors, so that the forgery might escape observation. According to his own account, Littlefield thereupon commenced erasing and transcribing the figures, carrying the work on at the table where other clerks were engaged and where they could see what he was doing. He says that after it was completed and he had forged the names of the parish officers to the statement, he carried the return home and placed it in a drawer in the room which he occupied with his mistress, and for 10 days after entirely forgot it. He admitted that his uncle, Speering, was so violent against the Returning Board as to tell him he hoped they would be hanged and he with him. He was engaged in their service Speering over and over again importuned him to give information against the Returning Board that would enable him to get his revenge.

Last winter in this city an effort was unsuccessfully made to induce the Republicans to purchase this pretended information. Finding no success in the direction indicated, Littlefield, with a Democratic politician of Iowa, went to Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, at Springfield, and sold him the information. Gov. Palmer admits that it was the understanding between him and Littlefield that the latter should secure a good office if Tilden was elected. Littlefield is substantially the story told by Littlefield. The marks of his falsity

are many. In the first place, it is proved beyond doubt that Gov. Wells never had any motive for committing the forgery. It was not necessary to secure the election of the Parish Judge. It effected the election of no candidate, except to elect one Democrat over another Democrat to the Legislature, in which, before that, a Republican majority of 20 had been secured. The Democrat thus elected was not present at the organization of that Legislature, was not present when Gov. Packard was declared elected, and was absent when Kellogg was elected Senator. If Gov. Wells caused the forgery to be committed, he must necessarily have done so with the full knowledge that it could in no way benefit him or his party; and he must also have known that the crime would be detected, for this same statement of votes from the Parish of Vernon was opened publicly in the presence of Gov. Palmer, Trumbull, and the Democratic visiting committee, and in the presence of the Republican visiting committee, and in the presence of attorneys representing both parties before the Returning Board. They were openly examined by all who chose to examine them, the true vote of the parish was proclaimed, was taken down by the official reporters who were present, was printed in at least two pamphlets which were in general circulation, and which were furnished to every one who wanted them. All this Gov. Wells and his associates knew, and yet they were so bold as to make a claim, and they have been known not only that the crime would have no effect whatever, but that it would be at once detected.

On the other hand, that Littlefield himself had a strong motive for the commission of the forgery, and for charging it upon the Returning Board, there can be no doubt. He was dependent upon his uncle, who was eagerly and actively hostile to the Returning Board, and he was without means of his own, reckless, unscrupulous, on his own confession, and was well aware that he could sell, as he subsequently did sell, a secret, or a pretended secret, damaging to Republicans, to the party which his uncle served. But the story of Littlefield is so improbable in another respect that it can only be regarded as a fabrication from beginning to end. It appears from his own testimony that Gov. Wells had never spoken to him until the night when he directed him to commit the forgery. He had no acquaintance with him, and hence had no reason to suppose he could be safely intrusted with such a secret. The other clerks, to whom the Governor might have given such direction, were his old political and personal friends, had been long trusted by him, and were those in whom he had every right to have confidence. Is it credible, then, that, under the circumstances, he would direct this comparative stranger to commit a crime which could easily be discovered, and for which, if known, he would be liable to imprisonment in the Penitentiary? Nor is this all. Littlefield is contradicted by Gov. Wells and by eight of his fellow-clerks, who swear positively that he did not, as he says, make the erasures at the table where they worked.

His story stands entirely unsupported, and by his swearing he proves simply that he was himself a criminal in the pay of Democratic conspirators. That the members of the Returning Board are being tried on a pretext so flimsy shows very clearly that their conduct has been blameless, else their ardent persecutors would not have been driven to seek conviction upon such a charge. It proves further that the Democratic leaders of Louisiana believe that like their brethren in South Carolina, they can convict a Republican without testimony and upon charges which by an honest jury would not be considered for a moment; it proves, that, however innocent their political opponents may be, they are still ready to sacrifice them by legal forms; it proves that the country will still have to wait for the great and good results which Mr. Stanley Matthews and other statesmen of the same class predicted would follow "the new policy of pacification and universal good-will."

GOV. WELLS AND GEN. ANDERSON ENDEAVORING TO ESCAPE FROM A PACKED JURY—A NEW TERM AND A NEW PANEL WILL PRODUCE THEM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The story that Gov. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, has for the past day or two been in Washington is unworthy of credit. It now appears from statements made by usually well informed persons that Wells never had any intention of coming to Washington, but that he concealed himself somewhere in the South, hoping that he might escape trial by a packed jury. A new term of the court will commence to-morrow, with a fresh panel of jurors, and the chances of a fair trial will, it is thought, be thereby greatly improved. No matter what may be the prospect of the trial, however, Mr. Wells must appear in court on Tuesday morning next, or, by the laws of Louisiana, his bondsman will be obliged to forfeit the amount of his bail, and it is, therefore, considered more than probable that he will be in New-Orleans to-morrow or Tuesday. It was to escape trial by the packed jury referred to that Gen. Anderson concealed himself in the Custom-house.

Mr. Demerols, who brought the petition of the Returning Board to Associate Justice Bradley, asking for the transfer of their cases from the State to the United States Circuit Court, left here to-night on his return to New-Orleans. He says that although Judge Bradley has refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners, they still have their appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Gov. J. Madison Wells, in accordance with arrangements made to-day, surrendered to Sheriff Houston, at Rigole's Station, on the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad, where he has been sejourning since his departure from New-Orleans about a week ago. The Governor will return to New-Orleans to-morrow and give bail for his appearance when wanted.

CONDITION OF SENATOR WADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 3.—Hon. R. F. Wade is better to-day. He rested quite well during the day and evening, and his physicians think that his powerful constitution will rally. The attack was very severe and complicated with his former kidney difficulties.

HARVESTING THE ICE CROP.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 3.—Reports from all points on the Hudson show that up to to-night only 50,000 tons of ice have been harvested. The weather, however, is intensely cold, and hundreds of tons will be put at work to-morrow evening and kept preparatory to cutting. If this weather holds four or five days the entire crop will be harvested.

COUNTY OFFICERS ARRESTED.

WILMINGTON, Delaware, Feb. 3.—Thos. and Peter Connell were arrested to-day at Poles Hollow, three miles from here, by Detective Perkins, of the United States Secret Service, for passing counterfeit money.

They were brought to this place and lodged in jail.

WASHINGTON.

DEBASEMENT OF THE CURRENCY.

MINISTER POSTER ON THE EFFECT OF THE MEXICAN DOLLAR LEGAL TENDER IN MEXICO—GOLD DRIVEN FROM THE COUNTRY AND CUMBERSOME SILVER AT A LARGE DISCOUNT IN EVERY OPERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Minister Foster has had an interview with a correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal concerning the political situation in Indiana, particularly as it is affected by the discussion of the remonetization of silver. He illustrated the effects of an attempt to maintain in circulation at the same time with gold a debased coinage of silver by the currency experience of Mexico. Mr. Foster agreed with the Journal, which is opposed to the movement of the silver men of the West. He expressed the strongest opinion, based upon an intimate knowledge of Indiana politics during many years, that it would be a fruitless as well as discreditable task for the Republicans to attempt to outbid the Democrats for the votes of that class of people who are demanding a debased coinage and are clamoring to legalize the payment of debts with less than the promised obligation. In a canvass conducted on that principle both disgrace and defeat would await the Republicans. He sympathizes fully with the Republican leaders of Indiana in their desire to relieve by all honest methods the financial distress of the country. Mr. Foster says the experience of Mexico demonstrates that this cannot be done by authorizing the coinage of a silver currency of less value than gold or by making it an unlimited legal tender. The bimetallic system has been thoroughly tested in Mexico. The ordinary Mexican dollar is the successful competitor of our trade dollar of 420 grains in the silver-coinage countries of the East. The Mexican dollar is several cents more valuable than the "dollar of our fathers," nevertheless gold has been entirely driven out of circulation in Mexico, and can only be purchased in very small quantities after much search, and at a premium varying from 4 to 10 per cent.

Silver is left as the only currency, and its use is extremely cumbersome and inconvenient, and its fluctuation renders all values unstable and uncertain. If a man goes to a bank or to a merchant to get a check cashed for any large amount, he must take with him a stout porter to carry away the proceeds of the check. The difficulty of transporting coin is so great, that exchange between distant parts of the Republic is very costly, ranging from 4 to 12 per cent. Trade is thereby greatly obstructed and discouraged. Foreign exchange is relatively high. Drafts on New-York command from 6 to 18 per cent. The charges being regulated by the varying price of silver bullion in the London market. Just before the sailing of each foreign vessel, the latest cable reports of the price of silver are consulted, and the rates of exchange for that day fixed accordingly. The banker or broker of Mexico would no more consent to make any financial transaction with Europe or the United States without consulting the market price of silver bullion, than a cotton broker of Memphis or New-Orleans would ship cotton without knowing the latest quotations in New-York and Liverpool.

From the above brief account given by Minister Foster it is evident that silver currency is not only a great nuisance in Mexico, but it is a serious obstacle in the way of commercial progress and the increase of trade with other countries. It is undoubtedly the desire of a majority of those who are now endeavoring to remonetize silver in this country to bring about the same condition of currency that exists in Mexico. In other words, they are laboring to fill the country with cheap dollars, mainly useful for the purpose of paying old debts. A man who owes a large debt will put up with a great deal of inconvenience to be rid of 10 or 20 per cent of it. The Mexican system puts his wants exactly. There is another class of silver men who profess to believe that the Bland bill, instead of reducing this country to the condition of Mexico in respect to currency, would operate to restore the old ratio between gold and silver, not only in the United States, but in Mexico, France, Germany, India, and the London bullion market. Of course, if a dollar of 412½ grains becomes worth a dollar of gold in the United States, its value will be at once the same in all other countries, unless, indeed, the value is artificially increased by limitation upon the coinage and the amount at which it may be exchanged for gold. The members who excuse themselves in voting for the Silver bill because they imagine it would make the dollar equal to gold are the balance of power in the struggle for the Bland bill, and if they would vote "no" it could not pass. That none are so blind as they who will not see is true in this instance; and if the argument last mentioned was anything more than a pretense and excuse for voting to sustain the bill, it might be possible to change the prospect of silver legislation by demonstrating that the Silver bill, as passed by the House, would inevitably result like the attempt to circulate coins of unusual value in the Mexican Republic.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

DANGER OF REVIVING THE RULE OF RINGS AND RUFLIAN—EVILS OF SUFFRAGE AS EXERCISED IN WASHINGTON—DEMOGOGUES IN CONGRESS WHO FEAR TO OPPOSE IT IF PROPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The question of changing the Government of the District and restoring the noxious system from which Washington has suffered so much, both in reputation and finances, is really under serious consideration. Congress being called upon for some necessary legislation in District matters, the attempt to overthrow the present Commission and introduce some feature of or connection with the present system is made and persisted in to the obstruction of legislation both necessary and beneficial. There are a good many reasons why suffrage should not again be authorized in this District. The most effective reason, however, is found in former experience. It is not many years since the city was disgraced by the most corrupt elections that were ever held in this country. The people here have not forgotten how an army of negro voters was brought before each election from the surrounding counties of Maryland and Virginia, nor the brazen and riotous made voting at the polling places. If fair elections could be insured, Washington would still be left in the hands of those who have no property interest in the city. Under the late Government the District Legislature that was elected, not content with the greater spoils of office, assembled at the legislative hall and celebrated their farewell by carrying away chairs, clocks, and feather dusters, which had been bought with the public money.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM A LOFT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The black Apatape reports that on Jan. 18 A. C. Crosby, five years, a native of Venezuela, fell from a window about 100 feet high and was killed. He was from about 100 feet high and was killed.

funds. This was the result of the manipulation of ignorant and vicious voters by unscrupulous and designing local politicians. The clamor for suffrage now raised has no other purpose than to bring into the control of District affairs the people who were legislated out of the management when the present Government was established. Almost every connection of the old Ring with District affairs has been severed. The Government is now honestly and honestly governed. Nine-tenths of the members of Congress know what the effects of restoring an elective Government would be, and are really opposed to it; but if brought face to face with the question they will doubtless be afraid to vote against suffrage, lest some demagogue shall raise the matter against them when the time comes around for a new Congressional election. The most plausible proposition is to add two Commissioners to the present number, and provide that they shall be elected. It is claimed that under this provision A. R. Shepherd would be chosen, and that is doubtless the objective point of the whole business. The House Committee on the District have considered for some time the various plans for a new Government, and thus far have determined on proposals which would reduce the present Commissioners and prevent the appointment of any one of them. The proposition is to have three Commissioners, one to be appointed by the President, one by the Senate, and one by the House, and all persons to be ineligible unless residents of the District for at least 10 years. This would constitute a nearly an irresponsible Government as possible, unless two other Commissioners should be added by election.

THE CALIFORNIA CONTESTED SEAT.

CLAIMS OF MESSRS. PACHECO AND WIGGINTON—PARTISANSHIP AGAINST LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The contested case of Pacheco and Wigginton, of the Third California District, will be taken up on Tuesday in the House. Mr. Pacheco had one majority, and after a protracted contest in the California courts, his election was confirmed. A majority of the House Committee on Elections, however, headed by Mr. Springer, who will conduct Wigginton's case in the House, reported against Pacheco, but his claim having been passed upon by the courts after a thorough examination, it is hardly probable Mr. Springer can induce a majority of the House to follow his partisan lead, and seat Mr. Wigginton. The Republican members should be reminded that Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, was given the seat to which Mr. Belford was elected through the alleged falsification of the returns by the Republican members of the House. Mr. Belford was taken, Mr. Pacheco should not be voted out of his seat through the remissness of a few Republican members who attach more importance to a dinner than a vote.

THE SILVER BILLS IN THE SENATE.

AMENDMENTS PENDING TO THE BLAND BILL AND THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WILL BE ACTED ON—MR. BLAINE'S BILL—A FINAL VOTE PROBABLE BY THURSDAY OR FRIDAY NEXT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The pending question on the Silver bill, now before the Senate, is upon the amendment reported by the Finance Committee to purchase not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of bullion per month, to be coined into silver dollars, any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage to be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, and the existing law providing for the purchase of bullion to be amended so that the amount of money at any time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed \$5,000,000. Another amendment reported by the Finance Committee directs the President to purchase not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of bullion per month, to be coined into silver dollars, any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage to be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, and the existing law providing for the purchase of bullion to be amended so that the amount of money at any time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed \$5,000,000. Another amendment reported by the Finance Committee directs the President to purchase not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of bullion per month, to be coined into silver dollars, any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage to be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, and the existing law providing for the purchase of bullion to be amended so that the amount of money at any time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed \$5,000,000.

THE GREEKS INVADING TURKEY.

THREE DIVISIONS, CONSISTING OF 10,000 REGULARS AND MANY THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, CROSSING THE FRONTIER—THE PRETEXT PROTECTION TO CHRISTIANS—HOMER PASHA ORDERED TO THE PIRES—MHEMET ALI TO COMMAND IN CRETE.

ATHENS, Feb. 2.—Evening.—Ten thousand Greek regulars and many thousand volunteers are crossing the frontier from Lamia to divide in three divisions. The commanders have orders not to attack the Turkish troops. The object of entering Turkey being to prevent massacres of Christians, consequent upon insurrection. This determination has been communicated to the Turkish Minister, who does not seem to consider it sufficient to warrant a rupture of diplomatic relations, as he is making no preparations for departure. The mercantile fleets from the Piræus and Smyra will anchor at Salamis, where fortifications for their protection have been hastily erected and torpedoes placed outside the harbor. The Greek Navigation Company's steamers have been chartered by the Government for the transportation of troops and supplies.

CONFERENCE OF ALL THE POWERS.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S NOTE PROPOSING A CONFERENCE AT VIENNA ACCEPTED.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A special to the Temps from Vienna announces that all the powers have accepted Count Andrássy's proposal for a conference, which will meet in Vienna.

FALL OF AN IRON ROOF.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The roof of the large building known as the furnace-house of the New-England Glass Manufactory, at East Cambridge, fell in this afternoon with a terrific crash, which started the whole neighborhood. The roof was of iron, 100 feet long by 90 feet wide, and weighed about 1,000 tons. It was supported by a network of iron beams and was held up by a series of iron pillars. The fall was caused by the failure of one of the pillars, which had been weakened by rust and decay. The fall resulted in the death of one man and the injury of several others. The building was a large structure, used for the manufacture of glass, and was situated in a densely populated area. The fall of the roof was a major disaster, causing significant damage to the building and the surrounding area. The incident has led to a thorough investigation into the causes of the collapse, and measures are being taken to ensure the safety of similar structures in the future.

MARINE DISASTERS.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 3.—The whaling bark Boston, Capt. Kelly, of this port, was wrecked near Madagascary Bay prior to Feb. 1. All hands were saved. The bark was owned by J. B. Bartlett & Sons, and was fully equipped.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—Official returns show that the total Russian loss to Jan. 30 was 98,304 in killed and wounded.

LA VALKETTA, MALTA, Feb. 3.—The ironclad Achilles and the steam frigate Raleigh, which have been refitting here, have returned to Sicily Bay. The ironclad Davidkin will follow shortly.

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HOSTILITIES SUSPENDED.

TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE SIGNED.

BULGARIA A PRINCIPALITY—ROMANIA, SERBIA, AND MONTENEGRO INDEPENDENT AND ENLARGED—REFORMS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA—INDIGNITY OR TERRITORY—EVACUATION OF THE DANUBE FORTRESSES—THE DARDANIELLES LEFT TO A FUTURE UNDERSTANDING—REJOICING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ADRIANOPLE, Jan. 31.—Evening.—The six bases of peace accepted by the Porte and the terms of armistice have just been signed by the Grand Duke Nicholas and Serdar and Nanyk Pashas. An order suspending hostilities will be dispatched forthwith to all the corps and detachments, and also to the Army in Asia Minor. The Turks will evacuate all the Danubian fortresses and Erzerum. Gen. Zimmermann's forces have advanced within 10 miles of Varna, and cut the Shumla railway and telegraph lines.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.—The Porte has received the following dispatch from Serdar Pasha at Adrianople, dated Jan. 31: "The peace preliminaries and armistice were signed to-day. There is great satisfaction here at the settlement of the peace preliminaries. The following are the conditions of the protocol: First—The erection of Bulgaria into a principality. Second—A war indemnity or territory in compensation. Third—The independence of Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each. Fourth—Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Fifth—An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and the Czar regarding the Dardanelles. Sixth—The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzerum."

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—Thanksgiving services are being held in the churches, and salutes of artillery fired in consequence of the signing of the armistice. Flags are flying all over the city, and preparations are making for a brilliant illumination to-night.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Standard's Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that in consequence of the armistice, the garrison at Widdin has been ordered from Constantinople to surrender their arms, after which they will be quartered in the neighboring villages.

The Berlin Voelische Zeitung's Bucharest correspondent says he has had an interview with Gen. Ignatieff, who informed him that Russia wished to open the Dardanelles only to Turkey, and herself, and insisted upon the cessation of Armenia, as she knew an endeavor to obtain a money indemnity would be hopeless.

The Times' Berlin correspondent says: "Russia has formally accepted Roumania of her intention to annex Bessarabia, giving the Dobruza in exchange."

The basis of peace, as reported from Constantinople Sunday, are probably an incomplete and imperfect summary of the actual terms of the armistice, the garrison at Widdin has been ordered from Constantinople to surrender their arms, after which they will be quartered in the neighboring villages.

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THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

NINE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN A DESTITUTE CONDITION.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The British Consul at Shanghai telegraphs that 9,000,000 people are now reported destitute in Northern China. The Foreign Relief Committee appeal to England and America for aid.

CURRENT TOPICS IN OTHER LANDS.

MINISTERIAL CHANGE IN SPAIN—PORT OF RIGA CLOSED WITH ICE—THE LANCASHIRE COTTON OPERATIVES.

MADRID, Feb. 3.—Señor Herrera has resigned the Ministry of Colonies, because of ill-health. The Council of Ministers have nominated Señor Elduayen as his successor.

RIGA, Feb. 3.—The harbor here is closed by ice.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Times states that the movement for the reduction of the wages of the Lancashire cotton operatives has been revived. The unionists are distributed notices fixing 10 per cent as the basis of the reduction. The masters, however, before enforcing the reduction, will hold a conference with the operatives at Blackburn.

The Daily News' special from Vienna states that the Austrian Ministry, which recently resigned, will resume office, the Emperor having expressed a earnest personal desire that Count Sturgis should make a concession in the Customs dispute.

Italy's Telegraph dispatch from Rome reports that the Pope's health has wonderfully improved. He has been up and receiving visitors for several hours daily.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONER AND THE STATISTICIAN ON THE QUESTION OF RAISING TEA—REFUSAL OF THE LATTER TO RESIGN WHEN ASKED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Commissioner Le Duc, of the Agricultural Department, has requested the resignation of Mr. Dodge, the Statistician of the Department, and Mr. Dodge politely declines to comply with the request. Mr. Dodge assisted to organize the Agricultural Department, and has been actively connected with it ever since, generally performing most of the work of any value that has been done there. Mr. Le Duc says he requested Mr. Dodge to resign because Dodge and he cannot get along harmoniously. Mr. Le Duc has an idea that he can force tea to grow in this country, and Mr. Dodge thinks tea cannot be grown here. This is what interferes with that harmonious state which the Commissioner desires to maintain in the Agricultural Department. Mr. Dodge protests against embarking in the experimental cultivation of tea, and insists that the small appropriation annually made to the department shall be expended in obtaining practical results of benefit to American farmers. It is not likely the Commissioner will insist upon the resignation, as letters are being received by him from all parts of the country protesting against the removal of so useful a man as Mr. Dodge.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Bell, Miller & Co.'s notions and furnishing goods store, No. 94, Fourth-street, Cincinnati, Ohio, was partly destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The building, owned by William Hooper, is damaged to the extent of \$100,000. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. The fire was caused by a gas stove in the kitchen. The fire spread rapidly, and the building was almost completely destroyed. The loss is a heavy one, and the owners are now endeavoring to secure insurance for the damaged property.

The American White Lead Works, at Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The estimated extent of \$25,000. They are fully insured. No interruption to business will result.

The restaurant, Glasse's biscuit factory, and Watson's salicott, at Quebec, were burned yesterday. Loss from \$10,000

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United States bonds, which have become a favorite investment in the leading markets of the world, suddenly depreciated at home and abroad, the gold premium, which was about to disappear altogether, took a new lease of life and moved briskly upward, while the practical redemption of specie payments upon which we had almost entered, suffered further postponement. Such facts as these speak for themselves and need no commentary.

The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows an increase in the surplus reserve of \$384,775, which raises the amount held by the banks above legal requirements to \$16,016,770. The changes are an increase of \$2,671,200 in loans, \$1,036,400 in specie, \$131,000 in legal tenders, and \$3,130,500 in deposits, and a decrease of \$36,800 in circulation.

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FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION....Feb. 4.

SUMMARY.

A great part of the morning hour was taken in the Senate in the presentation of petitions remonstrating against changes in the present tariff and the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee; favoring the organization of a department of industry, the head thereof to be a Cabinet officer; and

and against remonetizing silver. Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to regulate the authentication and issue of checks and drafts by national and banking associations. Bills were also introduced to incorporate the National Pacific Airline and Telegraph Company; authorizing the President to appoint 18 additional Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition. The Silver bill came up, and Mr. Beck submitted an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase not less than \$3,000,000 per month and not more than \$10,000,000, or as much more as the Mint can coin. Mr. Beck explained his amendment, and Mr. Bayard took in opposition to the Silver bill. Mr. Eaton to the floor next, and will appear to-morrow. Among the bills introduced in the House is one by Southard, of Ohio, authorizing the payment of national legal-tender notes, and one by Mr. Miller, of Texas, providing that all public obligations of the Government shall be payable, principal and interest, in gold, silver, or legal-tender notes. Mr. Sawyer's attempt to get a roving commission for one of his sub-committees to roam through the Treasury Department on an investigating excursion was defeated by the refusal of the House to suspend the rules of the Committee on Public Expenditures. It was reported. It asks for \$1,039,933 as it was \$1,138,374 last year, the reduction being effected by cutting down salaries of Ministers and consuls and discontinuing representation at some courts. An effort to pass a resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee to report an Income Tax bill was also defeated. An affidavit from the stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company made against him was referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions protesting against changes in the present tariff duties and the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee were presented and referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE COLONIAL CHARTERS.

MR. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the Senate bill to print and bind copies of the Colonial charters and Constitutions. Passed.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

MR. HOWE, of Wisconsin, from the joint Committee on Library, reported a bill constituting a commission to select and purchase the best colored accommodations for the library of Congress, and appropriating \$2,500 to procure plans. He asked for five minutes to present a bill that had been introduced by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and it was read on the calendar.

TALES ON INSOLVENT BANKS.

MR. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amended bill to remove all banks on insolvent banks, being in substance that passed by Mr. Rollins, of New-Hampshire, last week. It was referred to the Committee on Finance, and the bill was read on the calendar. It was ordered to be printed.

NEW BELLS.

MR. DILLON was introduced and referred as follows:

By MR. DAWES, of Massachusetts—Beginning the identification and use of proxies in meetings of railroad companies and other associations. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By MR. SPENCER, of Alabama, to—Incorporate the Alabama and Georgia and Telegraph Company. Referred to the Committee on Railroad.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

MR. SAUNDERS, of Nebraska, submitted a joint resolution supplementary to the joint resolution in relation to the International Exhibition to be held in Paris this year. It provides for the appointment of

Mr. Saunders asked for the present consideration of the joint resolution, but Mr. WHYTE and others objected. It was ordered printed and to lie on the table for the present.

AGAINST POSTPONING RESUMPTION.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, said to the Clerk that he and his associates in Connecticut had been legislating condemning any attempt to postpone resumption of specie payment, and remonstrated against any passage of a bill to that effect. He laid on the table, and ordered that they be printed.

CENTRIC RAILROAD CHARGES FOR CARRYING TROOPS.

Mr. CHAFFET, of Colorado, submitted a resolution to amend the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate copies of any papers in his department relating to the settlement of the accounts transmitted from the Pacific Railroad Company to the agents to San Francisco in July, 1877. Agreed to.

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coined for coinage under existing laws.

Secondly, the bill provides that hereafter all the one-half dollars, quarter dollars, and 10-cent pieces and at the mint of the United States shall contain as much silver as the dollar authorized by this act, to wit: as much silver as the half dollar, the quarter dollar, and the 10-cent piece one-tenth part of 423½ grains of silver.

Mr. BUCK, after explaining his amendment, said he has not any foreign Government, or the citizens of any foreign Government, to have dealings with our money. He said that the Government of the United States should have the same relation to the dollar as the Government of the United States should have to the dollar of the United States. He proposed that the dollar should be the same as the dollar of the United States, and that the fractional currency, which currency he said was not a part of the money, should be the same as the fractional currency of the United States.

January next. The Secretary of the Treasury had

drawn the fractional paper currency which was being issued by the Treasury, and the silver currency ceased between 7 and 8 per cent below the silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains. He said that the silver dollar coin should be made as good as any other money.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he was learning that the Treasury was every day issuing the fractional currency of the United States in Kentucky [Mr. Beck] had made such progress the condemnation of a debased coin, and he [Mr. Morrill] went to the Treasury and said to the Secretary, "I have been told that you are issuing against issuing a debased silver dollar. It is known that the fractional currency was replaced by silver, and it was a mistake to do so, so that it could not be used, and no replacement of silver was made." He said that the Treasury issued its subsidiary coin for its full value, and he did not think the United States should do so. He said that the Treasury should be allowed to go on in opposition to the Silver bill. He said a useful, prolonged, and conscientious examination of the subject.

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strongly urged. He then referred to the action in England, Germany, and other European countries in regard to the adoption of the silver-gold standard. He read a recently-published dispatch in regard to the views expressed by the cabinet of Germany in the act of Feb. 12, 1878, concerning the silver question, and said it had been denounced in the Senate without intending any disrespect—he thought indignantly and uncharitably on the cause of the free use in the mine of silver. He denied that the same

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Dead Secret—Mr. George Clark, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Katharine Rogers, Miss Annie Edmonds.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—School—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. E. J. Monahan, Miss Gordon.

DOOR'S THEATRE.—The Dead Secret—Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. Joseph Woodstock, Miss Rachel Wood.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case—Mr. C. J. Conley, Mr. Fennell.

FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—Preservation and Honor—Mr. Robert Hall, Miss Edith.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Wide Awake—Variety—Mr. George Fennell.

THEATRE.—The New W. J. Le Moyne, Mr. W. H. Bailey, Miss K. Cowell.

ADOLPH'S GARDEN.—First of Day—Dances for a Week.

ELAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Monsieur D'Almeida, and Comedians.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Bourgeois and Heroic Comedians—Monsieur D'Almeida, and Comedians.

THE AQUARIUM.—Bass and Wonderful Performances—Automaton Chess Player, Maltese.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Colors.

CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture, "That Dog Next Door," Mr. J. J. De Cordova.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, northerly shifting to southerly winds, rising, followed by falling barometer.

The entering wedge for the payment of rebel claims has been presented to the House by Mr. MILLIS, of Texas—the last of the eleven States to be declared out of insurrection. During the last ten years, the legal limit of the rebellion has been held as fixed by President JOHNSON'S proclamation of Aug. 20, 1866, and all war claims from the insurrectionary States have been adjudicated by the courts with reference to that date. Mr. MILLIS proposes to shift the date back fourteen months, and to give Southern rebels all the rights of loyal citizens of the United States from June 30, 1865. Of course, this is but the first step toward a declaration that there never was any rebellion at all, only a mere fraternal misunderstanding, in the course of which certain human chattels were wickedly enfranchised without compensation, and sundry millions of dollars' worth of property wantonly destroyed, all of which, in the interests of reconciliation and good feeling, ought to be at once made good.

Among the earliest fruits of the silver agitation is the return of United States bonds from Europe. This process has been continuous during the last three months, but has been going on at a greatly accelerated pace during the last six weeks. So far, the receipts of returned bonds, after deducting the very slender amount of new bonds exported, amount to between fifty and sixty millions of dollars. Had our exports not been greatly in excess of our imports, this movement would already have drained the country of one third of its available stock of gold. As it is, the bonds represent so much gold which would otherwise have been sent here in payment of American cotton and breadstuffs. As the movement gains increased activity, it will very soon overtake the volume of our exports, more especially as the season for shipping cotton is nearly closed. The outward flow of gold will then begin, and the wisdom of the advocates of remonetization who take that means of making resumption impossible will be amply justified.

The Senate Finance Committee has reported to the Senate with some amendment, Mr. WILLARD'S "long bond" bill. As it now stands, the bill authorizes \$100,000,000 3.65 per cent. fifty-year bonds, payable, principal and interest, in "coin," to be sold at par in coin or United States legal tenders. The proceeds are to be devoted to redeeming bonds of a higher rate of interest. The operation of the bill, should it become a law, would not, in all likelihood, be important; but as far as it went would be beneficial. It would tend to keep coin and legal-tender notes nearer a level, since it would insure the holders of either at least 3.65 per cent. for them; but it is easy to see that such a measure would be interfered with by the unlimited coining of silver legal tender to a very considerable extent.

It is tolerably evident that the British Government will get the supplementary credit it asked for, and it is equally evident that the close of the debate will leave the respective positions of the Opposition and the supporters of the Ministry much closer than when the debate opened. When so prominent a Liberal as Sir W. V. HARCOURT points out that his party would be satisfied could Great Britain enter the conference with the resolution to outbid Russia as the champion of the subject rates in Turkey, and when Lord DERBY takes great pains to assure a delegation of Greek residents that he has always been a friend of Greece and that he would endeavor at the conference to prevent the predominance of Slavs over Greeks, it will be seen that the Ministers are as ready to take a lead out of their opponent's book as the Opposition is to meet them half way. The proceedings of the coming conference promise to be as interesting as a game of chess in which the leading pieces are kings, queens, and castles, in fact as well as in name, and the board is the residue of an ancient and populous Empire.

Commodore SHUFFLET, in a lately-published letter, makes a sensible suggestion in regard to a reorganization of the Life-saving Service. At present, like the Coast Survey, Light-house Service, and Revenue Marine, the Life-saving Service is a semi-independent Navy, semi-attached to the Treasury Department. It is an unformed growth at best, and has gradually assumed its present somewhat disjointed condition. Commodore SHUFFLET suggests that the service should be reorganized as a Naval Reserve, similar to that which is maintained in other maritime countries. This reserve should be a branch of the regular Navy, and should be manned and managed by the officers of the Navy Department. The authority of the Navy Department. The officers now graduated from the Naval Academy, for whom it is so difficult to find suitable service, could be employed in a way

congenial to their profession; and the stations would not only be better kept while under naval discipline, but would be free from the local influences which are more likely to favor the wrecker than the wrecked. There is merit in these suggestions, and the anomalous condition of the four above-mentioned branches of marine and coast service certainly demands a simplification of the present system, or lack of system, by which they are maintained. The Life-saving Service, at least, needs reorganization, as well as a more effective supervision. The reports of the condition of things at Station No. 3, Manhattan Beach, elsewhere printed in THE TIMES, ought to enforce this statement. When seven lives were lost at that point last week, a station maintained at some cost was as useless as it would have been if the boats had been housed in the City Hall instead of being on the beach.

In the City charter of 1873 there was inserted a clause providing that "no regular clerk or head of a bureau shall be removed until he has been informed of the cause of the proposed removal, and has been allowed an opportunity of making an explanation." With the gradual re-establishment of the rule of Tammany Hall over most of the departments of our Municipal Government, this provision of law has been systematically disregarded. In the Fire Department it was set at naught in a manner more than usually shameful. Two of the Commissioners, acting under the immediate prompting of a Tammany Hall Patronage Committee, removed certain Republican clerks for no better reason than that their places were needed for some of KELLY'S "workers," and that the pressure for the appointment of these persons was too great to be resisted. The Supreme Court was applied for an order reinstating the clerks who had been illegally removed, and the order was granted. That decision was affirmed by the General Term, and has now been made a fixed precedent by the decision of the Court of Appeals. The case of the Commissioners, it may be noted, has been defended at the expense of the taxpayers by the Corporation Counsel, who concurred in the legality of the action which has been so completely nullified by the courts. Good grounds have thus been furnished for the removal of the majority of the Fire Commissioners, and a lesson has been given to Tammany politicians which will be of the greatest benefit to the future stability and efficiency of our local civil service. As Controller KELLY has effected numerous removals with as little regard for the law as the Tammany Fire Commissioners, it is to be hoped that some of his victims will seek the redress that is now open to them.

RAILROAD DEBTS OF NEW-YORK TOWNS.

The scheme pending at Albany for the relief of the cities, towns and villages which are burdened with railroad indebtedness, is an outgrowth of the spirit which in the West prescribes repudiation as the readiest of remedies. It is a scheme of readjustment, under the disguise of refunding; and the effect of its adoption would be to fasten upon the State liabilities variously estimated at from twenty-three to twenty-seven millions. Forty-eight counties being interested in its success, its strength in the Legislature is unquestionably great. But the Constitution interposes obstacles which may protect the taxpayers and the credit of the State from one of the most infamous assaults to which they have been exposed.

It is the old story of haste to incur debt and reluctance to bear its penalties. When times were flush and the negotiation of bonds was an easy matter, municipalities scattered over nearly five-sixths of the State rushed madly into railroad speculation. With borrowed money they granted aid to projects of different degrees of merit, and some of no merit at all. The process was simple and, at the time, not unpleasant. Every community considered itself entitled to railroad facilities, and there were speculators and contractors at hand to promise exactly what it wanted. The help they asked for was promptly furnished. Bonds were issued and negotiated, and their proceeds went into the bottomless gulf of the railroad mania. Of course, the municipalities were often misled and sometimes swindled. Roads they helped to build, proving unprofitable, yielded no return on the investment. Others have been abandoned, unfinished, and every dollar spent upon them is wasted. The consequences hardly need to be described. The municipalities now realize their folly and wince under the financial afflictions they have brought upon themselves. The returns they expected not being received, they have the peculiar soreness which smart people suffer from when they discover that they have been victimized. Hard times have aggravated their unhappiness. The liabilities they assumed continue while their ability to meet them is diminished. Taxes that were trifling once are inconvenient now, and they look forward to the time when the principal of their obligations will become due with murmurs deep and ominous.

The situation of these debt-burdened municipalities in the State of New-York, it will be seen, is not uncommon. All over the North and West, cities, towns, and villages, yielded to the same sort of temptations, and manifested the same symptoms of repentance. The bargains they entered into have not fulfilled expectations, and they are desirous of transferring part of their losses to others' shoulders. The West, with that contempt for the conventionalities of finance which is one of its characteristics, gives itself little concern about the subject. The Wisconsin farmers who gave individual mortgages in aid of railroads protested that they had been swindled, as very likely they were, and proposed to make the innocent holders of the mortgages bear the loss. Municipalities in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri voted railroads aid as freely as though each were the owner of a gold mine. They too, have found out that they were defrauded, or that the law authorizing the loan was defective, or that the Constitution forbade loans for the purpose in view; and, having made the discovery they snap their fingers metaphorically at the *Shylocks* who bought the bonds under the supposition that they were issued by honest people. Now, likewise, New-York has felt some satisfaction in contemplating the

scrupulous regard for financial obligations, and the municipalities have shared its pride. Repudiators, however, have crept in among the latter unawares. A late copy of the Buffalo Express announced that "the town of Eden has declined to pay interest on the bonds issued to aid the construction of the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad," on the alleged ground "that the Commissioners signed the bonds before the people of the town authorized them to do so." This repudiating Eden, we repeat, is in New-York, not in Illinois, and since the introduction of the relief bill at Albany we have stumbled upon threats of rural papers published in this State to the effect that there will be more repudiation if the relief sought be not afforded.

The scheme, divested of nonsense, is almost as dishonest as that of the Virginia readjusters, and would inevitably entail upon the State a large addition to its debt. Precisely what rate of interest the outstanding town bonds carry we have not the means of determining, but we may safely assume that it is not less than 7 per cent. The proposition is that the holders shall surrender them, receiving in exchange 5 per cent. bonds to be issued by the State; the municipalities, in turn, depositing with the State, as security, 7 per cent. bonds to be issued by them for the purpose.—2 per cent. of the interest to be set aside as a sinking fund for the reimbursement of the State on account of the principal. "Thus," exclaims one of the local oracles which clamor for the scheme, "our town will rid itself of debt without paying more than it at present pays for interest alone." Obviously, however, the holders of the present bonds will not submit to a sacrifice of 2 per cent. per annum unless they feel that the municipality liable to them does not intend to act honorably. The conversion of the bonds of a defaulting or repudiating town into the bonds of the State of New-York is intelligible. The exchange of the bonds of a town which honestly raises by taxation whatever may be required for the maintenance of its credit, for bonds bearing a much lower rate of interest, is not intelligible. Therefore we take it for granted that the promoters of the scheme intend to compel the present holders to comply with its conditions. Compulsion in this connection can have but one meaning. Conversion is to be the alternative of default and litigation. What reason is there in the assumption that towns which menace their creditors with repudiation will act more honorably toward the State if it becomes their indorser?

We have said that a layman's reading of the Constitution debars the State from compliance with the demand urged upon it; and there seems to be no doubt that much of the aid rendered by towns and villages now seeking relief is open to the allegation of illegality. Probably a suggestion of this point is relied upon to coerce the bondholders into submission. At any rate, it is evident that the State, by guaranteeing the credit of towns whose loans were technically defective, runs a great risk of being swindled. The towns and villages which will not endure the inconvenience of carrying out honestly their contracts with private creditors, would not be overwise in their treatment of the State, if it were unwise enough to assume any part of the indebtedness.

The scheme, then, is simply one of several unwelcome signs of the spread even in this State of the spirit which asserts itself in Congress, and elsewhere menaces the obligations of credit and the rights of property. The arguments used to justify State assistance to municipalities indebted on account of railroads might with as much propriety be used to induce the transfer to the State of all municipal debt. A thrifty farmer or a solvent merchant would denounce as robbery a measure rendering him liable for debts incurred by his shiftless, bankrupt neighbor. And with equal reason the town or city which has patiently endured oppressive taxation as a duty to its creditors and as the price of its good name will resent as iniquitous the attempt to make it in part responsible for the liabilities of less scrupulous municipalities.

THE SILVER MARKET IN 1877.

The illusion that silver can be raised to equal value with gold by the passage of a Silver bill in this country is one which is probably exuding, if it be not winning, votes for such a measure. Members of Congress who have not looked very deeply into the subject, and who probably do not mean to, but who, as far as they have looked, find nothing but evidence that the future value of silver is an uncertain quantity, are, nevertheless, anxious to win popularity by voting for remonetization. They think that the measure will be, for the time being, popular, and they are willing to trust to their constituents' short memory if, after its passage, it should be found to be an evil and a nuisance. They therefore seize with both eagerness and complacency on the assurance of the pronounced advocates of silver that remonetization will bring silver to the level of gold and keep it there.

It so happens that the transactions of the year 1877 afford a great deal of material for the accurate testing of this argument for remonetization. During that year the commerce in silver has been very active; shipments have been unprecedentedly large; the supply from the American mines has been ordinarily regular and not excessive; and there have been no disturbing influences at work upon the market other than those which are likely to exist for some time. Of these, so far as they can be traced, the principal are the disposition of a not very well-known stock of silver held by the German Government; the possible treatment of its silver reserve by the Bank of France; and some irregularities in the financial policy of the Indian Government.

The statistics show that during 1877 there was shipped to the East, from Southampton, Venice, and Marseilles, \$85,035,000 of silver. During the same period the shipments from San Francisco were \$18,915,000, making, in all, \$101,950,000. These shipments may be compared profitably with those of the preceding four years, which were as follows:

1874. \$51,000,000
1875. \$48,500,000
1876. \$6,200,000
1877. \$6,000,000

And, in making this comparison, we must not forget that the consumption of silver in

the United States for fractional coins during the same period was not less than \$12,000,000. This brings the silver disposed of in these two modes alone, leaving out of the account all consumption in the arts and manufactures, which was undoubtedly stimulated by the low market rate, up to \$113,000,000, in round numbers. This was nearly twice as great an amount as was disposed of in like manner in 1876, four times as much as in 1875; two and a half times as much as in 1874, and more than five times as much as in 1873.

What was the course of prices meantime? It was almost constantly downward. We begin in 1873 with an average price which would make the silver dollar about equal to gold, viz., 69½ pence per ounce; then we have 58 5/8 pence in 1874, 56½ pence in 1875, 52½ pence in 1876, and only 54 1/8 pence in 1877. But, low as is this last average—an average which would leave the United States dollar at the outside 91 cents—the most striking fact in connection with it is that the quotations from which it is derived, were highest at the beginning of the year. The price opened at 56½ pence per ounce, and the first month advanced to 58½ pence; then it fell away to 53½ pence in March, and remained nearly stationary till October. Then there was a rise to 55½ pence, which was soon broken, and the price again fell to 54 pence, near which point it has remained since. In other words, the course of the silver market has been in defiance of all predictions, and in direct contradiction to the reasoning that could be based on any known facts. We do not say that there is no explanation whatever for this course of things; but there is explanation up to a certain point, but it is inadequate to the extent of the phenomena. It has always been held that the force which held silver for so many years almost without variation at 80 pence per ounce, and which made it the reasonably safe and stable material for legal-tender coinage which it was up to 1873, was the steady demand for it from the East. Yet we have the demand from the East rapidly advancing five-fold, while the price of silver steadily declines. Such a state of things as this cannot be ignored. It conveys a distinct and practical warning to a country like ours not to make any rash experiments in the use of silver, not to try with our very moderate demand to turn the tide which has set so steadily against much more powerful obstacles, and not to rely on the stability of a metal which for the time being is utterly unstable.

We do not hold that the remarkable fluctuations in silver which have taken place since 1873 will go on indefinitely. It is in the nature of things that they should not, and that the forces of supply and demand should tend toward an equilibrium. But what we insist upon, and what every business man ought to be able to perceive is, that we have not yet reached that equilibrium; that there can be no certainty that we have done so for a number of years; that the influence of American remonetization of silver must at best be very small, and the dangers of the act very great, and, finally, that there is no assurance that, when the equilibrium is at last attained, it will not leave silver even lower than it now is.

DEMOCRATIC INVESTIGATORS.

Curiously enough, one of the very first cases for investigation, which comes up in the general inquiry by the House, is that of one of its own officers. Once before, the Democrats started a grand inquiry, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON was the earliest victim. The investigation was intended to destroy Republican statements. PENDLETON had been destroyed if he had not been a Democrat. But, as soon as his political friends touched the line which connected him with the Kentucky Central Railroad job, they dropped the whole matter and were discreetly reticent as to what they had found. Mr. PENDLETON is now the Democratic Senator-elect from Ohio, and is, of course, a very honest man. Col. POLK, the present Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, is also a very honest man, if his Democratic friends in the House are to be believed. But other Democratic friends, who are not in the House, have a contrary opinion, and their affidavits constitute quite damaging evidence to fortify their opinions. In these affidavits it is charged that POLK has employed sixty-three men beyond the limit allowed by law, trusting to the good-nature and ignorance of the House to get an extra appropriation to pay them. A great amount of chicanery and finessing is shown to exist in the Doorkeeper's department, employees being credited with services which they have not performed, and others being charged about from one class of services to another, their wages divided, and the whole force being demoralized by intrigue and petty plotting. It is also charged that POLK is interested in the passage of bills through the House, and that in certain instances he has offered to give to men who had "claims" upon him a share in his lobby contracts in lieu of employment in his department. POLK is charged with having agreed to put false names on the pay-roll, so that persons whose names remained concealed could draw pay. And this ingenious gentleman is reported as saying: "I have a corner on Congress in the shape of appointments, and they must succumb to my wants." We notice that the reading of these damaging affidavits "was interrupted several times by laughter," according to the report in the Congressional Record.

As the whole business was finally referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform, (with singular fitness,) it is possible that a fair investigation of Doorkeeper POLK's doings will be had. But the significant part of the affair is the persistent and determined attempts on the part of the Democrats to suppress the evidence in the case, and to belittle the charges against POLK. No coarser exhibition of partisan feeling has ever been made in Congress than that of the Democratic members who have been most conspicuous in the debate on the charges against POLK. This man is not a conspicuous public character. The Doorkeeper of the House is not usually esteemed as a high functionary, although he has much patronage to dispense. POLK's predecessor, the notorious FIVE-

ROCK, was so ignorant that his published letters were a laughing-stock for the country, and his boast that he was "a bigger man than old GRANT" has given him a life-long fame. But the Democrats in the House, after taking pains to throw mud at some of the most conspicuous officers of the Government, who happen to be Republicans, manifest great anxiety to draw the mantle of secrecy over a petty officer of the House who is openly charged with the most flagrant offenses. They fought for hours to have the affidavits and charges excluded from the Congressional Record. And on the same day, when a majority of the House voted to give GROVES'S Spying Committee full power to divide itself up into as many sub-committees as there are Democratic members, with leave to rummage every corner of the Republic, an attempt was once more made to whitewash POLK. And on that day, one of his Democratic backers procured the insertion in the Congressional Record of a general denial of everything, although no investigation had even been begun.

It does not entertain the Democratic members of the House to find one of their own party put on the rack, however diverting they may find the spectacle of Republican officials in the same position. Where Republican officials were concerned, the Democrats not only made it a point to get their baseless charges into the official and semi-official records of Congress, but that vicious blatherskite, Mr. WHITTHORNE, systematically furnished scraps of garbled and ex parte evidence, to be peddled out from his committee for partisan purposes during a campaign. If any accused official put in a plea of "not guilty," he was denied the privilege of having that fact made public. But here is an intriguing and managing Doorkeeper, accused of grave offenses, allowed to make answer promptly through the columns of the official record of Congress and on the floor of the House. Mr. ELLSWORTH, who distinguished himself by his efforts to shield POLK, had the bad taste to rise in his seat, and in what he called "the interest of fair play, fair dealing, and kindly feeling," read a letter from the accused Doorkeeper asking for a suspension of public opinion, after the usual fashion in such cases.

Doorkeeper POLK may or may not be guilty of the offenses with which he is charged; but the country will not fail to note the tenderness with which a Democratic House has thus far considered his case. The evident anxiety on the part of SPRAGUE, FORT, and the rest of the mad investigators, to hush up this domestic scandal must awaken indignation as well as disgust. One of POLK's apologists (a Republican) quoted SHAKESPEARE, or the Bard of Avon, as he preferred to call him, to prove that the theft of a good name was a great crime. How long is it since the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives has learned this truth? Whose good name has been safe while the Glovers, Springers, Whitthornes, and the rest of the howling pack, have been harking at the heels of decent men? If the men who are now clamoring for license to perambulate the country, swear everybody and search everybody, were honest in their pretended desire to purify the public service, they would not huddle out of sight one of their own party whenever corruption is traced to him.

THE DARDANELLES AND THE DANUBE.

The interest of the Eastern drama is concentrating itself more and more upon the two great questions of the ownership of the Lower Danube and the right of free passage through the Dardanelles. In proportion as it does so, Russia is seen to be redoubling her efforts to deal with each problem separately, and to keep the two plaintiffs from making common cause. Apart from the question of national prestige, it is easy to see which question is the really important one to Russia herself. Any attempt on her part to annex the Danube Valley would be merely an aimless and absurd sacrifice of substance for shadow. Roumania and Servia, Slavonian in blood, Greek in religion, accustomed to look up to Russia, in all their troubles, as their natural umpire and protectors, are practically nothing more than the Czar's trustees, acting quite as much in his interests as in their own, and however freely the Cabinets of Belgrade and Bucharest may appear to work, the real wire-pullers in any important emergency must be looked for on the banks of the Neva. So long, then, as the Danube remains in the hands of its present masters, the interests of Russia in that quarter are tolerably safe. But should any overt act of aggression on the part of the Russian Government startle Austria into sending an army of occupation to hold the Danubian Principalities, Russia's position would be not a whit less embarrassing than in the evil days of 1854. Hence her safest policy for the present is unquestionably to temporize with Austria, and to postpone the solution of the Danube problem to a more convenient season.

But the question of the Dardanelles is a widely different matter. As a nation aspiring both to naval and commercial importance, Russia's geographical situation is the most untoward imaginable. When she first took rank as a European power, her only available seas were the land-locked Caspian and the ice-bound "Frozen Ocean." PETRE the Great gave her the Baltic, and CATHERINE II. the Black Sea; but the keys of both are still held respectively by Germany and by Turkey. And now, when her alliance with the one power and her victory over the other have freed her from the disgrace of being absolutely under arrest in her own dominions, an alien State from the furthest extremity of Europe steps forward to nip her triumph in the bud, and write "No Throughfare" over her sole outlet into the Mediterranean.

Under such circumstances, the rancorous denunciations of England vented by the Russian press are easily accounted for; and, in truth, although the requirements of modern politics necessarily make the peril of one European State a matter of interest to all, the peculiar grounds upon which England has chosen to base her intervention are grotesque in the extreme. It is the old Silesian story over again: "If my son marries and has children, and they come into this room to play, and that whiststone on the shelf yonder happens to fall down among them, one or other of them may be killed." If Russia takes Constantinople and ousts a new Black Sea fleet, and sets the

command of the Mediterranean, and sends a squadron to block the Suez Canal, England's communications with India will undoubtedly be imperiled; but how long this sequence of events will take to work itself out, is a question which the boldest spirit-medium may well shrink from answering.

PENAL LEGISLATION.

It has lately been the opinion of the West that the creditor is a wretch who deserves no mercy at the hands of free and independent men. It is now evident that in Western estimation the "capitalist" or "wealthy" person is equally vile, and that the object of all legislation should be to prevent the creditor from collecting what is due to him, and to compel the capitalist to surrender his wicked wealth.

Far be it from us to take the part of the female *Shylock* in washerwoman shape to whom Mr. BLAND may owe for his last week's "wash," or to attempt to apologize for the atrocious conduct of men who are paid salaries or who have money in the bank. If Mr. BLAND can pay that little bill in silver dollars, and thus cheat the female *Shylock* who fattens on his linen out of ten per cent. of her bill, he will deserve the admiration of the solid West and of all right-minded men who are likewise in debt, either to washerwomen or to other miscellaneous *Shylocks*. If Mr. McMAHON can secure the revival of the income tax, or, in other words, can impose annual fines upon all who are guilty of the twin crimes of receiving salaries or of owning property, he will strike an effective blow at the miscreants in question. Still, while we cheerfully uphold Mr. BLAND and Mr. McMAHON, together with their intelligent allies, in their gallant warfare against creditors and capitalists, it is necessary to inquire precisely what constitutes a creditor or a capitalist. This question must be answered, and the terms "creditor" and "capitalist" be thoroughly defined, in order that no injustice may be done by well-meaning but hurried legislation.

In the estimation of the West a creditor, or a *Shylock*—the latter being the more popular name—is a person to whom some Western man owes money or who holds a Government bond. The unspeakable infamy of this sort of creditor needs no demonstration, and we may concede that it is a duty to cheat him to any practicable extent. But the Silver bill does not pretend to limit the swindling of creditors, by paying them in ninety-cent dollars, to the two classes of creditors known in the West as "*Shylocks*." Its operation extends to every man to whom any money may be due. It renders the Western man to whom five dollars is due by a bloated Eastern capitalist, or the working man to whom another capitalist, whether bloated or unbloated, owes a week's wages, liable to be cheated to the extent of 10 per cent. This is a grave objection to the bill. It should be promptly amended, both as to its title and its provisions. Mr. BLAND should call it "an act to facilitate the cheating of creditors," and should define the term "creditors" strictly in accordance with the sense in which that word is used in the West. Thus the bill, if it becomes a law, will work no immediate injury to any deserving person, and will punish as they deserve the wretches who have lent money to Western men or to the Federal Government.

The word "capitalist" must also be accurately defined before the income tax, or any other law designed to inflict a righteous retribution upon men with salaries or property, is passed. A revival of the income tax of the days of the civil war might inflict great injustice upon deserving men, and at the same time fail to adequately punish men of property. For example, the hard-working politician who holds a sinecure and salaried office by the gift of Tammany Hall would be compelled to pay a part of his hard earnings into the National Treasury; while a bloated capitalist might own a hundred thousand dollars of real estate in this City, from which, if it were as unproductive as real estate now is, he would receive no income capable of being taxed. By all means, let us support every measure calculated to punish the crime of receiving a salary or of owning property, but let us be careful not to pass any income tax law which can by any possibility fail of its purpose. We must carefully define the terms "capitalist" and "wealthy person," and thus avoid confounding the innocent with the guilty when imposing an income tax fine.

In connection with the imposition of a discriminating income tax, it would also be well to revive and somewhat modify the acts of Congress in relation to drafting men into the Army which were passed during the war. Let every man who owns four hundred dollars be drafted as a soldier, and immediately compelled to use that sum in hiring a working man as a substitute. Then let the substitute be honorably discharged. Thus the men guilty of owning four hundred dollars would be forced to hand over their money to the poor, and the desired end of punishing "capitalists" would be attained in an indirect but wonderfully effective way.

After all, would it not be wiser as well as bolder to avoid circuitous legislation and to proceed directly to the punishment of creditors and capitalists. Instead of remonetizing silver, why should not Congress decree the repudiation of one-tenth of all debts due to Federal bondholders and the creditors of Western men; and the confiscation of 5 or 10 per cent. of the income of all capitalists. This would be a frank acknowledgment of the real meaning of the Silver bill and of Mr. McMAHON'S effort to revive the income tax. As a step, or rather two steps, in the right direction, these measures would be worthy of all admiration. They should be followed at an early date by the complete repudiation of all debts, public or private, except those due to Western men and to the working classes, and by confiscation of all "capital" and its division among the penniless.

We shall never have any real prosperity until "capitalists" and "wealthy persons" are driven from this free and enlightened Republic. The wretches who roll in salaries of \$1,500 or \$2,000, the still meaner wretches who insultingly hire free-born citizens to degrade themselves by working for them, and the inconceivable scoundrels who expect the inhabitants of the West to pay their debts should be driven from our soil, and if they are allowed to save their miserable lives and to escape with the mere loss of their property, they

will have reason to be grateful to a generous and high-minded people.

GENERAL NOTES.

An Ohio paper suggests Ewing and Voorhees as a strong Democratic Presidential team for 1880.

A 12-year-old girl in Potteryville, Penn., mixed a quantity of vinegar and soda and drank it, and died from the effects.

The Lebanon (Penn.) Daily Times celebrated on Monday its third birthday, and celebrated itself upon its success.

July 4 will be Independence Day to the dogs in Middletown, Conn. Till then, the law says, they must be muzzled.

Messrs. Jewett & Root, who have been in business together in Buffalo for 42 years, have dissolved partnership.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is of the opinion that the whippersnout is the best remedy (preventive?) yet devised for petit larceny.

Saturday and Sunday were very cold in some parts of this State. The thermometer in Utica early Sunday morning marked from 16° to 21° below zero.

Mr. B. J. Lang, the organizer, of Boston, was thrown from a sleigh in that city Monday, and received a fracture of the upper bone of the left arm.

The Chicago Police force consists of 35 officers and 451 patrolmen. Last year they made 28,035 arrests. City authorities are asked to add 250 men to the force.

The little son of Major-General Frank Wheaton died in Utica on Saturday, and on Sunday his two daughters died, all of malignant scarlet fever. They were aged 18 months, 3 and 7 years, respectively.

The New-Haven Palladium says the report was true that one of the stolen Portland water-bombs was offered for sale in that city. Nothing has since been heard of the "James Watson" who left it there for sale.

The Second Auditor of Virginia reports the State debt as \$48,350,511, including the one-third charged to West Virginia. This is \$11,000,000 less than was reported a few days ago by a Legislative committee.

Prof. John A. Pittsford, of Ohio, has been mulcted in \$3,500 for breach of promise of marriage, at the suit of Miss Lena K. Howard, a school-teacher. But it is said he denied all his property to his wife before marrying her.

It is said that only colored laborers would have been taken out in the Metropolis had it not been for an old Brazilian merchant, who, being brought into the country, the object of the law was to prevent the African slave trade.

A Cleveland man has borrowed \$15,000 in greenbacks, bought \$14,700 in gold with it, and intends to keep the gold till the Silver bill becomes a law, when, if his expectations are realized, he will buy \$16,333 silver dollars with the gold, pay with them his debt of \$15,000 and accrued interest, and pocket the balance.

According to the Lexington (Ky.) Press, it is almost the universal wish of the white people of that section of the State, that the whippersnout should be re-established, and the more thoughtful and respectable portion of the colored people agree with them that this is the most effectual and humane punishment for larceny and some classes of misdemeanors.

Describing a ball, a St. Louis paper says: "Looking down on the kaleidoscopic panorama, the eyes of all which presented itself to the end of the feet reporter was immediately attracted by a man, by that certain *je ne sais quel* which has stamped the coterie as the *crème de la crème de la haute ton*." This has not been excelled since a New-Hampshire reporter wrote: "This supper was *délicat*."

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

THE WATER-COLORS BY DAYLIGHT.

It is often supposed that a visit to a picture-gallery in the evening results in a rose-colored view. The artificial creation of gas-light is expected to influence the observer favorably and cause a lenient judgment of faults, a stronger impression of good points. With the water-colors now hanging in the Academy of Design the reverse is the case. They look much better, on the whole, by daylight than in the evening. This is a compliment to them. It cannot be denied that gaslight has its good side when the object is to cover up deficiencies. There is a conventionalism about gaslight which robs the finest work of its best edge and conceals the worst faults of bunglers under its glaring common place. Gaslight is a crueler, but enlightens by its very nature, and whatever is most disagreeable in a parcel of pictures. For example, take Mr. William Magrath's "Spring" (No. 114, East Room). Seen by night this head is endurable; of course there is no desire ever to see it again, but still it does not arouse feelings of abhorrence in the beholder. By day, on the other hand, the sickly sentimentalism of the woman's face, the malvolence of one's picture, or take another instance. High up on the south wall of the North Room, (No. 84), is a little green landscape by Mr. J. H. Witt, which is too good not to receive approving glances during an evening session, but requires the clear soft light of morning to show the full pitch of its excellences. This is the same painter who sent one or more fine portraits to the last annual exhibition. Several of Mr. Hopkinson Smith's large landscapes are among the pictures which reveal good effects, and except them from a sweeping disparage, especially those which deal with forest scenery. Thus the corridor contains No. 335, "Through the Beeches," and No. 389, "Old Wood Road," which latter appears to mark his high-water point. The efforts of this artist demand attention, if it be only for his industry; he has 14 pictures on exhibition. On the other hand, he is also an officer of the society, although not on the Hanging Committee. What he seems to lack in concentration, he is bold and active, but diffuses his strength over far too much paper. Some of his work has a quality which may foreshadow continued improvement in the direction of lightness of touch and freshness of conception. At present his work is more business-like than artistic.

The quality still lacking in Mr. Smith's present is continually greater force in pictures by Mr. R. Swain Gifford. The corridor has his "Early June Days on the Coast," (No. 442), and the West Room his "Shore of Nonquitt," (No. 243), both remarkable for light, firm handling, and charming delicacy of sentiment. Mr. Samuel Coleman too, enters from any verdict which is made by daylight. His "Cathedral at Quimper," which forms the chief picture at the end of the North Room, is a study of architecture that is a piece of art, but in the West Room will be found an excellent sketch of "Meadows" near Farmington, Conn., and in the East Room a study taken at Stockholm, Mass., which has very respectable qualities. The same room contains a striking picture by Mr. Louis O. Tiffany, who also indulges elsewhere in architectural effects. It is a bit of Oriental town called "A Stranger's Visit to the Cobblers of Bonifant,

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WEDNESDAY, FRANK EVANS, FRANK E.
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\$425, \$450, \$475, \$500, \$525, \$550,
\$575, \$600, \$625, \$650, \$675, \$700,
\$725, \$750, \$775, \$800, \$825, \$850,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE DEAD SECRET.—Mr. George Clarke, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Katharine Rogers, Miss Annie Edmondson.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—SCHOOL.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Graham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BUTTERFLY.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheeler, Miss Rachel Wood.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE.—Mr. C. F. Cochran, Mr. Farnell.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PROMETHEUS AND HESPERUS.—Mr. Robert Haller, Miss Helen.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—POULTRY SHOW.—Laying Outdoors, etc. Matinee.

EAGLE THEATRE.—THE WIDOW.—Variety.—Mr. H. George Franco.

PARK THEATRE.—BART.—Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Mr. W. H. Bailey, Miss S. Cowell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FRET OF DAY.—Dancing and a Variety.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MISTRESS BURLINGTON, and COMICALS.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLESQUE AND NARRATIVE COMEDIES.—Messrs. Hartigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RAIS AND WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES.—AUTOMATIC CHAIRS. Matinee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOURS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MANAGERIAL BALL of German Liedertafel Society.

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT OF ENGLISH ORGANS.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, light southerly winds, falling barometer.

The Russians have either invested or occupied Constantinople, unless the news published on good authority in two London newspapers this morning is a mere canard. The effect of such intelligence on the war feeling in Great Britain can readily be imagined, and the illustration it will give of the tortuous paths of Russian diplomacy will not add a peaceful settlement of the Eastern question by the forthcoming conference. The occupation of the Ottoman capital is supposed to have been in pursuance of a secret provision of the peace preliminaries between Russia and Turkey, and, if so, it affords as conclusive evidence of the utter helplessness of the latter power as it does of the duplicity of the former. The step is little short of a challenge to Austria and England, and its effect on the attitude of both powers is likely to be immediate.

Senator CHRISTIANITY's amendment to the silver bill is a well-meant, but impracticable, measure. In substance it amounts to this, that the weight and fineness of silver is to be determined and stamped by the United States Mints, and it is then to be legal tender at a value to be determined monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, and the Director of the Mint. The principle of this provision is a sound one, for it seeks to make silver a legal tender only at its intrinsic value. But the difficulty in its way is, that a monthly determination of value would be insufficient, since markets change every day and even several times a day; that, whatever method was used to get at the value—whether the average for the previous month, or the average of actual quotations, or the quotation at one centre, such as London—there would still be a margin for serious injustice; and that no three officers of the Government ought to have imposed upon them a task of such enormous responsibility. Finally, the measure is useless, because silver can always be used to pay debts or make purchases, at its actual market value without the interposition of the law.

The fortieth section of the Financial bill of last year has been expanded and introduced in the Assembly as a separate act. It limits the amount of the annual tax levy to 2½ per cent. of the valuation of 1877, and confers on the Board of Apportionment the power over all official salaries whatever, whether protected by existing laws or not. The bill will need further expansion as well as supplementary legislation to make it effective. The annual tax levy of the present year will be but a fraction in excess of 2½ per cent., if it exceeds that proportion at all, and yet it is an oppressive burden on the tax-payers. The reductions made on local taxes of late years have come almost solely from the lowering of the State tax and the decrease of the annual interest on the City debt, and to a very small extent indeed from the savings effected on local expenditures. There is not much chance of a Board of Apportionment which began to economize by compelling a reduction of school teachers' salaries setting in any other spirit than that of the mere trading politician when it is invested with much more extensive powers, and while the constitution of that board remains as it is, there is but little reason to expect better results from the successors of its present members. The second section takes from the Board of Apportionment the power which it has grossly abused of transferring old balances for the payment of illegal deficiencies in the annual expenditures of the departments, and the necessity for such a limitation of authority

augurs ill for the way in which greatly enlarged powers in other directions would be exercised.

We suspect, however, that the bill would, for the present, at least, be practically inoperative, even were the Board of Apportionment as independent of political dictation as it is the creature of the lowest kind of partisan expediency. If a constitutional prohibition of the passage of a local act for "selecting, drawing, summoning, or impaneling petit jurors" is a bar to the passage of the Commissioner of Juries bill, it would seem to be equally clear that the proposal to give a local board the power of cutting down salaries fixed by law conflicts with a similar prohibition against decreasing by a local act "the fees, percentages, or allowances of public officers during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed." If the Board of Apportionment bill is to be productive of any retrenchment at all, it must accomplish by a delegation of authority what the Legislature could not do directly; and before proceeding further with this measure, it is worth while inquiring whether two-thirds of the salary list of the City would not for an indefinite period be placed entirely beyond the reach of the board, in virtue of Section 18 of Article III. of the Constitution of the State. It will probably be found that the only effective method of attacking the salary problem is to pass a general law enacting that, from the Mayor downward, no Municipal officer shall receive beyond a certain prescribed compensation, decidedly below the rates prevailing in the smaller cities to disarm all opposition to it from the interior of the State.

The annual budget of the German Empire amounts to about one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, of which three-fifths are needed for the expenses of the Army and Navy. Fifteen per cent. of this sum is raised by direct contributions from the various States of the Empire, and the remainder by imperial taxes. The Emperor's speech at the opening of the German Parliament shows that the financial requirements of the Empire are increasing faster than the revenues, and it is proposed to make up the deficit by the imposition of a stamp duty, by an increase of the tobacco tax, and by a loan. The debt of the German Empire is no slight that the annual interest payment does not exceed a million of dollars, and in last year's budget there appeared among the extraordinary receipts seven millions of dollars from the French indemnity fund. Yet the imperial revenues are the least elastic of those of the solvent great powers of Europe, and the Confederation feels the double strain of the depression of trade and of maintaining a war expenditure in time of peace to a greater extent than its vanquished foes. If the coming conference is prepared to discuss the question of general disarmament, it can find arguments enough to demonstrate its financial necessity.

The impairment of the capital stock of the Bank of North America is another illustration of extraordinary looseness in bank management. It is accounted for by two items—one a defalcation, dating as far back as 1880, to the amount of \$100,000 on the part of the Teller, and the other an over-certification of \$183,000 in 1873, which the bank has kept concealed in the hope of being able to cover it. From these amounts there will have to be deducted certain sums recovered from the brokers employed by the Teller to use funds abstracted from the bank in the vain expectation of making good his speculative losses by further operations in the street, and certain collaterals held against the sums imprudently advanced by the bank during the panic. The loss is likely to fall solely on the stockholders of the bank, who are chiefly men in good financial standing, but the general effect of the disclosure will be to increase the prevailing distrust in corporate management, and to give a fresh proof of the inadequacy of the supervision exercised by the Banking Department of the State over the institutions within its jurisdiction.

SENATOR THURMAN ON SILVER.

Senator THURMAN has long been a melancholy example of the disadvantages of conscience to a Democratic leader. Not that Mr. THURMAN has an extraordinary degree of conscientiousness, but that the amount with which he is afflicted has been a great burden to him. It has driven him to assume the rôle of the impartial statesman, with all the earnestness and dignity which are appropriate to the highest style of political art, while the caste which Democracy makes of its leaders reduces the politician who takes that part to the level of a supernumerary. There is no room for him among the prominent players on the stage. All that he is allowed to do is to walk about and occasionally to strike an imposing attitude; but the strong parts, which carry high pay and win applause, are reserved for men of a very different type—for the Tildens and the Hendrickses for instance.

Apparently Mr. THURMAN has perceived the mistake of his earlier career, in giving undue prominence to the qualities of honesty and intelligence, for he has of late years made some important modifications in his style, and has shown a disposition to compete with his rivals in the points where they are strongest, and where they have gained the most over him in the past—in sophistry, in pretensions, in affectation of a sentimental regard for the "masses," and in Democracy generally. The first signs of Mr. THURMAN's change of standard were shown during what might be called the competitive playing for the Presidential nomination in 1875-6. Previous to that time, as first gentleman in the Democratic stock company at Washington, he had acted with great fervor and spirit in the line originally chosen by him, and had made a number of very creditable appearances as the anti-inflationist during the seasons of 1873 and 1874. But, flustering as were the testimonials of admiration which he received from the press, he evidently felt that neither fame nor wealth were to be had in the higher walks of his profession. During the season of 1875, he played a short engagement in Ohio, where he supported his venerable relative and rival, familiarly known in that State as "Uncle

Bill ALLEY," and it was at this time that he gave most marked signs of having entirely abandoned his former views. Not only was the whole tone of his acting lowered, but he went as far as to invent a "gag," intended to bring out the applause of local audiences. It consisted of a violent tirade against the Resumption act as a hindrance to resumption, and Mr. THURMAN afterward had the mortification of seeing it adopted at St. Louis by his famous rival, Mr. TILDEN, from whom it won the favor that had been denied to it in its inventor's mouth. Since that time, this unfortunate Ohio gentleman has been in comparative obscurity, but whenever he has come before the public it has been painfully evident that his best days are over, and that his attempt to revolutionize his methods so late in life has only proved anew the truth of the homely proverb that "it is hard to teach an old dog new tricks."

His effort in the Senate yesterday was a very feeble one. There was no trace of originality in it. He recited at great length familiar passages from the best-known silver writers, but he failed to impart to them either novelty or force. Most of his selections were from well-known Ohio works. At one point he essayed the reproduction of the argument by the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, that we must enlarge our silver basis, and cannot resume specie payments unless we do so. The weak link in this argument has often been pointed out. It is that silver has no value for resumption beyond its gold value, and that this can be obtained just as readily by selling it in bullion form for gold as by coining it into dollars. Mr. THURMAN took no trouble to conceal this defect, and it formed a serious blemish upon his whole effort, because it occurred in the only portion that bore any marks of his old dignity and force.

He frequently resorted to the commonest tricks of bathos, as where he recited the hackneyed lines about the "wallings of thousands of men, women, and children out of work" in monometallic England and monometallic Germany, while "bimetallism France, the land of silver as well as gold, enjoys a prosperity hardly exceeded by that of any people on the earth." This ridiculous mixture of sentimentalism and sophistry would have been deemed by Mr. THURMAN unworthy of himself five years ago. He knows probably as well as any one that the monometallism of Great Britain, which dates from 1816, has nothing to do with its present commercial condition—which, by the way, is far from one of "walling"—and that France is to all intents a monometallic country as much as England.

Mr. THURMAN concluded by an attempt to appeal to the patriotism, or rather to the shallow vanity and prejudice, of his hearers. He declared that he hoped that the time would come when "American bonds would be held by Americans," and we should not be sending an "annual tribute" abroad. Of course, American bonds can be held by Americans whenever Americans are ready and able to pay for them; but what they put in bonds they cannot use in agriculture or manufactures or trade, so that the advantage is not obvious. As to the foreign tribute, we shall not get a dollar of our bonds back without giving either money or money's worth for them. Whether it is better to borrow at a low rate and use the loan in business enterprises, or to go without both the loan and the business, is a problem very easily settled.

REFORM IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Apparently, the only department of the Government in which any systematic effort is being made to carry out the principles of civil service reform enunciated in President Hayes' letter of acceptance and inaugural address is the Department of the Interior. So quietly and unostentatiously has this been done that most people are doubtless unaware that any different plan has been adopted in this department than in the others. It is, nevertheless, true that ever since the 23d of October last an intelligent system of competition has been enforced in all appointments in the Interior Department falling within the scope of the rules. These rules are founded upon the regulations of the Civil Service Commission, though somewhat modified in detail. They provide for admission to the clerical force of the department at the lowest grade only, after fair competition among all applicants presenting the requisite evidence of age, health, and character for probationary appointments in the first instance for a term of six months, during which the practical efficiency of the probationer may be tested, and for the filling of vacancies in all grades above the lowest, except in cases of conspicuous merit in the performance of special duty, by competition among all the members of the next two lower grades. They also very properly provide for the examination of applicants in any specialty, proficiency in which may be of benefit to the service, and for the examination of candidates for promotion, not only as to their general clerical qualifications, but as to their knowledge of the duties of the branch in which the vacancy exists. It is plain to any one who has given thought to the methods of improving the civil service, that these rules embody what must be the essential features of any effectual plan of reform. Admission only to the lowest grade, upon open, impartial competition, the practical test of actual trial at the desk, and the filling of the higher grades by promotion from the lower—these are fundamental conditions of reform upon which all of the thinking friends are agreed. In one respect the rules are an improvement upon the old civil service regulations. They limit the competition for the higher grades to the members of the next two lower grades, instead of throwing it open, as the civil service rules did, to all of the subordinate grades. The latter plan, although theoretically just, was found in practice to create so much bitterness and opposition as to neutralize its good results. A certain consideration is awarded to seniority in every business and profession. The novice, however great his talent, cannot expect to leap at one bound

to the top of the ladder over the heads of his seniors in age and experience, and Secretary SCHURZ has done wisely, we think, in limiting the range of promotion to two grades at the utmost in each examination. Conspicuous talent is sure to rise under a system of fair competition, and even were the advancement at each step limited to a single grade, the best men would not be long in working their way to the highest grades.

We should have been glad to see the same or a similar system applied to the appointment of women clerks, who are now excepted from the operation of the rules. It is a fact not generally known, that it is at this point that the greatest abuse and extravagance exists among the mere clerical appointments. The employment of women in the departments is always controlled more by sentimental than business considerations, and, as might be expected, the needs or "claims" of the applicants are more considered than the needs of the service or their fitness for their places. Under any system of appointment, a man must show some sort of *prima facie* qualification for the place he seeks, but women are employed by the Government in absolute disregard of their qualifications, solely because they are destitute, or have lost relatives in the war, or sometimes, we fear, because they are fair to look upon. The competitive system was applied to women-clerks under the Civil Service Commission with the very best results, but it soon broke down, simply on account of the sentimental prejudices with which it came in conflict. The very reasons which made the examinations desirable conspired to break them down. Possibly, Secretary SCHURZ was warned by this experience and did not care to attack the prejudices which the attempt to establish competition for female clerks might be sure to arouse, until the system should be more firmly established.

The ease with which the competitive system has been introduced in this department, and the success with which it has met, are full of encouragement to the friends of reform, and show that the fancied obstacles to reform vanish before an intelligent determination to improve the service. The chief trouble with the old civil service rules was that their enforcement was entrusted to unsympathetic, if not unfriendly, heads of departments, who were not unwilling to see them made ridiculous. With the head of the department in intelligent sympathy with them, as is now the case in the Department of the Interior, their triumph over the obstacles interposed by selfishness, prejudice, and ignorance, is assured. It is not a little remarkable that the man of all our prominent statesmen who has been most condemned as an impracticable theorist, incapable of dealing with questions of practical administration, should be the only member of the Administration to make an honest practical effort at civil service reform. It suggests the thought that theoretical knowledge may not be an utterly useless acquirement, or incompatible with practical administrative capacity. At any rate, his action in dealing with abuses in his department furnishes an example which many of our so-called "practical men" would do well to emulate. The question naturally arises, why, if reform measures have been so successfully and easily put in operation in the Department of the Interior, they have not been extended to other branches of the public service? There is nothing in the character of the service required in that department which renders the application of the methods of reform to it easier than in any other, and we can conceive of no good reason why the same regulations should not be applied to all the other departments of the Government. If the measures are judiciously devised and salutary in their effects, they ought to be impartially applied to all similar positions; if they are not of that nature they ought not to be tolerated at all. In the light of the President's repeated declarations on the subject, it was not to be expected that he would permit the question of the enforcement or non-enforcement of reform measures to depend upon the judgment of individual members of his Cabinet. The country was justified in expecting that he would put in force a harmonious and comprehensive scheme of reform which would extend to all departments of the Government.

THE LOST BOY.

Mr. CHRISTIAN K. ROSS, whose little son disappeared so mysteriously in July, 1874, journeyed to Baltimore the other day to look at a boy well brought from the West Indies. This poor little fellow is evidently a stolen child. He knows something of his infancy, of having lived on a hill near a large city, of having been in Boston, and of being taken to Demerara, during which time and afterward he was treated with great harshness by unknown persons. Finally, he was brought to Baltimore, where he was abandoned to the mercy of street-wanderers and strangers. There is something strangely pathetic in the childish story of this poor little wail. He recalls the fading memory of a prayer which his mother taught him; he has not forgotten an infant's song which he used to sing. And, as strangers ply him with questions and suggestions to prove that he is the long-lost boy, he produces his slender stock of memories and makes such artless answers as he can. The boy has no theory to account for his own identity. He has been taught to say that he is CHARLES ROSS; but he makes no pretense beyond that. He says that he never lived in Philadelphia, or Germantown; and he knows no places but Boston and Demerara. He has had a little brother, but he does not remember his name. He knows that he was stolen by a man in a wagon, and that he was put into a bag and carried away. But he is not CHARLES ROSS.

The father of the lost boy, hoping against hope, and resolved not to be disappointed, saw the child, and said he was not CHARLES ROSS. This he declared made 573 boys whom he had been called to see, or whose descriptions had been forwarded to him for identification. It follows, then, that there are at least 573 boy-waifs of the age and general appearance of the stolen child. Inquiry has been pursued only in one vein, so to speak. If there are 573 unclaimed boys of a certain age, complexion, and stature, drifting about the world, how many must there be of a like age, but so unlike the kidnapped child that they are not produced for identification. How many must there be who are much younger, or much older, than the Ross boy. And if 573 boys of a certain age, complexion, and temperament are found astray and unclaimed, how many children of both sexes are wandering about destitute of evidence of their origin, but so far removed from any possibility of being the missing one that they are never even heard of. The bare statement that this unhappy father has been called so many times, fruitlessly, to see and examine lost boys suggests a frightful chapter of human misery and human depravity. So far as we know, most of these waifs have no parent, relative, or friend to claim them, and no tie whatever to connect them with the past. But for the quest for a boy who cannot be found, these poor waifs would never have been heard of; their existence would not have been suspected.

There is a curious impatience of the public with the father of the lost boy. In multitudes of instances, people who have examined one of these waifs have made up their minds that that particular child is the long-missing CHARLES ROSS. They have been so sure that they have refused to believe the unhappy father when he could not claim the child as his own. This curious phase of human credulity has doubtless added much to the sorrows of one who has carried an uncommon grief. Thoughtless and giddy people, offended because their own perplexity has been found at fault, and their confident assertions disproved, have openly maintained that the sorrowing, seeking father was wrong and they were right. Mr. Ross lost only one boy. If his paternal instinct has been so paralyzed and blinded that he has passed once over his own offspring in his search, it follows that there were, nevertheless, 572 children who claimed, or who were claimed, to be the veritable CHARLES ROSS.

Although many of the boys put forward as the lost child are utterly unable to account for themselves, not a few have given evidence of infant depravity in their solemn assertions that they were the real CHARLES ROSS. In one or two instances, boys have been found "cramped" with all the details needed to establish their identity as the long-sought-for one. The newspapers have been filled with incidents and memoranda designed to throw all possible light on the abduction, concealment, and identity of CHARLES ROSS. It was so easy for a smart lad to commit these to memory and use them to beguile credulous people, that many graceless young rascals have deliberately made themselves a nine days' wonder by such false pretenses. The anxious, long-suffering father has acquired a vast amount of peculiar knowledge. Incidentally, for example, he says that it is common for the boy to say that his name is CHARLES ROSS, and nothing else; he has had "dozens of cases of this kind." Who taught these fatherless and motherless lads to set up this pretense? Then, again, the very "evidence" which convinces the inexperienced that the lost is found at last is just what the father has been taught by repeated disappointments to make light account of. It is common to find all superficial evidences of identity; but the boy is still missing.

It is a peculiar bereavement which these parents bear. Thousands of children die every day and are lamented and buried. But this is a mystery which has not terminated with the grave. There is an instinct in the human breast which shudders at the reflection that the form of the lost one is floating in the depths of ocean, or is unconfined in mountain solitudes, or is entangled in the drift of some river in the wilderness. But, when to these tragical suggestions is added the uncertainty whether the missing be alive or dead, in misery or in comfort, the burden is greater than most parents can bear with fortitude. And we are glad to know that though the unfortunate father, in this particular case, has sometimes been charged with indifference where he has been sure of another defeat, and with incredulity where strangers professed to be able to substitute their notions for his positive knowledge, he has, on the whole, met with a sympathy which is profound and wide. It seems now, as Mr. Ross admits it possible, that the mystery of the lost boy will never be solved. The lapse of years is making the case less and less hopeful; and, though the search must continue, it may seem wisest, as well as most reasonable, to give over the missing child as no longer in the land of the living. But, whatever may be the issue of this strange business, the dark story of the boy's abduction will be told with bated breath to multitudes of children for generations to come.

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DOGS AND GHOSTS.

It is all very well to be a philosopher and to make all sorts of investigations with all sorts of things; but when it comes to trifling with the holiest feelings of an honest Scotch terrier, under the pretext of investigating his religious views, it is time that prying philosophers should be told to exercise some little self-restraint and decency. Mr. COMTE, the philosopher who invented an ingenious religion, based upon the cheerful and sustaining doctrines that there is no God and that the soul is not immortal, held that dogs have a religion closely resembling fetishism. An English philosopher, one Mr. GEORGE J. ROMANES, who is evidently on intimate terms with dogs, but who is obviously underserving of that precious privilege, has recently been investigating the alleged fetishism of dogs, and has decided that while they are not really fetish-worshippers, they are firm believers in ghosts and spiritualism. It is not with Mr. ROMANES' conclusions that we need find fault, but with his methods of investigation. That prying and invidious person arrived at his alleged facts by a series of experiments upon a Skye terrier of culture and refinement, which, if generally known in polite dog circles, would subject him to polite barking, if not to actual biting.

His first experiment was made with a bone. This is alone sufficient to show the heartless and irreverent character of the man. If there is anything which a dog holds peculiarly sacred it is a bone. A terrier will submit to be deluged by false representations that there are eligible cats in the coal-scuttle, or that the piano is full of rats, but he feels that bones are too sacred to be made the subject of jest. But what did Mr. ROMANES do? According to his own confession, he tied a small silk thread to a bone and gave it to his dog. After that animal had convinced himself that it was in all respects a genuine and substantial bone, the philosopher possessed himself of the end of the thread and drew the bone

slowly across the floor. The astonished dog watched the unprecedented spectacle of an apparently self-moving bone with startled ears and stiffened tail until he convinced himself that he was not dreaming, but that a ghostly bone had materialized itself in front of his nose. When this conviction had mastered his mind, he fled, howling and with every symptom of terror, to his kennel, where he undoubtedly spent a miserable night, torturing himself with inquiries as to what this supernatural appearance might portend; and whether he had committed some grave sin in point of cats or rats for which the vision of the ghostly bone was intended as a punishment.

Mr. ROMANES argues from this cruel experiment that his dog recognizes the existence of supernatural things and dreads them. Of course, the philosopher fails to notice that the conduct of the dog was far more sensible than is the conduct of the average man who thinks he sees something supernatural. In all probability, had Mr. ROMANES ever seen a piece of roast beef in the act of cruising unassisted across the table, he would instantly have asked it preposterous questions, and would subsequently have let his hair grow long, and have become a confirmed Spiritualist. His intelligent dog did none of these things, but as soon as he decided that he had seen a spiritual bone, he refused to have anything more to do with it, and continued to wear his hair of the usual length, and to cling to that faith in which he was educated. Still, although the experiment proved that the dog was far superior to his master, it was a cruel trifling with the most sacred feelings of his canine soul, and the philosopher deserves to be classed with the scarcely less cruel and far less mischievous practitioners of vivisection.

Not content with his first experiment, Mr. ROMANES tried another. He blew soap-bubbles, suffered them to roll along the carpet, and called his dog's attention to them. It took some time to convince the dog that they were not a new kind of particularly dangerous rat, but he ultimately made up his mind to attack them. The first bubble upon which he placed his paw instantly vanished, much to his amazement. However, he was not easily discouraged, and he attacked a second bubble with a similar result. Then, there flashed upon him the recollection of the ghostly bone, and he decided that soap-bubbles were also supernatural. Again he fled, manifesting every symptom of extreme terror, and has never since consented to remain in a room in company with even the smallest bubble.

Next, Mr. ROMANES tried the dignified experiment of "making faces" at his unfortunate dog. Whether he is a handsome man in his normal state or not, he refrains from informing us, but it is certain that he made his face so hideously ugly that the dog mistook him for a worse ghost than any he had yet seen, and thereupon crept under the sofa and tried to die. A word abounding in supernatural bones and soap-bubbles, and infested with an atrocious demon in the clothes, though not the likeness of his master, had no further charms for him, and he preferred to leave it, and to hunt the unsubstantial cats of the other world in the more appropriate character of an unsubstantial and ghostly dog.

If that outraged dog had as little generosity as the average man, he would tell his miserable tale to all his acquaintances, and enlist their sympathies in his behalf. If this were done, Mr. ROMANES would be fitly punished. Avenging dogs would lie in wait for him at every corner and bite his sacrilegious legs. They would take turns in howling before his midnight windows, until the lack of sleep would drive him into insanity, and they would finally convert his grave into a canine baseball ground. He ought not, however, to be left exclusively to the vengeance of the dogs. He has done his best to disseminate among dogs a belief in ghosts which tends to unfit them for the duties of their station. This is a direct injury to every dog-owner, and Mr. ROMANES should not be permitted to lead our dogs into evil ways with impunity.

GENERAL NOTES.

A very black couple in Columbus, Ga., are said to have three albino children.

Hon. Thomas Russell, Minister to Venezuela, will leave Boston to-morrow for his place of duty.

The lower house of the South Carolina Legislature has rejected the Moffett bill-punch project.

The Louisville (Ky.) Commercial has resumed the folio form after a year's trial of the quarto.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, will address the Literary Societies of the University of Virginia June 26.

A Rochester man offered to sell his wife to an acquaintance for \$35. The expected purchase has fled to Canada.

A clause to tax incomes over \$800 has been discovered in a long bill now before the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

According to a Georgia paper, ex-Gov. Brown threatens to make public the Wornley Hotel agreement of Major Burke does not.

Health Commissioner De Wolf, of Chicago, estimates that more than one-third of that city's mortality is due to preventable causes.

A North Carolina paper reports that the Neuse River Lighthouse was without a light from 10 to 12 o'clock on the night of Jan. 17.

The Baltimore Gazette says: "Let the Democratic majority in Congress be warned in time: it cannot trifle with the business of the country with impunity."

James Skyrors, who pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing the dead at the Tariff-house disaster, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$7 and costs, and to go to jail for 30 days. This seems to be not a very harsh sentence.

The Baltimore Gazette (Democratic) thinks that the vote of the House in favor of an income tax shows beyond all question that the advocates of class legislation have obtained full control of Congress, and that the country has been placed in the hands of a few men for the purpose of that purpose. They pleaded that the State could ill afford the expense of a convention.

In a letter to the Boston Traveller, Mr. William Lloyd Garrison groups some of the attacks upon himself by Democratic papers, South and North, and his letter in opposition to the President's Southern policy, and says: "Is not all this scurrilous outpouring a demonstration that the Tharred spirit of truth has effectively touched the dissembling tongue, causing the base demagogue to assume his true shape and clamor?"

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.

THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPOINTMENT—HOW THE BILL INCREASES THE SAME—THE EFFORTS OF EX-SENATOR WOODIN IN THIS SAME DIRECTION—FULL TEXT OF THE BILL—THE COMMISSIONER OF JURES—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 6.—Mr. Fish introduced this morning a bill, which has been more than once referred to in THE TIMES, to increase the powers of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The representatives of the Council of Municipal Reform, who are now present in Albany, warmly indorse the bill; for they, like every other impartial observer of the procedure of the State Legislature, have come at last to the conclusion that it is a well-nigh hopeless task to attempt to regulate the City Government in its details otherwise than through the local authorities. The bill under consideration gives to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a specified sum, being an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of the assessed valuation of the City for 1877, as the maximum sum which shall be raised by tax for the year for the whole expenses of the Municipal Government. It provides that, except interest on the City debt, the State tax, and the salaries of the Judges, every charge upon the City Treasury, every salary of every official, and the number of officials and employees in the service of the City, shall be subject to the control of the board, special laws to the contrary notwithstanding. A whole host of petty vexations, and positively pernicious statutes, which stand in the path of any effectual reduction of the running expenses of the City, are swept away at one blow by this enactment. Ex

10

FEMALE.
OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
OF THE TIMES located at
100 N. 10th—call of 2nd fl.
are included, from A. M. to P.
and copies sent.

RECEIVED POST. N. Y.

BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG
to be an invalid lady, can super-
intend the management of a family
situation. Address G. G. Book
Exchange, 100 N. 10th.

AND PRANETTE—
to a private family as chambermaid
to all kind of family sewing; op-
erates on all sewing machines; will
if necessary, several years City
experience. Address Mrs. Leary,
100 N. 10th.

BY A GIRL TO BO CHAM-
ber; good City experience; six years
City. Call at No. 274 Spring St., be-
hind the building.

OR PARLOR WAIT-
ress or country; does City mat-
ter. Call at No. 274 Spring St., be-
hind the building.

FEMALE.
NURSE—BY AN ENGLISH HOUSEWOMAN,
many years experience with young children, and
presents to take entire charge from birth; thoroughly ac-
quainted with the management of a household; undervalued City
experience. Call at No. 317 East 22d.

NURSE—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE: can
take entire charge of invalid; obliging and kind to
all; anxious to chambermaid required. Call at
employer's, No. 33 Irving place.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—BY A FIRM-
ly established nurse, who has had charge of many
infants if required; see this entire; reference. Call at
No. 100 N. 10th.

NURSE—BY MIDDLE-AGED PERSON as
nurse to an invalid, or wait on an elderly lady; can
sew well and read; City references. Address No. 414
East 10th.

NURSE—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as
nurse to an invalid; willing to assist in chamber-
work; can sew and read; City references. Address
two days only, at No. 315 West 46th-st., near
10th Ave.

NURSE—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL as nurse
to growing children, and plain seamstress, or take
charge of a household; City references. Address
City reference. Address No. 810 2d-st., Room 6th fl.

NURSE—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT
and experienced nurse, who has had charge of many
infants if required; see this entire; reference. Call at
employer's, No. 33 Irving place.

AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chambermaid, domestic's family; good references. Call at No. 539 East 22nd-st.

—BY A PROTESTANT FEMALE as a domestic, for a family of several years best city references. Call at No. 536 West 41st-st.

FOR PARLOR-MAID AND chambermaid, city reference from W. M., Box No. 296 Times-Opinion.

AND LAUNDRESS.—BY an ex do chamber work and laundry. Call at No. 539 East 22nd-st.

AND WAITRESS.—BY A chamber maid and waitress, or to do general housework, for a family. References. Call at No. 539 East 22nd-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE

[illegible]

DALL, for two days, at No. 428
Co-Operative Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

DUNN GIRL, an EXCELLENT
cook and ironing; four years
experience; call at No. 561 Broad-
way, 40th st.; foreign talk.

ENDREDS, -BY A RESPECTA-
ble woman in private family; thoroughly
trained in all branches of housework;
U-p-on Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

FINE-MAID, &c.-BY TWO
young women, well dressed, good
cooks; best City references. Call
at Mrs. West's store.

FINCH-GIRL, BEST IN PRIVATE
family; best business thoroughly; no
reference. Call at No. 905 67th-st.

GILDER AND IRONER-BY A
man bred and blount back; good
ironer; call at No. 1,238 Broadway.

GOACHMAN, -BY AN EXPERIENCED
and reliable man; thoroughly understands his business in
all its details; has been recommended as to his
character by many employers; call at
No. 1,238 Broadway.

GOACHMAN AND GROOM-BY A THOR-
oughly experienced and complete married man,
about thirty-five years of age; ten years expe-
rience in all branches of housework; reliable
and former employer; reliable and careful City
references; call at No. 511 Times U-p-on Office,
Box No. 293.

GOACHMAN AND GROOM-BY A THOR-
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about thirty-five years of age; ten years expe-
rience in all branches of housework; reliable
and former employer; reliable and careful City
references; call at No. 511 Times U-p-on Office,
Box No. 293.

GOACHMAN AND GROOM-BY A SINGLE
woman, about thirty years of age; thoroughly
experienced City of country; generally useful man;
best City references; call at No. 511 Times U-
pon Office, Box No. 293.

GOACHMAN, -BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RE-
liable man; thoroughly understands his business in
all its details; has been recommended as to his
character by many employers; call at
No. 1,238 Broadway.

MAID, ROBER WOMAN AS ready in washing; City or country. Call at 214 East 21st.

AMERICAN GIRL AS KITCHEN help; good references. Call at 214 East 21st.

MAID AND IRONER—BY A competent man of long practical experience; best City reference. Call at 214 East 21st.

BEST-CLASS COOK IN A PR vileged position; all kinds of cooking and cleaning. Call at 214 East 21st.

CLASS-COOK; UNDERSTANDS clean cooking and baking; will do City reference. Call at 214 East 21st.

FARMER—BY A MARRIED M'S; NO INCON venience; thoroughly understands farming, and care and management of all kinds of stock; good driver; references. Address L. M., Box No. 282 Times Office.

FARMER—SINGLE; UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSI ness; good reference. Address B., Box No. 210 Times Office.

GARDNER AND FLOREST—FIRST-CLASS; a competent man of long practical experience; gentleman's place; understands laying out and improving grounds; good references. Call at 214 East 21st.

GARDNER—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; capable of all the work of a gardener; has a large charge of greenhouse and grapes, hot and cold, and vegetables; can give best references from an employer for 10 years. Address L. M., Box No. 282 Times Office.

corner of 6th- and second floors.
CLASS ROOM. NINE YEARS.
Call No. 255 West 20th-st.

YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; WILL
and ironing; City or country
work. Address, Mrs. J. J. O'Connell,
251 West 20th-st.

EDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS
COOK. Call No. 261 Times Up-town Office.

ST-CLASS SCOTCH COOK IN A
first-class City restaurant. Call at
public store.

GERMANS/PROTESTANT WOMAN
from New York, good English
reference from last place.
Call No. 261 Times Up-town Office.

PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD
COOK. Address, Mrs. J. J. O'Connell,
4th-st. between 52nd and 53d sts.

GARDENER—BY A MARRIED MAN, SMALL
family, youngest 10 years of age; thoroughly
trained in all branches of the profession.
Address, for one week, Gardener, Box No. 267,
Times Office.

GARDENER—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO
understands his business thoroughly; is willing
and obliging; understands the care of horses and cows
and all other references. Address, P. M. Box No. 213
Times Office.

GARDENER—BY A THOROUGH GARDENER
from New York, good English reference from
family; seven years' recommendation. Address, William
J. O'Connell, 261 Times Up-town Office.

GEOM.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS AGENT
or coadjutor; is also a good farmer, (single,) aged 25;
thoroughly trained in all branches of the profession.

—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY; city or country; 1733 Broadway. **Bo.No. 322 Times Up-town Office, No. 1258 Broadway.**

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A MAN who has a thorough knowledge of his business; will be referred to by a private family; address, 1733 Broadway. **Address N. Y., box 278 Times Up-town Office, No. 1258 Broadway.**

WAITER—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER in a private family; speaks English well; five years' experience; address, 1733 Broadway. **Address N. Y., box 281 Times Up-town Office, No. 1258 Broadway.**

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A PERSON who is single man; thoroughly competent; has excellent City reference. **Address Wilson, box 328 Times Up-town Office, No. 1258 Broadway.**

WAITER—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A FIRST class waiter in a private family; has been employed by last employer. **Address H. B., No. 157 East 47th Street, New York.**

WAITER—BY A COMPETENT MAN IN A PR

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN SPEAKING
 French and English, with five years' personal return
 a situation to get to Europe with a family. Address
 G. Box No. 280 Union-Town office, 1255 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.
1,000 LADIES WANTED UNDER 40
 years of age, also 1,000 youths of both
 sexes, for the new International Com-
 pany of Beauty and Culture, to be open at Milwaukee's Garden
 City Hotel, on 10th and Wisconsin. Apply at
 405, 410, 415, and 30th-st., between 1 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK
 and to assist with washing and ironing; one willing
 to go to the country. Apply at
 No. 10 East 24th-st., during 12 o'clock.

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 French and English, with five years' personal return
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 and to assist with washing and ironing; one willing
 to go to the country. Apply at
 No. 10 East 24th-st., during 12 o'clock.

[illegible]

MISSING WOMAN AS FUGITIVE—A woman who took full charge of a baby; paid \$100 reward. Call at 906 East 24th-st.

FUGITIVE GIRL AS WANTED—John Darrow, or will answer with documents. Call at 821 East 21st-st.

Dying man's body—labeled JAMES REPP & CO. Monmouth College, N. C. Turned over to Dr. T. H. Woodbury London England New-York City BRITS AND DEADBEEFS, Fairbanks.

MRS. BEZON, DOCTOR AND MIDWIFE—Current all diseases. No. 126 1/2-st., between Bush and 10th sts

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 7.

Table with 3 columns: Price, Quantity, and Description. Includes various stock transactions such as 1000 shares of U.S. Steel at 11.00.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:15 A.M.

Table with 3 columns: Price, Quantity, and Description. Lists government bonds and treasury notes.

SECOND BOARD—1:30 P.M.

Table with 3 columns: Price, Quantity, and Description. Continues stock sales from the first board.

SALES REPORTERS' CALL—12:30 P.M.

Table with 3 columns: Price, Quantity, and Description. Includes transactions for various commodities and stocks.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:45 P.M.

Table with 3 columns: Price, Quantity, and Description. Lists government securities.

SECOND BOARD—1:30 P.M.

Table with 3 columns: Price, Quantity, and Description. Continues stock sales.

SALES REPORTERS' CALL—2:30 P.M.

Table with 3 columns: Price, Quantity, and Description. Includes transactions for various stocks.

MINING STOCKS—FEB. 7.

Table with 3 columns: Price, Quantity, and Description. Lists mining stock transactions.

SECOND BOARD—1:30 P.M.

Table with 3 columns: Price, Quantity, and Description. Continues stock sales.

108. Six bonds sold at 83 1/2, 64 for Louisiana bonds, 107 1/2 for Missouri 6s, of 1889, and 107 1/2 for District of Columbia 3 1/2s.

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The Money market continued to work easily, with 5 per cent. as the prevailing rate for call loans, and with an upward tendency in the rates of exchange on New York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying par, selling 1 1/2; Boston, 25c; 1,000 discount; Chicago, weak, 80 discount; New Orleans, commercial, bank 3-16, and St. Louis, 1/2 discount.

The foreign advices reported a sharp decline in Consols at London in the early dealings, the price falling off 1-16 per cent. to 95-1-16, on the news of the rumored occupation of Constantinople by the Russians. Subsequently there was a rally to 95 1/2, with 95 3/4 to 96 1/4 as the closing quotation for both money and the account.

United States bonds were a fraction lower and closed at 107 1/2 for new 4 1/2s, 106 for 1879s, 108 for 10-40s, and 104 1/2 for new 5s. American railway shares declined slightly. Erie sold at 94 3/4, for the common, 22 for the preferred, 76 1/2 for Illinois Central, 30 for Pennsylvania, 15 1/2 for Reading, 17 1/2 for New Jersey Central, and 67 1/2 for the Consols.

The Bank of England rate of discount—2 per cent.—was not changed by the Directors at their weekly meeting to-day. The bank gained specie to the amount of £135,000 during the fiscal week, and its proportion of reserve to liabilities is 46 1/2 per cent., against 44 1/2 per cent. a week ago. Bar silver has risen to 54 1/4 per ounce. The market for France lost 78,000 francs.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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and arranging for the thorough appraisal of all property thus mortgaged and held. A glance at the immense amount of property thus to be scrutinized, namely, nearly \$22,000,000, at once made it clear to me that at the most moderate rate of charges—

MR. H. J. JEWETT ADMITTED TO BAIL

WHY THE RECEIVER IS PROSECUTED

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The reference in the case of Hopper and others against the Erie Railway was continued yesterday.

deputy complainant to manage it economically; and that he was not to be a party to any extravagance. When some time after he first saw the complaint, he could not say positively; he was pretty sure that the stockholder was transferred before he was called upon to verify the complaint. He was not called upon to verify the complaint with the view of becoming a plaintiff; the witness said he had not testified that he bought the stock in order to bring a suit to break up the Erie organization. He was not called upon to verify the complaint transferred in order to become a plaintiff; he could not say that when he bought the stock he knew of anything against the management of the Erie Railroad. He was not called upon to verify the complaint that the stock, that he would endeavor to ascertain; could not say what was induced him, between the time he bought the stock and the time he was transferred, to make up his mind to give the stock transferred away.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

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I beg leave to make the following suggestion in regard to the proposed alteration of the Murray Hill

At its monthly meeting in Boston on Thursday discussed again the question of wine-drinking among the ministers of the High. William R. Spooner said that, according to his observation, a great many of the Bostonian clergy drink wine, and that they are not alone; though many are faithful total abstinence men, and even the drinkers preach temperance; in the Episcopal Church a large proportion of the clergy drink wine; in his own denomination, the Unitarians, about one-third of the clergy are wine-drinkers. Mr. Spooner said that the Methodist name, the discipline of the church forbidding the practice entirely, and as to other denominations he said nothing. An address to the clergy was made by Rev. Mr. May, who said that the temperance cause in Boston "indulges" more or less, and that the practice is a most serious obstacle to the temperance cause.

LAW REPORTS

THE ALLEGED LUNATIC HEIRESS.

course upon which the collision occurred several times each day, and possessed superior knowledge of its peculiarities. It is also said that the speed of the

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the complaint of Mattie Morgan, charging him with

border. Maurice Weiss, of No. 55 Orchard street, 770, on Nov. 32, last, obtained jewelry worth \$100 from Barnett Goldstein, of No. 103 Division street, on pretense that he wanted it for a Christmas present, and would turn it the money next day. Instead of doing so he disappeared, and on Jan. 24, last, again visited Goldstein, stated that owing to misfortune he had been compelled to pawn the jewelry and gave him the pawn tickets, promising to pay him the money by instalments. He then disappeared. Lyndon, a member of the same board, also complained when he had advised of proper measures to prevent such transactions. Among them was Daniel Klein, a dealer who is well known around the city, and who was defendant of a valuable watch source, and who was defendant of a valuable watch source, and who was defendant of a valuable watch source.

evidence, showed that Weiss had done an extensive business. The prisoner, in his own behalf, stated

Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted orders of publication of the summons in the cases.

Publication of the summons in the cases.

the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, and was again adjourned until Monday, the 18th inst.

In the *Matter of the New-York Times* :
 The party attacking us by their peculiar litigation have no legal claim whatever against us. It is a matter connected with the affairs of my old firm and settled by a discharge in bankruptcy nearly two years ago. The party attacking us have sworn to that and sworn to then by Sheldon & Co. as being an ordinary claim, and their vote was also cast for the discharge.

HENRY CLAWSON

New-York, Friday, Feb. 8, 1878.

COURT OF APPEALS

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Feb. 11, is as follows: Nos. 45, 93, 118, 16, 55, 14, 3, and 83. The following were the proceedings to-day: No. 93.—*Matter*

sumed and concluded. No. 99—Von Sachs vs. Kretz; argued by S. Hand for appellant, John H. Bergen for

Hart vs. Hawaiian.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Aranson vs. Lehman.—Justification dismissed, with \$10 costs.

TOTAL COTTON RECEIPTS.

The following statement is of the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since Sept. 1, 1877:

	Bales.		Bales.
Guliverton	325,046	New-York	75,223
New-Orleans	1,636,054	Boston	71,225
Mobile	3,015,567	Providence	14,470
Savannah	473,326	Philadelphia	12,340
Charleston	381,613	City Point	66,610
Wilmington	315,567	Richmond	10,000
Norfolk	324,256	Indianola	8,143
Baltimore	14,692		
Total			3,949,744

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—SUGAR.—Heavy, middling

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

se, but not, as whole, remarkably active, and values have been quoted generally as before....English Chemicals have met with a readier sale on a steady basis as to

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EARTHENWARE—Has been without movement of importance and quoted throughout weak and irregular.

[illegible]

37237 25....Refined 'Lard' more active, and the Continent, quoted for early delivery, at the close. 37233 10: choice do. for the West Indies at 33

the Continent, quoted for early delivery, at the close, \$5@58 10; choice do., for the West Indies, at \$5.

ated of 135,000 lb. at \$7 62½. Stearine more ac-
c. with prime to very choice Western. In tex. quoted,
\$7 87½@84 12½; sales reported of 100 tex. choice at

ed. # quarters....For Antwerp, by steam, 180 tons
visions, in lots, at 40c-42½¢. Ed. # ton....for a
...to 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907,
Genoa, (option of a second port), a War-
back 750 tons, hence, with general cargo
...Casting...
problem, reported on private basis....For May,
an American schooner, 180 tons.
...and general cargo, 180 tons.
American schooner, 165 tons-a heave, with general
...reported as private basis; and back, with Lar-
...and general cargo, 180 tons.
British schooner, 254 tons, with Box Sirocco, from St.
at 30c....For St. Thomas, American brig,
...and general cargo, 180 tons.
...of bed....The Kila, an American schooner, 287
...from New York, came from Jamaica, 48½¢.
...St. Lawrence, from Panama, at \$7, option of a second
...at \$7 1/2, or Boston at 60¢....Will send very quick

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE FEB. 8

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The following were the clearing-house statement to-day:

Table with 2 columns: Clearing House Statement and Date. Includes entries for Clearing House Statement, Feb. 8, 1917.

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Table with 2 columns: State Security and Price. Includes entries for Alabama 5% 1918, Alabama 5% 1919, etc.

The Gold speculation was steady, with most of the transactions at 102 and exceptional sales at 102 1/2.

Government bonds were strong, with an improvement of 1/2 to 3/4 cent. Railroad mortgages were irregular and for the most part lower.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the week were \$1,958,119, and the amount marketed \$2,084,271.

At the Mining Board today stocks were favored, but a further decline in the market was noticeable at the close.

The following shows the movement of produce at the lake ports:

Table with 2 columns: Produce Name and Price. Includes entries for Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, etc.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

Table with 2 columns: Railroad Name and Earnings. Includes entries for Central Pacific, Great Northern, etc.

The following shows the closing quotations for the various stocks:

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DRY GOODS. Camels Hair Shawls. JUST RECEIVED. A PRIZE IMPORTATION OF ALL GRADES AND PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY, 4TH, 5TH AND 10TH FLS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. MADISON AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. Pastor, Rev. George H. Chamberlain.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH. Pastor, Rev. George H. Chamberlain.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH. Pastor, Rev. George H. Chamberlain.

MADISON AVENUE LUTHERAN CHURCH. Pastor, Rev. George H. Chamberlain.

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 10, 1878.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicate for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy, rainy weather, warmer easterly, shifting to colder north-west, winds, falling, followed by rising barometer.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. CHITTENDEN turned the "wrecker" argument very ably against the men who are sowing the seeds of disaster and bankruptcy by their mad attempt to make 90 cents worth a dollar. Mr. CHITTENDEN was compelled to make his speech on the day set apart for "general debate," because of the refusal of the silver men to allow any opportunity for discussing the Bland bill, should it come back amended from the Senate. If the project for the demonetization of silver which was before Congress for three sessions was "rushed through" in haste and secrecy, it would be difficult to find terms adequate to describe the velocity with which it is proposed to "railroad" the Remonetization bill through the present Congress.

Between the contingencies dependent on the election of a new Pope and the uncertain issues of the approaching discussion of the Eastern question, European politics wear a decidedly disturbed aspect. The loss of the temporal power has by no means reduced the Papacy to a passive element in the State system of Europe; in fact, its position as a centre of purely spiritual influence over the affairs of nations has to some extent made the election of a new Pope a more embarrassing question for Catholic and semi-Catholic powers. It is ridiculous to talk of insisting on the exercise of the veto power in the Conclave, when all the conditions out of which that right grew are non-existent. The claim may be recognized in order to protect against assault the temporalities of the Church in the countries which assert it, but it will not be conceded unless on the assumption that the Pope is still a temporal Prince waiting to be restored to his own again. The presence of Russian troops within thirty miles of Constantinople, and of British ships-of-war in the Bosphorus may seem like the neighborhood of fire and powder, but as Russia accepts the necessity for the presence of the fleet, and as Great Britain does not seem disposed to regard the occupation of the external defenses of the Ottoman capital as a *casus belli*, both powers will probably be left in this attitude of mutual watchfulness till the conference has had time to make a proper disposition of the "sick man's inheritance."

As bearing on the case against Insurance Superintendent SWYER for the use of money received from the insurance companies without having passed through the hands of the Controller, the letter and documents furnished by the counsel for the policyholders of the Universal Life will be found interesting. Mr. SWYER claims to have had a legal opinion from Messrs. HARRIS & RUDD, of Albany, justifying him in setting aside the law of the State in the disbursement of insurance funds. But it appears that Messrs. HARRIS & RUDD had an obvious interest in placing a forced construction on the law, since in the case of the Universal they received for the examination of titles to mortgaged property fees amounting to \$2,398. Another friend of the Superintendent, the notorious THOMAS C. PLATT, of Oswego, profited from the examination of the Universal to the extent of \$1,235, and we shall doubtless be told that this is a fresh reason why the Republican Party should make the cause of SWYER its own. As the party would be appreciably stronger could it be rid once for all of the Synths and Platts, who value it chiefly as a means to their own selfish ends, it is to be hoped that Republicans in the Legislature will allow Mr. SWYER and his friends to take care of themselves.

A few days ago the Court of Appeals affirmed the very salutary decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of this district, declaring that heads of local departments could remove their subordinates only "for cause," and after due opportunity

to be heard in their own defense. Certain Republican clerks in the Fire Department who had been removed merely to make places for hangers-on of Tammany Hall, were, therefore, ordered to be reinstated in the places from which they had been illegally ousted. It is said that Commissioners KING and GORMAN, while obeying the letter of this order, intend to make it imperative by reducing the salaries of the restored clerks to a point which will make it impossible to live on them. This is peculiarly characteristic of the men who agreed last fall to a resolution prohibiting political assessments in the Fire Department, but one of whom signed the Tammany circular demanding such assessments and the other signed the receipt for the money. Messrs. KING and GORMAN may find, however, that the time has passed when the leaders of Tammany Hall could safely defy the orders of the Supreme Court, and that not even an incapable Mayor and a sympathetic Board of Aldermen can protect them against the consequences of such trickery as they are said to contemplate.

The muddle in the Excise Department continues. The banks which had received deposits from the fugitive MURPHY refuse to deliver them up except on an order from a court, and the Commissioners of Accounts have not yet succeeded in adjusting the accounts of the late board. This fact may be as much a reflection on the efficiency of the Commissioners as on the business methods of Messrs. MORTON, PATTERSON, and MURPHY. Commissioner MOONEY, at least, has devoted a good deal of the time which ought to have been employed in the public service to attendance on the Legislature in the interests of JOHN KELLY. That officer contrived last year to pay to MOONEY, out of the "contingencies" of the Finance Department, \$500 for his expenses while attending the sessions of the Legislature of 1877 to defeat the reform bill then pending. While engaged in working at Albany against the interests of the tax-payers, Mr. MOONEY was drawing his salary as Commissioner of Accounts, and received in addition an amount sufficient to pay his board bills during the entire Legislative session. He will doubtless have the same reward this year for his recent services at Albany, the interests of the public being always subordinate to those of KELLY and Tammany Hall. Meanwhile, the Mayor, who can appoint and remove the Commissioners of Accounts at pleasure, does, as usual, nothing.

THE PROPOSED INCOME TAX.

If increased taxation were inevitable, and other modes of raising revenue had been practically exhausted, an income tax would be in order. But neither of these contingencies exists. We know on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury that by a proper exercise of economy the expenditures of the next financial year may be brought within the estimated income. Were the situation otherwise, the reimposition of a tax on tea and coffee that would not be felt by the consumers of either, would more than suffice to cover any probable deficiency. There can be no necessity, therefore, for the restoration of a tax involving odious machinery, and tolerated formerly solely because it grew out of the exigencies of war. The proposed changes in the tariff are not an excuse for the revival of the tax. Mr. WOOD was among the New-York members who voted against it. One of the pleas put forward in behalf of the Tariff bill is that it will increase the receipts from Customs; and though we cannot suppose that in its present shape it is likely to pass, the statement urged by its advocates is conclusive against any pretense of necessity for the imposition of a tax on incomes. Are we to suppose, then, that the Democratic majority in the House have given up the idea of retrenchment and that they choose an income tax to save themselves further trouble? Or shall we infer that the scheme for cutting down the taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco is to be persisted in, despite the recent vote of the House, and that the income tax is intended to cover the deficiency thus to be created? The latter hypothesis is the more probable. Whisky is potent, and has an active lobby to do its work. Tobacco has its champions, numerous and unscrupulous. The two interests are linked together in the effort to increase their profits at the expense of the revenue. It may happen that the two articles which, of all things available for taxation, may be rightfully taxed heavily, are to be relieved, and the hole in this manner created is to be filled by the proceeds of an income tax.

"No fairer tax can be levied," we are told; "no tax that falls so evenly upon all, according to their ability to pay." Theoretically, no doubt, a plausible case may be made out in support of the tax. There never was a tax, however, whose abstract excellence was so palpably belied by its practical operation. In 1868, when \$41,455,599 were derived from this source, only 250,000 persons in the whole country paid any income tax at all. Out of nearly 40,000,000 of people, only a quarter of a million paid the tax which yielded to the Treasury this large sum. This fact alone is conclusive as to the extent to which perjury and fraud were employed to escape the burden. The exemption at the time was limited to \$1,000, and the tax on incomes exceeding that amount was 5 percent. The country was prosperous; business netted large profits; real estate values were high and advancing; and the general condition of the people was as good as at any period subsequent to the war. Yet but a quarter of a million of the entire population acknowledged themselves to be in receipt of an income over \$1,000 a year! Of the conscience which permitted the Tildens of the land to cut down large incomes, for the purpose of cheating the tax-gatherer, and which permitted hundreds of thousands of the possessors of comfortable incomes to declare on oath that they were not liable to the tax at all, it were unnecessary to speak. A tax which, with all its iniquitous agencies, failed to reach more than a fraction of those who should have borne their respective shares of the burden, cannot be called an equitable tax. It fosters unprincipled lying and fraud, it pretends false swearing on a scale that demoralizes the community, and is burdensome only to the persons who are sufficiently honest to reveal the truth in regard to their affairs.

The several purposes now is to reach this very small class, and to punish them for failure to confess that they have any income

to be taxed. It is part of that vile crusade which demagogues, and bankrupts, and knavish demagogues have instituted against every man who pays his way honestly and calls for compliance with the spirit of the contracts, entered into by the nation, with its creditors. On the showing of their special advocates in Congress, the South is so poor that the income tax will not touch it, and the West so impoverished with mortgages and other forms of debt that it will not accept these representations literally. Undoubtedly, however, they reflect that feeling in both sections which preponderates in political action and controls the currents of public opinion. As the division in the House on Monday shows, the West and South, having joined in the effort to force into circulation a debased coinage, with the threefold purpose of defrauding their creditors, impairing the contract with the bondholders, and laying the foundation of a fresh scheme of inflation, are resolved to avenge themselves upon their opponents. The income tax is one of the instruments selected. It will, as its advocates believe, reach the holders of bonds, at present exempt from taxation. It will, as they insist, reach the pockets of "the creditor class,"—the investors, large and small, who object to the fraud which their Western debtors propose to perpetrate. Those who have nothing left are to gratify their grudge against those who are more fortunate. Persons who pinch themselves that they may save, and live within their incomes as a matter of principle, are to be taxed, while the multitude who clamor for silver and repudiation, will be treated to cheaper whisky and tobacco. Such is the equity, such the morality, of the demand for the reimposition of an income tax.

BLACK HAWK COUNTY FINANCE.

Black Hawk County, Indiana, is a community largely made up of settlers from New-England, with liberal Western ideas. So long as the citizens of Black Hawk County remained in their native New-England, they were frugal, sober, and confined by the fossiliferous notions peculiar to Windham, Windsor Locks, and Great Barrington. The air and the quinine of the boundless West inspired them with new ideas and broader views. There was something in the illimitable expanse of the prairies of Black Hawk County, bounded as these are only by the swamps of Skunk Flat, which is calculated to lead the mind out of itself. So, although the people of Black Hawk had been brought up in the narrow theology of the New-England Primer, and had been taught that in ADAM'S fall we sinned all, and the cat doth play and after fall, they early abolished hell and formally voted the devil out of court. The glorious and expansive West had taught them that things are really just what we believe them to be. They spurned the shackles of the effete and hide-bound East. They despised the finance and theology of a country which clung to the traditions of past ages with a tenacity which betokened only a gradual collapse of the intellectual faculties.

In this amiable frame of mind, the people of Black Hawk County, Ind., resolved to build a Court-house. For fifteen years, more or less, justice had been dispensed from a frame building on the edge of the swamp. For fifteen years the County Judge, in intervals of comparative sobriety between his daily doses of whisky and quinine, had administered the rope or the County Jail to the horse-thieves, murderers, and counterfeiters of Black Hawk County. But Black Hawk County, having abolished hell, and having voted the Bible out of the common schools, desired a more worthy temple of justice. Posey County had built a Court-house of Athens stone, a beautiful building material brought by rail from Chicago. Black Hawk County could not afford to be behind Posey County in its opposition to the Saybrook platform or in the costliness of its Court-house. The Supervisors, accordingly, acting under popular pressure, met and voted that a Court-house should be built. The edifice erected by Posey County had cost \$150,000. The Supervisors, amid much local applause, voted a Court-house which should cost \$200,000. This, in the vernacular of the region, was called "seeing Posey County, and going them \$50,000 better."

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

It is recorded by the historian of the Crimean war that a Life Guardsman at the battle of Inkerman, while defending himself against two Russians, felt his knees grappled by a third, who strove to drag him down. He was attempting to rid himself of this new assailant by a well-directed kick, when a Sergeant behind him shouted fiercely, "Curse you! don't kick a man when he's down!" The same rough instinct of fair play which thus carried the rules of a boxing match into the heat of a deadly battle in Turkey, stimulated by the galling consciousness of having been duped and overreached by that astute Muscovite diplomacy which is always a *bête noire* to the out-and-thrust straightforwardness of John Bull. It is a trite truth that "any man would rather be injured than made a fool of," and Russia's successful legerdemain with regard to Constantinople, reviving the memory of the similar stratagem by which she freed herself from the Treaty of Paris eight years ago, has stung Britain in her most sensitive point, as Mr. GLADSTONE'S broken windows and the dispatch of five iron-clads to the mouth of the Bosphorus sufficiently show.

The fact is, that the erroneous estimate of England which cost the Emperor NICOLAS his life, has never wholly departed from the mind of Russia. "England," as the Russian journalists are never weary of repeating, "is a purely commercial State"—as if many of the fiercest and bloodiest wars recorded in history had not been waged by such "purely commercial States" as Venice, Genoa, Portugal, Holland, and the United States of America! Such reasoning makes no allowance for the deep vein of sentiment, nay, of absolute Quixotism, which underlies the seemingly hard and practical character of the ordinary Englishman. In the tendency to "go to war for an idea," France in her most enthusiastic days has not gone beyond Russia, "commercial" England. The great Napoleonic struggle, the Greek crusade of 1827, the Crimean war, the Abyssinian expedition added not one foot of ground to the British dominions. But men readily believe that which they wish to be true; and Russia, in the teeth of history and common sense, persists in regarding the power which has borne a leading part in every great struggle of the last two centuries, as a quiet, self-engrossed, easy-going tradesman, sitting under his own vine and his own fig-tree, with a handful of bank-notes in one pocket and a roll of foreign share-lists in the other.

Upon the holders of this *couleur de rose* theory, such phenomena as the mass-meetings of London, the "dastardly cheers" given to Lord Beaconsfield, the countenance afforded to the latter by the leader of the Opposition himself, the crowds that assembled to batter the office of the great anti-Turkish journal which was lauded to the skies by the very same men barely fourteen months ago, must have come with startling effect. But the question at present is not so much what England will do as what result is likely to be produced by that which she has already done. The dispatch of an armed squadron to the Sea of Marmora is, under existing circumstances, the most galling challenge that could well be offered, even with the mask of "protecting British subjects and property," to the temporary masters of Constantinople. Should the latter retort with a defiance, it will, undoubtedly, make war inevitable. On the other hand, a few words of conciliation, a few concessions that mean nothing, a little delay to allow England's wrath to subside, like the Bulgarian fever of 1876, may enable Russia to carry her point at little or no risk to herself. That the latter is the more probable course is sufficiently vouched for by the prominence in Russia's counsels of the veteran Chancellor who excels all the children of men in the great art of saying one thing and meaning another. Any man who would match himself with Prince GORTSCHAKOFF must indeed be armed at all points; and thus the suggestion of the English Conservative press, that England's representatives at the impending conference should be Lord LYONS and Sir HENRY ERLOT, is in every way commendable, the firmness of the one and the easy courtesy of the other being admirably matched in such a mission. Indeed, those who are acquainted with the tact and judgment which have carried Lord LYONS through so many trying situations without compromising himself in any way—the quiet dignity that holds its own without the smallest bluster or self-assertion—the inflexible resolution which can neither be cajoled nor intimidated—may well have confidence in his ability to prove to the wily statesman of Eastern Europe that the school which formed Lord BERRAN-

FORD DE REDCLIFFE has lost none of its virtues.

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In this amiable frame of mind, the people of Black Hawk County, Ind., resolved to build a Court-house. For fifteen years, more or less, justice had been dispensed from a frame building on the edge of the swamp. For fifteen years the County Judge, in intervals of comparative sobriety between his daily doses of whisky and quinine, had administered the rope or the County Jail to the horse-thieves, murderers, and counterfeiters of Black Hawk County. But Black Hawk County, having abolished hell, and having voted the Bible out of the common schools, desired a more worthy temple of justice. Posey County had built a Court-house of Athens stone, a beautiful building material brought by rail from Chicago. Black Hawk County could not afford to be behind Posey County in its opposition to the Saybrook platform or in the costliness of its Court-house. The Supervisors, accordingly, acting under popular pressure, met and voted that a Court-house should be built. The edifice erected by Posey County had cost \$150,000. The Supervisors, amid much local applause, voted a Court-house which should cost \$200,000. This, in the vernacular of the region, was called "seeing Posey County, and going them \$50,000 better."

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

ES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB.
SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

90 E. T., Va. &	300	do.....	6
Ga. 1st..... 97½	100	do.....	6

[illegible]

100 N. W. C. C. G.	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	200 Ill. Central....	b.c.	7
do.....	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	100 C. & P. g'd.	b.c.	m3. 7

[illegible]

90 K. P. Inc. No. 18.	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	900	do.....	6
Del. & H.....	48	100	do.....	b3. 6
do.....	473	100	Gen. of N. Y.	2

[illegible]

do.....	10.	7%	100	do.....	7
Ben. & Edith. b.c.c.	19		100	do.....	6
do.....	19		500	do.....	8

[illegible]

do. b.c. 890.	.18	100	do.....	.2
do....d.e.	.17	200	Lactos'e..b.s.bl5	.6
do.....h.e.	.17	100	do.....b.h.b15	.7

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

... ..

\$235,000 for interest, \$283,000 for calls

24	fractional currency.	
25	The following were the Gold clearings by the	
26	National Bank of the State of New York to-day:	
27	Gold cleared.....	\$111,001.00
28	Gold balances.....	1,487,311.00
29	Currency balances.....	1,487,311.00
30	The following is the Clearing-house statement	
31	to-day:	
32	Currency exchanges.....	\$51,182.44
33	Currency balances.....	2,153,100.00
34	Gold.....	5,686.45
35	Gold balances.....	851,940.00
36	The following is the weekly Clearing-house	
37	statement:	
38	Currency exchanges.....	\$344,105.44
39	Currency balances.....	17,982.44
40	Gold exchanges.....	49,748.75
41	Gold balances.....	5,526.25
42	The following were the bids for the various	
43	State securities:	
44	Alabama 5s, 1883.....	40
45	Alabama 5s, 1886.....	40
46	Alabama 5s, 1890.....	40
47	Alabama 5s, 1893.....	40
48	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
49	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
50	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
51	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
52	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
53	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
54	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
55	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
56	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
57	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
58	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
59	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
60	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
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68	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
69	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
70	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
71	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
72	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
73	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
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75	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
76	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
77	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
78	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
79	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
80	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
81	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
82	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
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88	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
89	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
90	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
91	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
92	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
93	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
94	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
95	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
96	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
97	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
98	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
99	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40
100	Ala. 8s. & C. S. 8s.....	40

Mo. 6s, due in '87..104	Va. 6s, 2d series
Mo. 6s, due in '88..105	Va. 6s, Con. 2d series
Mo. 6s due '89 or '90..106	Va. 6s, Deferred

[illegible]

cars	Erie 4th 7a, 1880..104	1st. & Wab. C. C....	36
car-	Erie 5th 7a, 1888..103 ¹ / ₂	T&W Ex Aug. '78&p.	42
	Long Dock Bonds, 109 ¹ / ₂	Gt. W. Ex Conn.	80

	Bid.	Ashk
Caled Ga. new.....	113½	116
Gaited Railroad of New Jersey ..	118	127
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	29¾	30
Reading Railroad.....	15¼	16
Rail Valley Railroad, preferred..	38	39
Catawissa Railroad, preferred....	38	39
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad... *	8¼	8½
Schuykill Valley Railroad, preferred.	38	39
Northern Central Railroad.....	15	16
Lighthouse Navigation.....	17½	18
Kelley's Valley Railroad, preferred.	38	39
Hestonville Railway.....	8¼	8½
Central Transportation.....	32¾	33

The following is the Custom-house return
of the exports of specie from the port of New-York
for the week ending to-day:

Feb. 6—Steamer France, Havre.....	\$13.00
American Silver bars.....	19.00
Feb. 7—Schooner Silver Oaks, Puerto Cabello.....	10.00
American Gold coin.....	93.00
Feb. 7—Steamer City of London, Liverpool.....	10.00
American Silver bar.....	10.00
Feb. 8—Steamer City of New-York, Liver- pool.....	77.00
American Silver bars.....	30.00
Feb. 9—Steamer Weser, Southampton.....	20.00
Total.....	\$285.50

The Royal Insurance Company, (Fire,) of L.
Lepool and London, printerswhere an abstract
of their annual statement rendered to the Insur-
ance Department which is published as creditable
exhibit. The United States branch shows assets
of \$2,681,892.99, and liabilities amounting
\$1,164,085.70, leaving a surplus of \$1,217,
807.29. The statement of the head office
shows a surplus for policy-holders amounting

\$6,840,865 43.

[illegible]

250 But, in the first place, the adoption of such a plan would
160 cause so large an immediate selling of Uni-

States took the national balance sheet, and the parallel
country; and further, the parallel
in the United States, and the parallel
silver by the limit put on its coinage, and no one
in America a limit of the kind will be put
ready to say that the Government has
although distinctly affecting Government bonds, the
the Government has no intention of doing so.
We presume the market is to some extent kept
down by the fact that the Government has
remainder of silver yet to dispose of, and the feeling
that a rise in price would immediately bring out supplies
of silver, and the price of silver is
without apparent effect upon the price of silver
and silver, reduced to the price of silver
and allowed by manufacturers."

LONDON, Feb. 9.—12.30 P.M.—Consols, 95 1/4;
1877, 104; 1880, 104; 1881, 104; 1882, 104;
1883, 104; 1884, 104; 1885, 104; 1886, 104;
1887, 104; 1888, 104; 1889, 104; 1890, 104;
1891, 104; 1892, 104; 1893, 104; 1894, 104;
1895, 104; 1896, 104; 1897, 104; 1898, 104;
1899, 104; 1900, 104; 1901, 104; 1902, 104;
1903, 104; 1904, 104; 1905, 104; 1906, 104;
1907, 104; 1908, 104; 1909, 104; 1910, 104;
1911, 104; 1912, 104; 1913, 104; 1914, 104;
1915, 104; 1916, 104; 1917, 104; 1918, 104;
1919, 104; 1920, 104; 1921, 104; 1922, 104;
1923, 104; 1924, 104; 1925, 104; 1926, 104;
1927, 104; 1928, 104; 1929, 104; 1930, 104;
1931, 104; 1932, 104; 1933, 104; 1934, 104;
1935, 104; 1936, 104; 1937, 104; 1938, 104;
1939, 104; 1940, 104; 1941, 104; 1942, 104;
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2223, 104; 2224, 104;

Western dull at 39a. 6d. Tallow—Prime City steady
40a. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 25a. 6d. B.
Common dull at 5a. 6d. Wine dull at 10a. 6d.

American Choice steady at 7 1/2. Lard-old dull at 10.
 Flour—Extra State steady at 28a. 6d. Wheat—No. 2
 Spring dull at 10a. 11 1/2. No. 2 Spring dull at 10a.
 Winter dull at 11a. 6d. Corn—Mixed Soft dull at 2
 3d. for old; Mixed Soft steady at 27a. for new. Corn
 Meal—For American, none in the market.
 S. P. M.—Ootton—The sales of the day included 4
 bales American. Futures dull; Uplands, Low Middling
 clause, April and May delivery, 6-8-34; Uplands 11
 Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6-8d.; Up-
 Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6-8-10
 also, 6-8-34.
 Arrivals, Feb. 2.—From 277 to 32,000. Net 10,000.

A MUSEMENT

FIFTEEN- AVENUE THEATRE
 TONIGHT AT 2: 00
 ONE DOLLAR.
 OF
 D BY FREDERICK A. SCHWAB
 THE SCREEN REPRESENTS
 THE PALACE AT VESUVIUS
 WEDDING BELL AND THE
 RISLES FLAT AT THE
 "AS HOMER," THE PARTISAN
 THE HOUSE OF THE DEAD
 STORMS FROM EGYPT, PROMONT
 DIAC T AND DESIREES WORK-
 THE HOUSE OF THE DEAD
 B. OFFICE OF ROMANT
 WOMEN SEAR THE HONOR OF
 THE WEEK."
 WALLACE'S
 and Manager, "Mr. LEST
 A. BROWN, SUGGEST
 the production of "ROMANTIC
 ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE
 SCHOOL
 UNTIL FIVE P.M. NOTIC
 SCHOOL

WORKING as at Saturday
 AND ONLY SCHOOL
 who has green card
 Mr. LESTER WALLACE
 MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN G.
 YVETTE BECKETT, Mr. E. M. HOWE
 THE GERMON, Miss STOLL
 N. GEFION, Miss KATIE
 A. BARTLETT, Miss PEARL
 LILLIE BINGHAM, MINNIE V.
 CORNELIA MCCORMACK, PIP
 M. GEFION, Miss KATIE
 AND ALLIE DOBBINGTON
 may be ordered for 10.45.
 to open from 8 to 4.

JACK'S.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14. 18
 GRAND MATINEE BE
 to
 MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
 occasion the following:
 ABBAY OF ARTISTS
 entered their services:
 performance will commence at
 a REEF IN WOLFF CLOT

WORKING as at Saturday
 AND ONLY SCHOOL
 who has green card
 Mr. LESTER WALLACE
 MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN G.
 YVETTE BECKETT, Mr. E. M. HOWE
 THE GERMON, Miss STOLL
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 AND ALLIE DOBBINGTON
 may be ordered for 10.45.
 to open from 8 to 4.

JACK'S.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14. 18
 GRAND MATINEE BE
 to
 MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
 occasion the following:
 ABBAY OF ARTISTS
 entered their services:
 performance will commence at
 a REEF IN WOLFF CLOT

which will include

MONTAGUE,	Miss ROSE
LAWSON,	Mrs. E. M. E.
SHANNON,	Mrs. C. H. E.
HENRI,	Mrs. PEARL
WING,	Allie DODD

and by the third act of Robert
of real life, entitled

SCHOOL.

Characterized by

Mr. LESTER WALLACE

MONTAGUE,	Mrs. JOHN G.
BRYCE BECKETT,	Mrs. E. M. H.
JOHN J. COCHRAN,	Mrs. J. W. B.
JAMES COGHLE,	Miss STELLA
N. SEFTON,	Miss KATE
EDWARD ETTINGE,	Miss META
WILLIAM BRIGHAM,	Miss MINNIE
CHARLES KENZIE,	Miss FLORENCE
ALFRED MONROE,	Miss ALICE

and, to conclude the entire
technically's exquisite dramatic genre.

KERRY,

of which will include

MR. DIODORICAULT,	(Also by course)
GEORGE CLARK,	Miss KATHLENE

by Mr. Ste-

"S THEATRE."

LAST WEEK OF
BOOTHE'S NEW-YORK ENG-
EIGHT PERFORMANCE
A HAMLET MATINEE ON WED-
THREE NEW CHARACTERS
DILL, BIG BLUES,
CHANGE OF BILL EVERY NIGHT
as follows:

MONDAY—Last night of **HAM-**
LET—Last night of **RICHARD**
SHERRIFF—**MISSES KILPATRICK**
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8
ON TUESDAY EVENING, DOUBT
OF SHYLOCK, followed by
A THUMPING LEGACY.

TUESDAY—**THE MARRIAGE**
SUNDAY—(last and only time this
WHEELER, Lovick, Pierce, Ev-

MISS MARY WELLS, and MISS ELEANOR CARVEY as the
SATURDAY MATINEE.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as RUY
 ble. **M**
 Miss Eleanor Carvey as the
 followed by the farce of
A TRUMPING LEGACY
MARY NIGHT, last appearance
MR. EDWIN BOOTH in New
KING ARAB
 Wheelock, McKivick, Pierce, Owe-
 nanus, McKivick, Miss Rich, &
 nor Carvey in the cast.
WEEK—MR. EDWIN BOOTH as
is the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF
MR. THRETE.
JARETT & PALMER REPR
MAJESTIC SPECTACULAR REPR
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
 on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
 duction will far excel in grandeur

FREEDMEN ON THE
The suggestion of POPULAR PRICING
will be features of the revival of the
OF SEATS BEGINS NEXT T
ON
extra; reserved dress circle,
(entrance on 6th-av.)
office open from 8 A. M. to
NINE WASHINGTONS BIR
GILMORE'S GARDE
SECOND OF A SERIES OF
GRAND POPULAR CONCER
LEOPOLD DAMROSCH AL
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA
FINISHED PERFORMER:
THIS (SUNDAY) EVEN
PROGRAMME.
PART I
D MARCH from "The Queen

TURE "Frescheuse".....
W. W. W. and BRIDAL CHORUS
Chengrin.....
PART II.
TURE, "William Tell".....
at Spirit, hear My Prayer.....
MISS ANTONIE HENNE.....
ENDING MARCH of Swedish Peas.....
MARIA.....
ICATION TO DANCE.....
anged for Grand Orchestra by H.....
TURE, "Masaniello".....
p Well, Sweet Angel.....
MISS ANTONIE HENNE.....
ER from Moses.....
MARCH.....
on to all parts of the building.....
8:30; commences at 8 o'clock.....
arden is the most comfortably.....
ncert palace in the world.....-E.....
GREAT NEW-YORK AC.....
Broadway and 35th-st.....

WONDERFUL TROUPE OF TRAINED HORSES.
 Taken Wild from the Plains and Trained Horses the world has depended in their education. Jugglers, acrobats, dancing, &c., without bit or bridle.
Marvelous Leap over Four Horses by "Ginny" and "Sebastian," changing positions while the horses are in motion.
THEY'RE celebrated Dogs.
 the most Unique and Novel in this city.
SACRED CONCERT
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
 and during the week.
MISS MAGGIE MOORE

and
Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON
in
STEUCK OIL
and
THE CHINESE QUESTION
FIFTH-AVENUE HALL
24th st., next Fifth-Avenue H
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAM
● HELLER'S WONDERS.
● Everything New! Everything Ma
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1
Every Evening at 8;
Wednesday and Saturday at
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Ask of Thatcher's New Place,
THE TWO TRAMPS.
THE AFRICAN DWARF KALU
FOR DA CAKE.
Cured. MATINEE SATURDAY

VOCAL CULTURE AND
FORMING by GEO. F. BRISTOL
DRUM CONSERVATORY
 EAST 14TH-ST., second door east

ELECTIONS.

ST. KATHARIS CITY AND MORTGAGE
CONCEAINT SECRETARY'S OFFICE
 ST. LOUIS, JAN.

NOTICE

Annual meeting of stockholders will
 be held on **TUESDAY, March 10th**,
 at the office of this company, in St.
 Louis, Mo., at 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
 to be closed Jan. 31 and reorganized
JAMES F. HOWE
 SECRETARY

CAN LITHOGENE—AN IN
 vent and new use for the chemi-
 cal in the manufacture of
 in rooms. No. 23 Cooper Union
 14. The points will open at 10
 A. M. **G. CLEVELAND**
 Sec. of the Board of Secretaries

ANNUAL ELECTION FOR
Directors of the Sixth Avenue
is held at the depot, 6th-av..
AY, Feb. 12, 1978, from 12 to
MIDNIGHT.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 11, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE-FRANCAIS.—Mlle. Katharine Rogers, Miss Annie Edmondson, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. C. W. Cook.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Revue (Italian Op. 104).—Mlle. Emma Pappenheim, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Mr. Charles Adams.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Mlle. Edwin Booth, Mr. Joseph Woodcock, Miss Eleanor Carey.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mlle. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montrose, Miss Gordon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case.—Mr. C. C. Cochran, Mr. Parrella.

PARK THEATRE.—Mlle. W. J. Le Moyne, Mr. W. H. Bailey, Miss R. Cowell.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Children of the Night.—Mlle. J. C. Williams, Miss Maggie Moore.

FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—Pantomime and Burlesque.—Mr. Robert Haller, Miss Helen.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Pantomime and Burlesque.—Mr. Robert Haller, Miss Helen.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Pantomime and Burlesque.—Mr. Robert Haller, Miss Helen.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—Mlle. Lester Wallack, Mr. H. J. Montrose, Miss Gordon.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Pantomime and Burlesque.—Mr. Robert Haller, Miss Helen.

THE AQUARIUM.—Pantomime and Burlesque.—Mr. Robert Haller, Miss Helen.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Pantomime and Burlesque.—Mr. Robert Haller, Miss Helen.

OLMSTED'S GARDEN.—Pantomime and Burlesque.—Mr. Robert Haller, Miss Helen.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Pantomime and Burlesque.—Mr. Robert Haller, Miss Helen.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 1 50.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is at No. 1,255 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau, report indicates for the Middle Atlantic States, colder, clearing weather, north-westerly winds, and rising barometer.

It is the general impression in Washington that the Silver bill, in some form or other, pass the Senate the present week. No amendment will be added or omitted by the addition or omission of which a two-thirds majority in the House is likely to be interfered with, and an effort will be made to call the measure up a week from to-day, under a suspension of the rules, and to pass it. In that case no debate will be allowed. This policy on the part of the silver party is extremely characteristic, but it is grossly unfair and unreasonable. No one can pretend that there is any pressing emergency demanding the passage of a re-monetization bill. On the contrary, everything calls for caution and deliberation. If the friends of the bill refuse debate, it is because they are afraid of it. They have had a great deal to say about the "clandestine" passage of the demonetizing act, which was three years before Congress, and was duly debated at each of the three times that it was passed by one house or the other. If they now put the bill in the mouth of their opponents, they will show a good deal more of hardihood than of decency.

The murderers of Judge CHESLOR are finally to be brought before a bar of justice, though not for the crime of murder. They are to be tried for conspiracy against the laws of the United States. It is not creditable to the Democratic Party that these men should first be brought to trial before a Federal court. It goes a good way to prove that "local self-government" in Mississippi does not include the punishment of murder. It may be perfectly safe to let this idea get abroad, for the country lends but a dull ear to the charges against Southern Democrats, and the party majority in Mississippi is very strong; but it is disgraceful to the Democracy and to the whole country nevertheless.

The suggestion that the President should bribe Senators to vote against the Silver bill is not a good one. The passage of the bill would be a disgrace and a disaster, but the country would recover from it. The interference of the Executive with Congress, in a manner practically corrupting, is not a proper means to prevent it. It is, unfortunately, not a novel thing either in theory or practice, but it is always and wholly a bad thing. The suggestion is talked about in Washington, but we should be insulting the President to suppose that he would entertain it.

Some figures sent in by our correspondent at Poughkeepsie regarding the proportion of the Hudson River ice crop so far harvested, sustain in some degree the statements of a short supply on which the ice companies base their warning that prices will be high next summer. It appears that less than one-third of the full crop has been gathered, and that work has been stopped at many

places. But there may be yet a good deal of cold weather in store for the ice consumers, before the Hudson River ice breaks up, and the Superintendent of the Knickerbocker Company expresses confidence in a full supply at all the houses, if we do not have too much clear weather. The ice crop is one which is apt to fall in advance, but of which the consumer always manages to get a fair amount, in due season, at prices regulated somewhat by his credulity and his fears.

Busy W. E. CHANDLER announces a new and authorized edition of his recent contributions to the light political literature of the period. It appears that the general belief that Mr. CHANDLER's letters were designed to reopen the controversy over the Presidential claim is founded on "a misrepresentation." Persons who desire to be convinced that Mr. CHANDLER's letters to reopen any controversy are invited to buy Mr. CHANDLER's little book and read his letters as revised and corrected by himself. Such readers will then learn that the letter-writer appears only in the character of a great moral explorer who blows up his magazine in the interest of purity and the Republican Party. Mr. CHANDLER also calls attention to the fact that nobody has seriously attempted to dispute the correctness of his narratives. Let us add that nobody has ever seriously denied the statements made in *Gulliver's Travels*, or in the *Adventures of Baron Munchausen*.

Evidence will be found in our Washington dispatches, this morning, that the prosecution of Gen. ANDERSON, in New-Orleans, was a mockery of justice, and was generally regretted by the decent portion of the community. But the decent portion of the New-Orleans population has never been very influential, and has always been only too willing to ignore the conduct of those who have imposed upon it. Packed juries, an over-zealous Judge, and the substantial denial of the right of bail to a prisoner accused of a bailable offense, are not incidents calculated to increase one's respect for Louisiana courts. It does not appear to have occurred to the Democrats of New-Orleans that their course toward a political opponent should have been exceptionally fair instead of conspicuously unjust.

ROGUES FALLING OUT.

If ever there was a controversy in which each side told the truth about the other, it is that in which Messrs. SCOTT and HUNTINGTON figure before a Congressional Committee. Speaking with the fullness of knowledge, each declares that the other is undeserving of respect and consideration in connection with railroad enterprises and management. They are fighting about the building of a Southern transcontinental road, and the impression they make upon the mind of an impartial observer is equally damaging to both. Practical railroad men, as both are, with a thorough knowledge of the inner history of the various lines and schemes with which they are respectively associated, their competency as witnesses cannot be doubted. While the testimony of one is conclusive as to the dishonesty of the Texas Pacific scheme, the corrupt purposes of its promoters, and the false pretenses of Mr. THOMAS SCOTT, the testimony of the other is damaging to the integrity of the Southern Pacific, to the financial condition of the Central Pacific, and to the pretensions of Mr. HUNTINGTON.

According to Mr. HUNTINGTON, the so-called Pennsylvania system is a huge bubble which Mr. SCOTT blew to blow, and which will some day collapse in spite of all that that gentleman can do. Mr. SCOTT, in fact, as the acute HUNTINGTON describes him, has gone on building roads at extravagant figures, leasing roads on reckless terms, bargaining and breaking bargains until the huge fabric threatens to topple over; and in sheer desperation he falls back upon the Texas Pacific as a means of extracting from the National Treasury the help that is sorely needed. The Scott theory of railroad construction and management begins and ends in SCOTT, as minute references to his operations seem to show. As for the Texas Pacific, Mr. HUNTINGTON asserts that it is an illustration of bad management and bad faith, that it has been manipulated, so far, with a single eye to the interests of Mr. SCOTT and his friends, regardless of obligations due to the State of Texas, which has munificently aided the road, and to the General Government, which conferred upon it powers and privileges which it is now unable to turn to account. Still further to expose the claims of the Scott combination, Mr. HUNTINGTON, as the representative of the Southern Pacific, avows a readiness to assume the responsibility of completing the line from the Pacific to Texas, within a specific period, without national subsidy or loan, and with no other aid or facilities than those already possessed by the Texas Pacific. "Why drain the Treasury of untold millions," asks Mr. HUNTINGTON, "for the benefit of Scott's company, which cannot build the road and tries to prevent others building it, when I stand ready, in the name of the Southern Pacific, to complete it without a dollar of the people's money?"

"You're another," cries Mr. SCOTT as a preface to his free and easy description of his assailant. Mr. HUNTINGTON, as thus sketched, is the occupant of a conspicuous glass house. According to Mr. SCOTT, he is better known by his failures than by his successes in the railroad world. Ruined bondholders are witnesses whose testimony should be followed by sack-cloth and ashes. What, then, is this Southern Pacific which Mr. HUNTINGTON cites as proof of the possession of a bottomless purse? It is, says Mr. SCOTT, the mere creature of the Central Pacific, built with money which that company improperly withholds from the Government, and intended to prevent the competition which the Texas Pacific would afford. By way of retaliation upon HUNTINGTON for his damaging thrusts at the Pennsylvania system, Mr. SCOTT turns upon the Central Pacific with a bitterness that would tear it into pieces. The Central Pacific, quoth he, is a fraud. It fosters the delusion that it is enormously wealthy, when, in truth, its floating debt is heavy enough to break it down. It robs the Government of money and violates the law. It serves to be the

railroad monopoly of the Pacific coast, and with this view has acquired the Southern Pacific, has obtained legislation to suit itself from the Territory of Arizona, and would fain hoodwink Congress in order that it may kill the only rival it dreads and control completely transcontinental traffic.

We do not propose to sit in judgment upon SCOTT as portrayed by HUNTINGTON, or upon HUNTINGTON as painted by SCOTT. There is a familiar maxim, however, that points to the profit which the public may obtain as the result of the quarrel. On one hand, it is clear that Congress ought not to grant the yearly loan of millions to the Texas Pacific, for thirty years, without the slightest probability of repayment, when another corporation, which also has built hundreds of miles of road, professes a willingness to finish the road without any of the taxpayers' money for which the Texas Pacific begs. On the other hand, it is obvious that Congress cannot properly accede to the proposal of the Southern Pacific unless adequate guarantees are obtained against the consummation of the monopoly which might be reasonably feared if no check was imposed upon the scheme attributed to the Central Pacific. If Mr. HUNTINGTON acquiesces in guarantees of this nature, he will make out a *prima facie* case of intended good faith; if not, not. In either event, the case of the Texas Pacific will be unchanged, so far as it relates to Mr. SCOTT's raid upon the Treasury. If the Southern Pacific will not pledge itself to submit to proper restraints, let it remain where it is. And, if the Texas Pacific cannot go forward without the subsidy it seeks, let it, too, stand still until the capitalists be found willing and able to complete it as an ordinary enterprise. The non-construction of a Southern transcontinental road will prove simply that as a commercial enterprise it is not a necessity.

The speech addressed by Mr. SCOTT to the committee on Thursday, instead of strengthening his position, adds to the reasons which justify unconditional opposition to his demands. His attack upon the "grasping avarice" of the Union and Central Pacific Companies, their defiance of law and equity, and their keeping back of money which belong to the nation, is so just and true that we hope that it will shame some of his Senatorial hearers into the performance of the duty they neglect. His pleas in behalf of aid to the Texas Pacific are like his protestations in behalf of the stockholders of that corporation: they prove too much. For if the Government is to help the Texas Pacific with the view of furnishing labor, and so contributing to the solution of the "labor troubles," there will be no stoppage of help until the socialism which Mr. SCOTT, perhaps unconsciously, has espoused is fully satisfied. And if the Government, having munificently endowed the Union and Central Roads, is bound to endow similarly a competing Southern line, why is it not also bound to assist a competing Northern line? Mr. SCOTT's argument would justify a subsidy to the Northern Pacific as well as to the Texas Pacific. His allusion to the saving that will be effected in the item of transportation and maintenance of troops by building another road, is equally applicable to the Northern Pacific. From a military point of view, indeed, we know on the authority of Gen. SHERMAN that the Northern Pacific is of the utmost national importance. Its managers, however, with a title quite as good as any Mr. SCOTT can boast of, are not applicants for subsidies or loans. They ask only a renewal of their charter that time may be had for the completion of the road with private capital. Mr. SCOTT cannot do better than follow their example. Above all, let him not affect disinterestedness on the part of himself and his fellow-shareholders. "Not a dollar will go into our pockets," he assures us. They may believe this, who can. Persistent lobbying and intriguing, acquiring the ownership of newspapers, and maintaining for years a wide-spread and costly organization, all in the interest of the proposed subsidy, are sorry evidences of the disinterestedness which Mr. SCOTT is foolish enough to profess. The country understands both the man and his tactics a great deal too well to misapprehend the purposes of either.

THE FUTURE PEACE.

It is precisely seventy years since NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER discussed the division of Turkey, and who should be the future possessor of Constantinople, somewhat as the Czar and the Ministers of the great powers will soon be discussing similar questions. One scheme at that time much discussed, after the peace of Tilsit, was to apportion Bosnia and Servia to Austria, and Macedonia, excepting Salonica, France was to take, besides Albania, Greece, and Candia, all the islands of the Archipelago, Cyprus, Syria, and Egypt. Russia was to have Wallachia, Moldavia, Bulgaria, Thrace, and the Asiatic provinces nearest the Bosphorus. The great bone of contention between the imperial negotiators was the possession of Constantinople. The French Ambassador wanted it made into a Free City; the Russian claimed it as the true metropolis of the Greek Church and the natural capital of the Empire of the East. Nor would Russia even then permit France any control over the Dardanelles, but held them as "the key to the Russian house."

The two imperial robbers, however, quarreled over plunder that they had not yet won, and the House of Othman has survived that of Napoleon. France has now but little voice in the new divisions to be made of Eastern Europe, and Russia will be mainly controlled in her projects by a power almost unknown then—United Germany. It is not at all improbable, however, that now Russia may be willing to assign Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austrian protection, and may placate Austrian jealousies by yielding on the Danube, while demanding more in Armenia. Astute diplomats like the Russian understand that something more than they expect to get is sometimes as skillful in diplomacy as in business. Another offering to Germany or Austria may be the future Prince of Bulgaria for some youthful member of the Hohenzollern or the Hapsburg families. The possession of the Bosphorus mouth of the Danube does not seem of vital importance to the Russians, while to Austria it must seem a danger or inconvenience.

We shall hear again of Constantinople as a "Free City," but as the Greeks are now

so hostile and jealous toward the Slavonians, and as they would inevitably be the principal inhabitants of the Free City, Russian diplomats would undoubtedly prefer to see it still Turkish, when the Porte is a dependent on the Czar. Whether any of Greek territory on the borders of the Aegean will be added to Greece proper depends on unknown contingencies: how far this insurrection extends, and whether the Grecian power is easily overwhelmed by the Ottoman. The statesmanship of Athens has been as feeble and misdirected as it was in the days of PERICLES. An earlier blow might have won everything; but, being struck too late, the little Kingdom only brings on herself loss and disgrace.

The great changes will undoubtedly be in Asia Minor. Here the upper coast, with its only port—a wretched one—Batum, will fall into Muscovite hands. All Caucasasia will become Russian, and the rule of the Czar will extend south over Armenians and Kurds, until it has embraced Kara and Erzerum, and the great roads of travel to the Euphrates. Russia will then control Persia, and the approaches to Syria, and in effect all the coasts of the Caspian. This territory is a prize worth to Russian ambition a long and bloody struggle. And in the view of all lovers of order and good government its conquest will be a blessing. The Ottomans are only one race of many, and though they have governed Asia with much more humanity than they have Europe, still they have retarded progress, and often grievously oppressed the conquered races. The "White Czar" will then be known as the arbiter and conqueror of Asia. The remotest Tartar tribes will carry the fame of these conquests to the wilds and mountains of Central Asia. The Afghans and all the roving, marauding tribes on the borders of India will feel the effect. Gen. KAUFMAN will advance his columns from the Oxus toward the Tadjikates, in the old track of Roman victory, with a conquering fame like the Roman, disarming his adversaries.

Russia enters now on a new Asiatic career. Then, most important of all, she becomes a European naval power. No longer shut up in the frozen North Sea, she can have her naval stations and fleets either in the Black Sea, or at some point outside of the Dardanelles. Her fleet will be ready to sail out at any season of the year, and all her naval operations will centre in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. The long-cherished Russian passion for an outlet to the sea will at length be gratified, and Russia be brought more in connection with the great powers of the world.

WHAT DID TILDEN MEAN?

In the House of Representatives the other day there was a curious discussion among certain Democrats as to Mr. TILDEN's position on the payment of Southern war claims. During the Presidential canvass of 1876 Mr. TILDEN, as the banner-bearer of the Democratic Party, became aware that the charge that the triumph of his party would be accepted as licensing the payment of rebel claims was injuring his chances. "The solid South" was already secure, and it was necessary to make friends in the North. The wily candidate accordingly prepared a letter which was designed to pacify the suspicious North, while it should not alarm the hopeful South. Mr. TILDEN expressed himself as opposed to the payment of "claims arising out of the operations of the war," and, shifting his side, as a lawyer knows how, he urged that "the danger to the National Treasury is not from persons who aided the rebellion, but from claims of persons residing in the Southern States, or having property in those States, who were or who pretended to be, or who, for the sake of aiding the claims, now pretend to be, loyal to the Government of the Union." This guarded statement, of course, was designed to assure the North that if Mr. TILDEN should ever be President, he would not favor the payment of the claims of those who were weak enough to pretend to be Unionists while they were rebels; but, at the same time, he blandly assured the South that he believed that no genuine and unrepentant rebel would be mean enough to play such a treacherous part.

Precisely why the Democrats in the House should now be quoting this letter as a sort of final authority in such cases does not appear. It is a vexed question, indeed, whether Mr. TILDEN did or did not express the sentiments of his party when he penned that letter. As the Democratic platform had carefully dodged every leading public question, it was doubtful if he would dare to put forth an authoritative statement on any matter of public moment. This letter was wrung from him by a series of disasters to his party which warned him of the defeat which subsequently overtook him. It was so far unsatisfactory, however, even to the members of the Democratic Party, that many of them predicted that it would cost Mr. TILDEN the Presidency. About the same time, Mr. SAYLES, of Ohio, wrote a letter similar in tone, in which he assured his constituents that he should vote against paying claims arising out of operations of the war, when those were preferred by citizens who had been disloyal during the war. And it was predicted that this would preclude the possibility of SAYLES's re-election to the Speakership of the House of Representatives. During the debate in the House, the other day, at least one Democrat revived all this political history, and recalled the fact that TILDEN's defeat, as well as SAYLES's defeat, on this particular political plank, had been predicted. While he reminded the House of these facts, however, he did not say whether he believed that TILDEN's defeat was due to his "celebrated letter."

It happens, however, that there are men in the House who are willing to hold the Democratic Party to the doctrine enunciated in the Tilden letter. When a Texan Representative was brought up "with a round general principle of paying war claims, by a citation from this letter, he immediately repelled the insinuation that Mr. TILDEN spoke for the Democracy. At any rate, he disposed of that unfortunate letter-writer by saying, with some heat, that Mr. TILDEN would not be the standard-bearer of the Democracy in the next Presidential campaign. Taken in this relation, Mr. MILL's remark would seem to indicate that the next standard-bearer of his party would not write letters avowing hostility to the payment of rebel claims. Possibly, how-

ever, the fact that the learned Democratic politicians in the House cannot agree upon the interpretation of Mr. TILDEN's letter may have something to do with their present dissatisfaction. It is certain that a letter, or a speech, framed with a view to present two separate and contrary meanings to different sections of the country is not likely to escape being misunderstood. Mr. TILDEN's letter, like its illustrious author, looked in two different directions. The great SPRINGER now declares that it means one thing, while Mr. JONES, of Ohio, says that it means another, and MILLIS, of Texas, will have none of it on any consideration.

The curious thing about this whole business, however, is that the Democrats in the House, who are supposed to be guided in their law-making by certain immutable principles, should spend so much time in squabbling over the meaning to be attached to one of their candidate's numerous letters. A more hopeless case can scarcely be imagined. We doubt if Mr. TILDEN himself could tell, at this late date, what he did mean to say. And certainly a last year's almanac would have as much relevancy in the debate as a document of this sort. We take it that the question in such a case as that presented in the Alexandria Mills claim is not whether Mr. TILDEN, or Mr. HAYES, or Mr. Anybody, included such a claim in a case which he had expressed an opinion about. Representatives in Congress are expected to vote according to their convictions of duty and justice. The opinions of a defeated candidate are not only obsolete, but impertinent. If the Democrats desire to be divided and confused in their action on political questions in Congress, they have only to introduce Mr. TILDEN's inharmonious and conflicting opinions. But their debates will not help the reputation of their former candidate; and, certainly, such debates do not lend dignity to Congress.

A CHICAGO IDYL.

A great intellect can be confined in a small body, but a large foot cannot be comfortably compressed into a small shoe. Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS, for example, who is believed to have at least twenty more cubic feet of intellect than any other man now living, is able to successfully conceal the whole of it in one or another part of his body, but he would be utterly unable to crowd one of his feet into Mrs. MATTHEWS's slipper. Nevertheless, man is so constituted as to be a constant prey to the belief that he can wear shoes several sizes too small for him, from whence arise physical agony, vexation of spirit, and grievous violations of the third commandment.

It is rare that a young man is as modest and bashful as is a certain young man now residing in Chicago. He is an excellent youth, but it has been frequently asserted by his female acquaintances that should he ever be placed in circumstances where it would be his duty to remark "boo" to a goose, he would fail to make that remark. His present occupation is the study of chemistry, and he has blown himself up so many times that the small stock of self-confidence which he may originally have had has completely vanished. Nevertheless, he had the strange audacity to fall violently in love with a beautiful young lady, the daughter of a grim and prosaic Chicago pork-packer, and continued to prosecute his suit in spite of the brutal want of respect shown to him by the father, who would frequently call down over the banisters to his daughter, in whose society the bashful young man was lingering—"Jane! it's eleven o'clock. Turn out that there gas and come to bed this minute."

Last Wednesday night there was a concert at the Chicago Opera-house, to which the bashful lover escorted the object of his affections. It was the first time that he had ever visited a public place in company with a lady, and he was naturally extremely nervous. He dressed himself with the greatest care, and put on a new pair of patent leather gaiters purchased expressly for the occasion. Of course, the gaiters were much too small for him, for, as Sir ISAAC NEWTON conclusively shows, the size of a lover's shoes varies inversely as the force of his passion. It took him a long while to get into his gaiters, but he accomplished the feat after tremendous efforts, and in due time found himself seated in the parquet of the opera-house, with this beautiful young lady by his side.

There was one of his shoes in particular which inflicted upon him absolutely fiendish tortures, and the latter increased in intensity as the moments came and went. Before the first half of the performance was ended he was nearly wild with pain. It was perfectly obvious to him that either he must obtain immediate relief or become a demonstrative idiot on the spot; and he therefore availed himself of the screen afforded by the lady's skirts to remove the offending shoe and give liberty to the captive foot. It was his intention to put the gaiter on again, at the close of the concert, without attracting attention, and had it not been for an unforeseen accident his purpose might have been carried into effect.

It so happened that he occupied a seat next to the aisle. Soon after he had removed the shoe, a lady who sat on the same row of seats rose up to leave the house. As she brushed by the bashful young man his disengaged shoe became entangled under her skirts and was soon swept away. Half way up the aisle it escaped from confinement, and became an object of intense interest to several thoughtless young men, one of whom finally seized it and tossed it in a playful Chicago fashion into the lowest gallery.

The full horror of his situation smote the shoeless youth. His face became first scarlet and then pale as he thought of the spectacle he would present when the time should come for him to limp out of the theatre, with one shoe off and one shoe on, in little better plight than was the allegorical Richard Dumb mentioned in BUNYAN's *Pilgrim's Progress*. There was no possible lie which he could frame to account for the absence of that shoe; and he knew that his beloved companion would accuse him either of intoxication, of idiocy, or of a penuriousness which permits him to buy only one shoe at a time. In his great distress, he even attempted to possess himself of one of a pair of indiarubber overbores which a man sitting in front of him had deposited within reach of his cane, but as he was in the act of drawing the overbores to him with the handle of his cane he was detected and scolded at with such violence that he was led to abandon the at-

tempt, and to murmur an incoherent apology. All this time he kept his unshod foot concealed under the hem of his companion's dress, but he well knew that the hour was rapidly approaching when concealment would be no longer possible, and he even wished that he were dead. The idea of raising a false alarm of fire, and of impugning the loss of his shoe to the panic which would inevitably ensue, occurred to him; but his better feelings prevailed, and he resigned himself to his fate. A few days afterward he remembered how he had wished that his lady love was a St. Louis girl, in which case he would have told her all, in the expectation that she would nobly say: "Never mind. Share one of my shoes with me, for it is large enough for us both;" but perhaps the Chicago press is mistaken in its description of the shoes of the girl of St. Louis, in spite of the attention which it has paid to the subject, and perhaps the average St. Louis female shoe is not of abnormal size.

The concert came to an end. With the calmness of desperation the unhappy youth escorted his companion to her carriage amid the sneers and laughter of the heartless public. As he left her at her door, she freely remarked that he would never have another opportunity to insult her, and that her father would take prompt measures to punish his outrageous conduct. It is believed that the young man is still alive, and that he has concealed himself in his laboratory. The St. Louis papers, however, think that if he is not dead he ought to be, and that his failure to borrow the young lady's glove and to use it as a temporary substitute for his shoe, no matter how loosely it might have fitted, stamps him as a person devoid of all intelligence and ingenuity.

OBITUARY.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt died at 4:45 P. M. on Saturday at West Point, New York, at the seventh year, from the effects of the disease which prostrated him about a month ago. A week prior to his death he was apparently in a fair way to recovery, but he had a relapse on Thursday, and rapidly failed. He died surrounded by his family and his brothers James and Robert R. Roosevelt. He was the youngest son of G. V. S. Roosevelt, brother of the late Judge Roosevelt, and was born in New York, Sept. 27, 1858. Receiving a liberal education from private tutors, he became, on attaining his majority, a partner in the firm of Roosevelt & Son, glass importers, which then occupied the building No. 94 Maiden-lane, and consisted of Mr. Roosevelt, Sr., and his son James. After the death of the father the brothers continued in the business at No. 92 Maiden-lane until January, 1876, when Mr. Theodore Roosevelt retired. Soon after the outbreak of the late war Mr. Roosevelt interested himself in the organization and work of the Allotment Commission, which went to the front to protect the interests of the Union soldiers and to induce them to send their families to their families instead of squandering it in camp. In prosecuting this work Mr. Roosevelt and the other members of the commission found it necessary practically to abandon supervision of their own business affairs during the period of the war. At the time of his death Mr. Roosevelt was one of the Allotment Commissioners of the Fifth district, and since his retirement from business had been devoting his entire attention to investigating the various local charitable systems, with the view of checking abuses and instituting reforms in their management. In December, 1873, he was Chairman of the Committee of Nine appointed to superintend the affairs of the then newly-organized Bureau of Charities, the purpose of which was not to give direct relief, but to gather and disseminate information as to the best mode of applying charity. Mr. Roosevelt's most active associates on that committee were Prof. J. O. Collins, of Columbia College, Mr. Joseph S. Sellman, of New York University, and Mr. Edward M. Johnson, of the Children's Aid Society, which has since been effected by the bureau, which also published a "Charity Directory." The Bureau of Charities was subsequently merged into the State Charity Aid Association, which has since been continued by Mr. Roosevelt. He was a trustee of the Children's Aid Society, and always manifested a warm interest in its work. He was a member of the New York Association of Charities, and a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was also a member of the West Fifth-street street are some of the finest and rarest art treasures, including numerous specimens of Egyptian and Greek art. A short time ago he was nominated for the position of Collector of this port by the Union League Club.

GENERAL NOTES.

Maine has abolished the office of Crier of Court. Mr. John Boggs is said to own 100,000 acres of land in California and 50,000 in Oregon. The Oregon Democratic State Convention is to be held in Portland on Wednesday, April 10.

Some naughty boys in Belfast, Me., painted on the first three letters on the sign of Arnold Harris.

The Harvard Freshmen refuse to make their race with the Cornell Freshmen six-oared ones, as the latter asked.

The Captain of a Savannah tug picked up, near Tybee, last week, a man who had been floating two days and a half on the bottom of his capsize boat.

The Theta Delta Chi Fraternity held its annual convention in Cleveland, Ohio, last week. Its next will be held in Boston, with the Tufts College Chapter.

The Maine Legislature is asked to make a town of a pile of barren rocks off the coast, occupied solely by a party of quarrymen in the employ of one contractor.

The Boston Transcript says: "Minister Russell returns to Venezuela to present his letter of recall, and will then, it is said, be appointed Minister to some other power."

A North Carolina horse-trader was stricken temporarily dumb a few days ago. He says that his tongue felt as if it were stuck in his mouth. But he does not seem to appreciate the warning.

A youth of respectable family in Utica recently forged his father's name to a \$10 check, and afterward was detected in stealing numerous small and valuable articles. He has been sent to the insane asylum.

Madison County, Fla., claims the honor of the tallest family in the country. The father is represented to be 7 feet 4; the mother 6 feet 8; two sons 7 feet 3, and one daughter is 7 feet 9. Altogether, it is a tall story.

The Elmira Advertiser says that a fisherman near Philmy, who caught grasshoppers last summer, and preserved them by drying them separately into gram arrab, is having wonderful success in fishing through the ice with his novel bait.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

MAJOR BURKE A YEAR AGO AND NOW.

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING THE SEVENTH POLITICAL LOUISIANA—WHAT HE SAID THREE DAYS AFTER THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HAYES—AND THE CHANDLER CHARGES JUST—A SIGNIFICANT QUESTION NOT YET ANSWERED.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1878.

The recent discussion between Mr. William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, and Major E. A. Burke, of New-Orleans, has resulted in nothing but a publication of the latter gentleman's opinion of the former. Mr. Burke has apparently to his own satisfaction written the biography of Mr. Chandler; but regarding the life and character of Mr. Burke the country has not been so well informed. And yet his connection with the Electoral count and several recent events in his career make him worthy of even more public consideration than is his opponent in the recent discussion. E. A. Burke was thrown to the surface of Louisiana politics by one of the many revolutions that have dislocated the State since the war. He came to the front at once, like Stanley Matthews, was hardly overheard of until he was known and recognized as a leader. Unlike Stanley Matthews, however, he had good sense enough not only to keep, but to greatly improve, his position. To day he is, beyond all question, the clearest headed, shrewdest, and most far-sighted politician in Louisiana, if not in the South. He is thoroughly convinced of the truth of the old saying that "All is possible to the man who waits," and he never tires waiting until his object has been accomplished. There is nothing impulsive or hot-headed about Major Burke. He is a Southern man only in his intense devotion to the party and the section to which he owes so much. He never loses his temper in a discussion, as do most of the politicians of the South, when he is surrounded. He is always, with friends and foe alike, the calm, courteous gentleman, who knows just exactly what he wants to do, and usually accomplishes his object before even his intimate political associates are fully aware of his plans. This was the man who was sent to Washington during the sitting of the Electoral Commission to represent the Democrats of Louisiana. How well he did his work is now a matter of history, but the means which he employed to obtain success have not yet been disclosed. It is upon this point that William E. Chandler asks pertinent questions; it is upon this point that E. A. Burke is silent. The claim of the gentleman from New-Hampshire, who is acknowledged even by his political opponents to be one of the shrewdest and best informed of men, is that Major Burke received from some person or persons, representing or claiming to represent the Republican President of the United States, written pledges that if he voted under the decision of the Electoral Commission was not interrupted by the Southern members, the legally-elected Republican Governor of Louisiana would be deserted by the National Administration and the control of the State placed absolutely in the hands of the Democracy.

There are very many circumstances which go to support Mr. Chandler's view of the matter. In the first place, it will be remembered by all those who associated intimately with Major Burke in those exciting days that he was, during the

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—STONER.—Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Anna Schumann, Mr. George Clark, Mr. C. W. Condit.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—STONER.—Mr. Lester Wallace, Mr. H. J. Montrose, Miss Gorman.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. Joseph Woodcock, Miss Mary Wells.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE.—Mr. C. F. Cushman, Mr. Parada.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE GOVERNOR.—Miss Clara Morris.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LATE LIVES.—Miss Ada Gray.

PARK THEATRE.—BART.—Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Mr. W. H. Bailey, Miss S. Correll.

EAGLE THEATRE.—CHICAGO BEFORE DUREN, AND AFTER THE FIRE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—SERVING ON.—THE CHERRY QUESTION.—Mr. J. C. Williams, Miss Maggie Moore.

FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—PROMENADE AND HONOR.—Mr. Robert Hall, Miss Laidley.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—POULTRY SHOW.—LIVING CROCODILES, etc.

HILLO'S GARDEN.—FEET OF DAY.—DODGING FOR A WIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MUSKETEERS, BURLINQUE, AND COMICALITIES.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—BURLINQUE AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Harrison and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—BARK AND CEMENTS FIRE.—BROOKLYN AQUARIUM.—Educated Dogs.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOURS. Day and Evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF BEAUTY AND CULTURE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.—CONCERT.—Hutchinson Family.

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The Sunday edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold north-easterly backing to warmer southerly winds, rising followed by stationary barometer.

It appears that the persecution of Gen. ANDERSON in New Orleans is causing a good deal of indignation at Washington. We are not surprised, and the telegram of Mr. SHEPHERD and his companions is a very natural expression of that feeling. But we do not see what is to be done about it. The right of the State Government of Louisiana to punish real or pretended offenses against State laws in its own way is not to be denied, and cannot be interfered with. That the State has a Government which employs defaulters for Judges, before whom to drag political enemies, and, by aid of packed juries, to send them to jail, is very disgraceful, no doubt, but, though that Government was given to the State by the Federal Administration, it cannot now be taken away. When the policy, of which this is one of the fruits, was adopted we were told that the country should give it a trial; but we then ventured to point out that that was a mistaken plea, because, once done, the work could not be undone. It is understood that the President may give his views to the country on this matter before long. Unquestionably, they will be interesting. There has long been a lively demand for the President's views on several questions; but on this particular point their importance will, we fear, be rather historical than practical.

Nothing could be more touching than the tender solicitude which the powers of Europe unite in expressing for the Christians of Constantinople. Great Britain, according to Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, has "not changed its intention" to protect these unfortunate with at least five of her heaviest iron-clads. Austria, also, proposes to come to their rescue with a fleet in the Danubian. And now, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF announces that this singular attack of Christian zeal awakens a response in the breast of Russia, and that rather than be outdone by her rivals in this crusade, the Russian Army shall immediately occupy the works about the city and surround the much-protected Christians with its benevolent Cossacks and cannon. It is only the hard-hearted Turk, who, by refusing firmness to the English and Austrians, allowing their approach to the vicinity of the objects of their unselfish affection, interferes with this beautiful display of humanity. Meanwhile the "Christians" have not been heard from.

The discussion of the Military Academy Appropriation bill in the House yesterday gave an opportunity for several Democratic members to assail each other very vigorously. Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, was obliged to defend himself from charges of extravagance, and to call to his assistance Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, who vindicated the West Point Academy with credit impartiality, by pointing to GRANT and McPHERSON, LEE and JACKSON as specimens of the men it turned out. Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina, thought the academy was an "incubus"—which

we suppose is a terrible thing for a national institution to be—and wanted it either put under the hammer or given to New-York. This woke up Mr. HENRY, who retorted sharply on the South Carolina gentleman, "one of the old kind," and was himself rebuked by a Tennessee member for "slandering the Representatives of the whole Southern people." Mr. HENRY must be careful. He has kept pretty quiet this session, but he must still have patience in the presence of that "solid South" which he helped to build up, and which he cannot so easily overturn.

A correspondent, in another column, suggests that people who are imposed upon by the "bob-tail" cars, in which passengers are compelled to do the work of conductors, at great inconvenience and even risk, can put an end to the nuisance by refusing to pay their fares unless a conductor came for them. This would be a very effective remedy, and, we presume, a legal one. The latter question could easily be settled, and a little organization would go a great way toward bringing the companies to their senses. That the present arrangement is an outrageous one, no one who has used these cars, on the more crowded lines, will deny. If the course of the companies is consistent with their charters, the charters should be changed, and we suggest that task to some of our enterprising legislators, as a very proper and very popular thing to take in hand.

Mr. COKE, of Texas, favored the Senate yesterday with a suggestion which partook of the nature of a conundrum. The greenbacks, he remarked, were only promises to pay, were within 2 per cent. of the gold dollar. Why should not the silver dollar soon rise to par? The answer is very easy. The greenbacks are within 2 per cent. of the gold dollar because they are promises to pay gold dollars. The silver dollars would not be exchangeable for anything except their market value, and instead of soon rising to par, as soon as the greenbacks became payable in silver, they would sink to the level of the latter. To make silver legal tender is not only to introduce a "clipped coin," as Mr. CHITTENDEN very aptly called it, into the currency, but it is to take some \$30,000,000 out of the pockets of the American people without a penny's profit to any one.

The reputation sentiment must be pretty strong in Virginia. The lower house has passed a bill with reference to the State debt which, according to the Richmond Dispatch, "has the essential principles of repudiation and forcible readjustment." The Senate is opposed to the bill, and the Governor as well, so that the House can only have been moved by a desire to curry popular favor. We should be inclined to judge the Virginia legislators more harshly if they were not simply carrying out the principles for which a good many Republicans recently voted in Congress when the Matthews resolution passed both houses, the lower one by more than a two-thirds vote.

DECADENCE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

The United States Senate has sunk so far below the standard with which it was formerly associated, that the propositions we yesterday gave as in circulation at Washington excite little or no surprise. There was a time when the suggestion of a bargain between the President and Senators, based upon patronage, would have been scouted indignantly by both. We have no reason now for supposing that the President has listened, or will listen, to a proposal which could not be accepted without entailing upon him lasting dishonor. With Senators—and we are ashamed to add, Republican Senators—the case seems different. The proposal, disgraceful as it is, has been evidently put forward in behalf of some of those whose coolness toward the Administration proceeds from disappointment, and whose affectation of dignity and principle imperfectly hides an anxiety to barter their votes and influence in the Senate for considerations which the President cannot constitutionally concede.

The theory of Senatorial action rests upon a patriotic conception of duty. Party alliances modify it somewhat, but without altering its essential character. Concomitance in the matter of appointments implies the same idea. The public interest is the object of supreme care. And in dealing with public questions as they arise, personal benefit has no place. The fact that an attempt to apply these truths practically on the floor of the Senate would be laughed at as preposterous, is the most eloquent commentary upon the decadence which has taken place in the morals of that body and in the general character of its members. The old, elevated standard of character and duty has disappeared, and a sinister, degraded standard has taken its place. The broader aspects of public business command themselves so little that the Senate is incapable of disposing of them promptly. Public wants remain unsatisfied, urgent questions are neglected, legislative measures sleep session after session in committee-rooms, and when a great emergency arises Senators balance the probabilities of personal loss or gain as though these outweighed the promptings of principle and the obligations of duty. Everything is secondary to the personal interests of Senators,—their piques and pride, their eagerness to reward helpers and to punish men who stand in their way. Patronage is the one, overshadowing thing. For the sake of this, Senators forget what is due to their country and their position. They arrange among themselves how most effectually to use their power for the gratification of their own spite and the furtherance of their own ends. At last, they appear to have persuaded themselves that the main purpose of Senatorial existence is to control the Administration in the dispensation of offices, and that they are entitled to complain when the Administration does not surrender to them, unconsciously, the patronage for whose proper use it alone is responsible.

Out of this debasement of the Senatorial function springs the infamous suggestion that the President shall buy votes enough to prevent the passage of the Bland bill over his veto. Look at the argument as our correspondent reports it, and say if the degradation of politics can go much further!

There are Senators who have so little intelligence and principle that they do not know their own minds in regard to the Silver question, or so little conscience that they are ready to vote for or against the pending bill. Their bias is in its favor, not because they believe it to be right or expedient, but because they imagine that it is popular. Provided they receive a *quid pro quo*, however, they are willing to run the risk of unpopularity. They are ready, in short, to sell their votes to the President, and aid in defeating the bill, if only he will pay their price. What is it? "That in the matter of offices for their friends they shall be well treated." The President is to forego his constitutional right and duty, is to disregard the fitness of his nominees, to throw overboard all pretense of civil service reform, and to pander to the corrupt designs of Senators who deem Federal offices part of the perquisites of their position, and insist that they shall be at liberty to use them for their own purposes in their respective districts. It is hinted that by adopting this bribery plan the President may not only defeat the Bland bill but may also establish amiable relations between his Administration and Senators who are at present inimical. The explanation does but add to the disgrace of those who offer it. A good understanding between the President and his party is very desirable, but it would be too dearly purchased if, to effect it, Senatorial malcontents must be bought at so much patronage per head.

Are we to infer that Senators who have remained silent and passive in the presence of the conflict between supporters of the "pickpocket bill" and the supporters of honest money, are waiting for overtures from the White House preliminary to the proposed bargain and sale? Must we suppose that some of the Senators who have hitherto acted with the repudiators are not unwilling, at the critical moment, to vote the other way, if the President will place at their service whatever patronage they covet? In the better days of the Senate these queries would have been considered insults, and the imputations they convey would have been resented as too scandalous for belief. To-day they indicate the estimate of tactics current in the Senate, and the kind of prostitution which obtains toleration among Senators. Important as are the issues involved in the threatened enactment, persons are found in that body who make them subordinate to paltry personal advantages. They care as little for the true interests of party as for the plain dictates of principle, and look expectantly for bribes as motives to the performance of duty.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PAST YEAR.

The imports and exports for the month of December are thus reported by the Bureau of Statistics, gold values, all the changes being decrease:

Imports. 1877. 1878. Change. Mide...\$30,530,773 \$32,830,780 \$2,300,007 Specie...1,594,425 11,857,366 10,262,941 Total...\$2,124,595 \$4,438,126 \$2,313,538

Exports. 1877. 1878. Change. Goods...\$70,255,320 \$72,899,389 \$2,644,069 Specie...1,924,454 3,392,868 1,468,414 Total...\$72,179,774 \$76,292,257 \$4,112,483

The goods imports show a decline, not only as compared with 1876 but as compared with the several months preceding; they are, indeed, considerably the lightest of the whole year; goods exports, on the contrary, although falling behind the unprecedented figures of the last previous December, show a large increase over the Fall months, and are the largest of the year.

For the entire calendar year the movement is as follows, the changes not marked being increase:

Imports. 1877. 1878. Change. Mide...\$480,228,876 \$427,347,185 \$52,881,711 Specie...23,678,298 \$4,471,334 \$1,706,936 Total...\$503,907,174 \$431,818,499 \$72,088,675

Exports. 1877. 1878. Change. Domestic...\$607,532,228 \$575,735,804 \$31,796,424 Foreign...12,738,994 14,930,825 \$2,191,831 Total...\$620,271,222 \$590,666,629 \$29,604,593

Specie...49,317,224 \$5,354,475 \$8,962,751 Total...\$669,588,446 \$596,021,104 \$73,567,342

The goods imports and exports are about \$40,000,000 and \$51,500,000 respectively per month, against \$35,000,000 and \$48,000,000 in 1876. The increase in goods imports is nearly double that of the exports for the entire year in quantity, and in percentage about 12 to 6. As we have remarked several times before during the last half year, in commenting on the successive monthly returns, there is no way of escaping the inference that this relative increase of imports, in a year of marked caution and of buying with close reference to immediate wants, indicates an increased ability and disposition to consume, and hence is so far encouraging.

Looking back to previous years, the following is a comparative showing since 1869:

Imports. 1869...\$438,535,994 \$24,888,427 \$463,424,421 1870...\$41,090,303 25,905,370 480,995,673 1871...\$73,111,099 16,804,415 89,915,514 1872...\$14,397,434 19,624,779 34,021,213 1873...\$61,908,209 27,928,858 89,837,067 1874...\$56,116,334 15,253,804 71,370,138 1875...\$50,010,181 22,775,949 72,786,130 1876...\$426,612,706 \$4,479,397 431,092,103 1877...\$480,228,876 23,678,298 503,907,174

Exports. 1869...\$336,946,008 \$56,785,901 \$393,731,909 1870...\$58,485,173 59,950,725 118,435,897 1871...\$409,352,088 77,440,470 586,792,558 1872...\$419,534,239 95,562,413 515,096,652 1873...\$50,199,554 70,527,497 120,727,051 1874...\$56,973,098 70,792,077 127,765,175 1875...\$10,947,722 79,303,514 90,251,236 1876...\$50,921,738 69,354,465 119,276,203 1877...\$50,228,222 48,317,224 68,545,446

These figures are worthy of careful examination. They show how remarkably the panic reversed the movement of foreign trade, and how, while the growth of exports continues, imports have taken a sharp upward turn from the point of their extreme depression in 1876. The balance of trade, for the past year appears thus, specie included:

Imports. 1877. 1878. Change. Mide...\$503,907,174 \$461,818,499 \$42,088,675 Specie...68,585,446 647,021,104 21,544,342 Total...\$572,492,620 \$908,839,603 \$336,346,983

Exports. 1877. 1878. Change. Mide...\$414,684,272 \$185,202,605 \$229,481,667 Specie...\$14,684,272 \$185,202,605 \$229,481,667 Total...\$429,368,544 \$370,405,210 \$58,963,334

The trade balance in favor of this country thus declines \$20,500,000 from 1876; excluding specie it stands \$140,043,346, against \$163,319,454 in 1876. Looking

back over the nine years—in one case with specie included; and in the other with it excluded—we have the following result, the figures being the excess of one quantity over the other:

Specie Included. Specie Excluded. Imports. 1869...\$69,992,423 \$101,589,086 1870...\$2,250,776 \$7,002,131 1871...\$52,122,556 112,759,011 1872...\$118,753,561 194,813,195 1873...\$22,545,047 55,608,696 Exports. 1874...\$63,190,035 \$7,716,764 1875...\$4,604,906 7,937,241 1876...\$12,202,045 163,319,454 1877...\$164,084,292 140,043,346

The specie movement also continues to be remarkable, as is shown by the following statement for three years:

1877. 1878. 1875. Imports...\$23,678,298 \$4,471,334 \$22,775,949 Exports...\$43,317,224 \$5,354,475 \$7,903,514 Net Exp't...\$24,640,926 \$21,883,141 \$55,577,565

Taking the net export for 1875 as about an average one, the last two years have made an apparent increase of \$66,500,000 in the stock of the precious metals within this country. The trade balance in favor of this country, while over \$20,000,000 below the unprecedented figure of 1876, is still very large. It is accounted for in part by the unknown, but large, interest payments made abroad, perhaps \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000, and the remaining portion is largely covered by the return of bonds. This return, of course, represents cancellation of indebtedness, in respect to its being held by Europe, and so far we have the less immediately "to do with abroad," but there are several practical objections to the process, namely: it is expedient now, as it was formerly, to use foreign capital here, and pay interest on it, if business and material development are to continue; the bonds returned come in lieu of an equal amount of gold, and thus lessen the accumulation which is needful for resumption next January; and the return is itself a plain sign of impairment of confidence abroad in the credit and financial policy of this country. During the last three months, it is estimated by competent judges, \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 of bonds have come back, and this movement is largely responsive to the silver agitation. With gold at a nominal premium, money far too "easy," a Treasury coin balance very largely increased and easily admitting considerable further increase, the painful costs of resumption already paid, and resumption and solid prosperity distant only a step, the silver lunatics are doing their best and worst to shove the country out again into the sea of speculative finance. Nothing would so quickly put an end to the silver crusade—because its sole aim is for a depreciated and dishonest dollar—as to present unquestionable proof that remonetization would "instantly and undoubtedly" put silver back where it once was and keep it there. No such proof is possible, and no such result will follow. The Bland remonetization of silver will be demoralization of gold, and we shall reproduce all the miseries which flow from fluctuating legal tender, while failing to secure even one of the questionable advantages promised by the silver men. For throwing away the substance, we shall not even secure the shadow.

GIDEON WELLES.

The death of Hon. GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, reduces the survivors of LINCOLN's first Cabinet to two persons—SIMON CAMERON and MONTGOMERY BLAIR. The removal by death of this historic figure will recall to the minds of men some of the most important scenes of the war of the rebellion. Mr. WELLES formed a part of the most famous Administration in American history. He was invited to the head of the Navy Department when LINCOLN came into office; he never relinquished that position until ANDREW JOHNSON's term of office expired, eight years afterward. During that stormy period Mr. WELLES, cool, clear-headed, shrewd, and observant, watched the events which were making our history. As these unfolded themselves, he saw everything, weighed everything, and was, himself, a part of much that went forward. He was sincerely and unaffectedly devoted to his country; and, though his natural reticence and aversion to making himself conspicuous kept him from being a prominent or much-discussed official, he was useful in his high office and absolutely thorough in everything which it was his duty to do.

No member of LINCOLN's Cabinet was so little known as Mr. WELLES. His peculiar figure was familiar to those who dwelt in Washington. On the avenues, of a fine day, he might be seen, pacing sedately along, recognizing only a few people, but distinguished by his dignified carriage, the luxuriant and snowy curls of his wig, and his colorless, but pleasant face. In society, where he was not often met, he was courtly but not urbane, genuine but not winning in manner. In the Navy Department he was a strict disciplinarian, not readily accessible, and apparently diffident almost to timidity in the presence of strangers. But he was kind-hearted and sympathetic when he was finally reached by a worthy purpose. And it should be remembered to his lasting honor that he had the confidence of the good LINCOLN, and that during his official term, though scandals in the public service were widely bruited abroad, no breath of suspicion ever rested upon his honesty. This is a great deal to say of a man who was at the head of a branch of the Government from which it was impossible to exclude the corruption which the trash and exigent necessities of war invited into every department of the public service. Great frauds were perpetrated in contracts and supplies of various kinds. Under the circumstances, it now seems as if these could not have been altogether prevented. But Secretary WELLES, notwithstanding these, escaped calumny and reproach.

When Mr. WELLES succeeded his fellow-townsmen, ISAAC H. TOWNEY, as Secretary of the Navy, in 1861, the naval fleet of the United States was feeble, widely scattered, and insignificant as a warlike force. The growth of this branch of the public service during the first few years of his administration was one of the wonders of the age. Nothing like it has ever been seen in the naval history of modern times. It may be granted that worthless vessels were foisted upon the Government; that rashly contracted were enriched at great loss to the nation, and that many of the expenditures incurred seem

now extravagant. Nevertheless, a really powerful and formidable Navy was organized in an incredibly short space of time. As an Army sprung into existence when the first flash of hostile cannon reddened the Southern sky, so a numerous fleet whitened all the waters of the coast as soon as the blockade was proclaimed. In all the desirous haste of these days, to which we look back now with eyes calm and critical, there is nothing more wonderful than the growth and spirit of the United States Navy. A charitable posterity will overlook the errors which marked an otherwise perfect Administration; and history will do justice to the men who, while they were unable to extirpate the base elements which crept into the great work of the time, were themselves untouched by suspicion, and were honestly devoted to a noble cause.

It would not be just to give Mr. WELLES sole credit for the excellences of the Navy which grew up under his administration, or for the celebrity with which that great work was carried forward. Many patriotic citizens gave their services and their resources to the cause; Congress was vigorous and manful in devising ways and means to reinforce the fleet; and it should be said here that one man in the Navy Department, Capt. G. V. FOX, Assistant Secretary, was, in his place, so efficient, alert, and fertile in expedient, that the Secretary leaned upon him with implicit confidence, and President and Congress gratefully took counsel from him. It was a stirring period, and it was Mr. WELLES' good fortune to be identified with the events which crowded the years. That he was adequate to the emergency is proved by his long continuance in his office. When LINCOLN fell, in 1865, WELLES, STANTON, and SEWARD alone remained in the departments to which they had been originally called. And it will be impossible for any history of those times to be written without giving prominence to these three names. Less conspicuous in his place than either of the other famous Secretaries, more vague in his outlines, and less frequent in his public utterances, Secretary WELLES filled his position with honor, and with a sincere patriotism which commanded respect. And now that he is dead, his countrymen may be reminded that he was an honest man, a useful citizen, and a public officer without reproach.

The man who invented the method of heating rooms with steam radiators is understood to have died in the possession of wealth and happiness. If so, he is an invincible argument against Mr. BEECHER's doctrine of the non-existence of future punishment. Had he been roasted to death in this world on one of his own atrocious radiators, or had he been slain by the vengeance of one of his maddened victims, it would have been possible for Mr. BEECHER to claim that he had suffered a sufficient penalty for his crime. No such punishment, however, overtook him in this life, and the conclusion to be drawn from this fact is obvious.

STEAM RADIATORS.

Not only does the heat thrown off by the steam radiator dry and burn the air so that it becomes unfit for breathing, but the radiator possesses the peculiarity of spurning all regulation. Either it refuses to warm the room in which it is placed, or else it raises the temperature to an unendurable pitch. It would be an interesting occupation for some scientific person with a fondness for statistics to ascertain how many cases of apoplexy are annually caused in this City by steam heaters. The number would be found to be appalling. As for colds and consumption brought on by overheating and subsequent exposure to the cold air, the quantity of those diseases which are due directly to the nefarious invention of steam radiators is probably beyond the reach of computation. It is possible that the radiator is less deadly than sewer-gas, but it certainly slays its victims with far greater and more prolonged tortures.

There is precisely one merit possessed by the radiator. When it is furnished with a marble top it is useful during extremely hot weather for cooling the human system. It is said to be the common practice of mid-summer-night passengers in the sleeping cabins of steam-boats to emerge from their suffocating berths and seat themselves by turns on the cool marble of the radiator. The same practice is believed to be in vogue in the bedrooms of such of our hotels as are provided with radiators, while it is notorious that during Summer evenings the hotel call-boys constantly cool themselves on the radiators of the lower hall, while the radiators in the more secluded passages temper the heat to the scorched chamber-maids. Of course, no one thinks of sitting on a steam radiator in the season when the steam is accomplishing its baleful mission, and all intelligent persons know that a hot radiator is not a good place whereon to deposit candy and other substances that are injuriously affected by heat.

There was a Connecticut lady from one of those interior villages of the State which have become celebrated for their innocence and danger seeds, who, being ignorant of the dangerous nature of heated steam radiators, recently learned by sad experience that they are devices of the Adversary. She had reached the City of Providence, R. I., on her way to Boston, and was compelled to wait for some time in the railway station for the arrival of the Boston express. She was accompanied by her baby, a valuable infant of about 18 months of age, and as she desired to explore the recesses of her traveling bag in search of the key of her trunk, concerning which she had an awful fear that she had left it at home, she looked about her for a place on which to temporarily deposit her baby. Her eye caught a large steam radiator with a handsome marble top, which she mistook, as she subsequently explained, for a "mantel-piece." Upon this delusive slab she deposited the baby, placing it in a sitting position, and carefully propping it up with bundles, and then retired into a corner where she could search her bag in quiet.

Instantly, that unhappy infant lifted up its voice and howled. The mother was annoyed at its untimely expression of dissatisfaction, but determined to let it cry for a few moments until her search should be completed. It took her about five minutes to find the desired key, and she then was ready to give her attention to her offspring. She addressed it in the most winning of nursery jargon, but it declined to cease its wailing. Then she flung herself before its eyes

her bunch of keys, and even went so far as to suggest that an examination of the works of her watch might be granted to a really good baby who would sign a pledge to abstain from pins and coils in every form. This also failing of the desired effect, she offered bribes in the shape of candy and gingerbread, all of which were, to her great astonishment, neglected. By this time she made up her mind that a pin must be at the bottom of the trouble, and she, therefore, took up the infant and initiated a brief search for the supposed instrument of torture. Finding all the child's pins in precisely the localities where nature had placed them, she grew somewhat indignant at its causeless outcry, and after threatening it with the severest form of nursery punishment in case of further persistence in crime, she replaced it on the radiator and informed it that it must remain in that position until it was ready to be a good and quiet baby.

Just at this point a man of apparently 50 years of age, whose appearance unmistakably indicated that the hand of female affection had never buttoned his collar or adjusted his neck-tie, looked up from his newspaper, and remarked to the exasperated mother: "Madam! Permit me to suggest that it is time to turn that child." The mother, startled at this address from an entire stranger, who, as an obvious old bachelor, instantly incurred her righteous contempt, asked him sharply what he meant. "Merely this," replied the monster; "your infant must be entirely baked on one side, and you had better turn it over and cook the other side a little." Filled with astonishment and horror, she seized her infant, and at the same time happening to touch the slab with her hand discovered that it was extremely hot. Further examination proved the truth of the unmarried miscreant's remark. The infant was not only baked, but was overdone to such an extent as to partially spoil it.

The railway company has refused to pay damages, for, although it is not denied that, by means of the steam radiator, a valuable baby was nearly ruined and was rendered wholly unfit for any useful infantile purpose, it was claimed that the mother and not the company was at fault. This claim will doubtless be sustained by the courts, although babies in Connecticut are so scarce as to be quoted at an unusually high figure. The incident may be of use to the Connecticut mothers as a warning that a steam radiator is not a mantel-piece, and that infants spoiled in the baking will not be paid for by railway companies.

GENERAL NOTES.

Atlanta, Ga., was visited by a severe thunderstorm Thursday afternoon.

Mme. Rudersdorff, the singer and teacher, fell in her room in Boston on Friday, and dislocated her right shoulder.

A citizen of Richmond, Va., ran so eagerly to aid a man who had tumbled into the river that he fell dead of heart disease.

A bartender in Richmond, Va., neglected to register a glass of ale which he sold, and has been fined \$49.30 for the omission.

Tipplers in Maine circumvent the Prohibitory Liquor law by forming private drinking clubs. Bangor has 42 of them, and Bangor is not a large city.

The golden wedding of Rev. William R. Babcock and wife is to be celebrated with appropriate exercises in Centenary Church, St. Louis, this evening.

The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette says that there is plenty of money in the local banks for any borrower who can give security, but nobody seems to want it.

A Kentucky paper says that ex-Gov. Beriah Magoffin, for reasons satisfactory to himself, would not accept the appointment of Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

A Democratic paper down in Georgia ridicules the idea of there being effective opposition to the reelection of Gen. Gordon, and says that his term of office for Senator from Georgia is for life.

A Northern lady visiting in Florida writes enthusiastically home that they are living on peas, cabbage, lettuce, and other green vegetables, and that flowers of many varieties are in full bloom.

upon the board to examine and report whether oleomargarine is or is not a wholesome article of food and, if so, or if not so, whether any further legislation is needed to regulate its sale.

The report of the board is a very brief one, and the effect of the oleomargarine is a wholesome article of food and that no further legislation is needed. Thus the staff called oleomargarine has got an endorsement, such as it is; but there is some curiosity here to know what connection, if any, the introducer of the resolution and the signer of this report have with the "dairy" company that manufactures the article.

Senator J. F. Pierce introduced a bill for a general remodeling of the local Government of Brooklyn. It is said to emanate from the McLaughlin Ring, and has for its object to legislate Republicans out of office and Democrats in. In order to attain this object it recommends the very changes in the City Government which the Ring has been fighting against for years, such as a single-membered Commission, minority representation in the Board of Aldermen, &c. There is not much probability of the bill being reported in the shape it was introduced, and it is only deserving of note as showing the inconsistency and utter lack of principle that animates the Kings County Democrats in the legislation which they propose or oppose for the Municipal Government of Brooklyn.

Senator Wagstaff introduced a bill authorizing proprietors of racing courses to establish any plan of wagers or bets on their race tracks which they may deem best to improve the speed of horses. In other words, the bill proposes to restore pool-selling on race tracks and make it legal.

Senator J. F. Pierce appeared before the Senate Committee on Cities this morning, in advocacy of a bill to repeal the Queens County Railroad charter, and the committee, in executive session, unanimously agreed to report the bill favorably.

Mr. St. John's bill repealing the law requiring New-York City banks to publish weekly statements of their business was up in Committee of the Whole to-day and ordered to a third reading. The bill was opposed by Senators Jacobs and Adams, and its passage is by no means certain when it comes for a third reading.

The Commissioners of Quarantine—Messrs. McQuade, Judd, and Oakley—presented, through Senator Oakley, their annual report, which was ordered printed. It is a voluminous document, and contains some very interesting and important information. It gives a brief history of Quarantine in New-York from its commencement, and presents, in a tabular form, valuable statistics relative to the cost of the establishment for six years past, the appropriation made by the State for its maintenance, the estimated revenues of the Health Officer, the number of patients, and the cost of the establishment to the State and to ship-owners for each patient, &c. The average appropriations from the State Treasury for the last six years have been \$200,000 annually for the maintenance of the Commissioners, and of this amount an average of \$60,000 yearly was for current expenses. For the last six years, since the present Health Officer has been in office, the total appropriations from the State Treasury for the maintenance of the Commissioners to \$10,000, and of this amount an average of \$60,000 yearly was for current expenses. For the last six years, since the present Health Officer has been in office, the total appropriations from the State Treasury for the maintenance of the Commissioners to \$10,000, and of this amount an average of \$60,000 yearly was for current expenses.

Statement showing number of patients treated, appropriations, revenue, and cost of Quarantine for six years.

Year	Patients Treated	Appropriations	Revenue	Cost of Quarantine
1871	10,310	\$10,000	\$60,000	\$70,000
1872	10,310	\$10,000	\$60,000	\$70,000
1873	10,310	\$10,000	\$60,000	\$70,000
1874	10,310	\$10,000	\$60,000	\$70,000
1875	10,310	\$10,000	\$60,000	\$70,000
1876	10,310	\$10,000	\$60,000	\$70,000

THE ALBANY LEGAL COMMITTEE have agreed to report adversely to the bill to admit certain students of the Columbia Law School, the New-York University, Hamilton College, and the Albany Law School, to the bar of the State, without the usual qualifications required by the rules of the Court of Appeals.

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THE FRENCH NATIONAL AIR.

PATRIOTISM AND THE MARSEILLAISE.

THE INCIDENT OF NANTES AND WHAT GAVE OF IT—A NATION WITHOUT A NATIONAL AIR—THE "MARCH ON!" MARCH ON! OF ROBERT DE LAMAR—AT GRAND-OPENING BENEFIT FOR CHARITY.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 30, 1878.

The "incident of Nantes," about which I wrote some days ago, has entered the political domain, and it has been twice before the Chamber of Deputies. It will be remembered that an officer of the garrison was scandalized by the way the "Marseillaise" was sung in the theatre, and accompanied by cries of *Vive le Republicain!* The Sergeant in command of the squad of soldiers led for the representation of the military drama of "Marseilles" made himself conspicuous by his zeal in shouting for the Republic upon the stage, and this greatly displeased his superior officer, who was present in civilian dress. He procured an order from the General in command withdrawing the soldiers from the theatre, and went home to vent his pent-up wrath in an order of the day.

But this order could not be issued because Major Huet had been made an order to issue an order to the garrison of Nantes. The order, in his office, ignorant of this detail, took a copy of the order in question and had it published in the Republican Journal of the city. Great was the astonishment of Major Caster the next morning to find his order issued in due form, and he ran to his garrison to deny the act and to ask permission to deny it in print. He was authorized to say that no order of the kind had been written by him, and the Secretary of War was asked to open an inquiry. In the meantime the authors of the scandal had lost no time in making political capital out of the incident, and before the fact was known that the paper was stolen a demand for the dismissal of Major Caster had been made upon the Government. When the order was issued, it was found on board the *Spedwell*, which was anchored at Nantes, and the order was found on board the *Spedwell*, which was anchored at Nantes, and the order was found on board the *Spedwell*, which was anchored at Nantes.

Upon this came another incident to add the plans in view. I told you also about the arrival of Marshal Canrobert and Patrie de MacMahon in Rome, and about the suppressed dispatches sent to the *Figaro*. These dispatches stated that the French envoy was badly received because he and his companion were in dirty travelling suits, while the representatives of the other great powers landed in Rome in full uniform. They were received the next morning at the Quirinal, where an order had been sent to the French envoy, but he did not arrive until the next day. The truth was that his luggage stand behind at MacMahon's mistake, and did not arrive until the next day. The crowds at the station were very much disappointed at the appearance of the French envoys, and the military bands were very much embarrassed. They did not know what air to play. And what is the national air of France? Certainly it is no longer "Parvati pour la Syrie," the air of Queen Hortense, nor, since the officers of Nantes regarded it as sedition, can it be the "Marseillaise." Some hours before the arrival of the train bearing Canrobert and young MacMahon the question was asked at the French Embassy. He could not answer. The best that he could do was to telegraph to Paris and to say that it was decided that if the Italian bands were embarrassed about the French national air they might play the "Royal March of Italy." There was no French air to greet Canrobert, while the other envoys were escorted from the railway stations to the music of their national anthems. Another case of embarrassment is cited. On the 6th of May there was a grand ceremony in London to celebrate the anniversary of the foundation of a French hospital in that city. The cantatrice had no national hymn to sing, and gave Gounod's "Dieu le Vent," the French Ambassador and the audience rising, as the English do at the sound of "God save the Queen."

It is evident that people must be embarrassed when they are asked to sing a national hymn in honor of the French, whenever a Frenchman is received, when a Frenchman-of-war enters a foreign port. In order to settle this vexed question, the Chamber of Deputies has been asked to declare that the "Marseillaise" is a national air under the Republic. Mr. Talandier has made a flaming report upon the subject, and certainly he shows more enthusiasm than modesty in speaking of this famous production of Rogee de Lisle. He says:

"Even though the 'Marseillaise,' instead of being a sublime and patriotic inspiration, a hymn before the beauty of which all the national airs of other nations pale, even though it was an artistic mediocrity like the American 'Yankee Doodle,' or made a wailing and a howling in response to English railway, that would not be a reason for substituting another air for one that, for nearly a century, has been mixed up with all our struggles for liberty, and the defense of our soil against foreign coalitions." But the "Marseillaise," besides being the hymn of liberty and of national independence, is a record throughout the world as the hymn of the deliverance of peoples; and, moreover, it is a work of art of such great beauty, from a triple point of view, artistic, political, and patriotic, that it gains by all the comparisons that can be made with it. The "Marseillaise" is a "Vive Henri IV." It is the Marseillaise and the Empire. Let the artists as well as the patriotic judge at one and the same time the respective merits of these various airs, and the hymns they symbolize. They may, to continue the comparison, add the "Parisienne" of the Monarchy of July. Nevertheless, the French without doubt, and the world, will be the Marseillaise and the Empire. Let the artists as well as the patriotic judge at one and the same time the respective merits of these various airs, and the hymns they symbolize. They may, to continue the comparison, add the "Parisienne" of the Monarchy of July. Nevertheless, the French without doubt, and the world, will be the Marseillaise and the Empire.

The question has not yet been decided, but since the Republicans generally favor it, there seems to be very little doubt about its ultimate adoption. But it is to be disposed of, and it will be held on the 25th of the current month, and the preliminary examination on the 26th.

THE ALBANY LEGAL COMMITTEE have agreed to report adversely to the bill to admit certain students of the Columbia Law School, the New-York University, Hamilton College, and the Albany Law School, to the bar of the State, without the usual qualifications required by the rules of the Court of Appeals.

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THE FURNITURE TRADE CONVENTION. FIRST DAY'S SESSION—PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFORTED—DISCUSSION OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM—A PROPOSITION IN REGARD TO FAILURE.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

CONNECTIONS INSURANCE COMPANIES.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

In your issue of the 9th inst. your Hartford correspondent presents his statement of Gov. Hubbard's Message of the 8th inst. to the Legislature of Connecticut, relative to the Joint-stock laws of that State. This statement, by its brevity and exclusive mention of the two companies of which I am a member, as if the others were not there, gives you an article that the soil will produce in any other part of the world. We therefore ask you, the American newspapers, to give us a more complete statement of the Joint-stock laws of Connecticut, and to give us a more complete statement of the Joint-stock laws of Connecticut, and to give us a more complete statement of the Joint-stock laws of Connecticut.

THE STEPPING-STONE TO THE GRAVE.

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A SINGLE MAN OF LARGE

VEGETABLE-GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE
understands the care of
horses; first-class references; address D 1, Box No. 505 Times
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reference; address D 1, Box No.
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A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN.

GROOM—SINGLE, THIRTY-FOUR years' best City references; on or address D. W., No. 319 East 42d-st. Call at No. 540 72nd-av.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN, AS country; country preferred. West 50th-st.

MARRIED MAN; NO INCOME—understands French and Italian; kind of stock and horses; good

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Address William, 17 Park-
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MAN USEFUL MAN.—BY A
student; constant to take orders
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plants thoroughly; can take care
of excellent references. Address C.
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29; thoroughly understands all
Apply of address to care
Jama, No. 122 Chambers-st.

A MARRIED PROTESTANT,
in the class of the
household, grasping, hot and cold
No. 578 Broadway, Bridgman's

EE-BY A MARRIED MAN;
references. Times Office, room
No. 213 Times Office.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED
worthy family or board
in his business; best City refer-
No. 286 Times Upper Office.

YOUNG MULATTO AS WAITER
assist in the care of horses and
useful; can have references

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at 9 and 1 o'clock.

STUNNERS WISHES TO PRO-
MOVE For first-class suit, Address
 175-176 Broadway.
FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE
 Little English: good City refer-
 No. 144 5th-st. in fruit store.

WANTED.
 DIETETICALLY—WET-NURSE:
 tionable references; no one taken
 Irish need apply. Address, with
 box No. 1,604, City.

ROUGH FIRST-CLASS COOK
 at reference. Call, before 5
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AGENT FOR A LARGE EU-
 rent-wood furniture. Apply to D.
 New York Post Office.

ST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER TO
 Only those with best City refer-
 at No. 72 West 47th-st.

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**INTERFERITS AND IMI-
TATIONS.
S BITTERS.**

Is known, containing much val-
ue in all cases of Bowel Com-
plaint, dyspepsia, indigestion,
in itself. If taken pure, it is also
useful with other cordials, wines,
or the Bitters in existence.

Sole Agent, No. 78 John-st.,
Box No. 1028.

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Prescription for Epilepsy having
10,000 cases without failure,
to make the ingredients known
large. Address Dr. C. PHILLIPS
-Jersey City, N. J.

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don, England. New-York Depot.

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AND CABRIAGES.
OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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N.Y., south-east corner of 53d
St. Inquiries, from 4 A. M. to 9 P.
M., are received, and copies of
the TIMES for sale.

RECEIVED UNTIL 7 P. M.

CATFISH ON THE EASTERN
and western sides of the head of Young
Bay. Do not forget the times: from
10 A. M. to 11 O'clock, A. M., and
from 6 P. M. to 9 P. M. The
ground is Broadway and 53d-st.,
and ride below the stock below

NOTICES

NOTICES.

KEY GIVEN TO THE TREASURER of the NEW YORK STEAMSHIP AND BOAT COMPANY, and to all passengers, that the company has been dissolved, and by a majority of the Directors Court of the State of New York said company and its order in bankruptcy, dated the 9th day of February 1900, in the case of the company in bankruptcy, in the County of New York, at said court, at the Court-house in New York, do on the 23d day of February 1900, in the forenoon, give the key to the said company to be dissolved; and this notice to publish in order to said order.

J. D. SMITH, President,
for Petitioners, Frederick, New York.

RECUCTION.

HERODHEAD ROSSER, JR.,
ad German Day School, for young
country department.

AND MISS WALKER
School for young ladies, No. 149

AND WOOD.
AND COAL DEPOT FOR
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

asked, April; 46¹/₂¢. bid, 46³/₄¢. asked, steamer, February. Wheat active and higher: No. 2 Red at \$1 33, No. 2 White at \$1 32, No. 2 Yellow at \$1 31, No. 2 Hard at \$1 30, No. 2 Soft at \$1 29, No. 2 Mixed at \$1 28, No. 2 Extra at \$1 27, No. 2 Super at \$1 26, No. 2 Choice at \$1 25, No. 2 Prime at \$1 24, No. 2 Middling at \$1 23, No. 2 Low Middling at \$1 22, No. 2 Common at \$1 21, No. 2 Inferior at \$1 20, No. 2 Poor at \$1 19, No. 2 Very Poor at \$1 18, No. 2 Worst at \$1 17, No. 2 No. 1 at \$1 16, No. 1 Extra at \$1 15, No. 1 Super at \$1 14, No. 1 Choice at \$1 13, No. 1 Prime at \$1 12, No. 1 Middling at \$1 11, No. 1 Low Middling at \$1 10, No. 1 Common at \$1 09, No. 1 Inferior at \$1 08, No. 1 Poor at \$1 07, No. 1 Very Poor at \$1 06, No. 1 Worst at \$1 05, No. 1 No. 2 at \$1 04, No. 2 Extra at \$1 03, No. 2 Super at \$1 02, No. 2 Choice at \$1 01, No. 2 Prime at \$1 00, No. 2 Middling at \$0 99, No. 2 Low Middling at \$0 98, No. 2 Common at \$0 97, No. 2 Inferior at \$0 96, No. 2 Poor at \$0 95, No. 2 Very Poor at \$0 94, No. 2 Worst at \$0 93, No. 2 No. 3 at \$0 92, No. 3 Extra at \$0 91, No. 3 Super at \$0 90, No. 3 Choice at \$0 89, No. 3 Prime at \$0 88, No. 3 Middling at \$0 87, No. 3 Low Middling at \$0 86, No. 3 Common at \$0 85, No. 3 Inferior at \$0 84, No. 3 Poor at \$0 83, No. 3 Very Poor at \$0 82, No. 3 Worst at \$0 81, No. 3 No. 4 at \$0 80, No. 4 Extra at \$0 79, No. 4 Super at \$0 78, No. 4 Choice at \$0 77, No. 4 Prime at \$0 76, No. 4 Middling at \$0 75, No. 4 Low Middling at \$0 74, No. 4 Common at \$0 73, No. 4 Inferior at \$0 72, No. 4 Poor at \$0 71, No. 4 Very Poor at \$0 70, No. 4 Worst at \$0 69, No. 4 No. 5 at \$0 68, No. 5 Extra at \$0 67, No. 5 Super at \$0 66, No. 5 Choice at \$0 65, No. 5 Prime at \$0 64, No. 5 Middling at \$0 63, No. 5 Low Middling at \$0 62, No. 5 Common at \$0 61, No. 5 Inferior at \$0 60, No. 5 Poor at \$0 59, No. 5 Very Poor at \$0 58, No. 5 Worst at \$0 57, No. 5 No. 6 at \$0 56, No. 6 Extra at \$0 55, No. 6 Super at \$0 54, No. 6 Choice at \$0 53, No. 6 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[illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Flour in fair demand;

[illegible]

95; packing, \$3 90@4 05; Butchers', \$4 05@
15; receipts, 4,134 head; shipments, 765 head.

Tulsa, Feb. 13.—Wheat opened strong and

[illegible]

St. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Flour firm; unchanged.
Wheat excited and higher: No. 3 Red \$1 24 cash:

[illegible]

0 26. Lard—Prime Steam, \$7 25; Kettle, 7³/₄¢.
 dressed Hogs steady; in good demand at \$4 30. Re-
 cepts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat. Ship-

[illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 13.—Spirits of Turpen-
se firm at 31c. Resin dull at \$1.40 for Strained.

[illegible]

our-Extra State steady at 29s. Wheat-No. 1 Spring steady at 10s. 10d.; No. 2 Spring steady at 9s. 6d.; Winter dull at 11s. 6d. Corn dull: Soft Mixed

[illegible]

quater. Linseed-oil, 225 lbs. @ \$27¢ ton.
ANTWERP, Feb. 13.—Petroleum, 28¢. for fine pale
merion.

THE METROPOLIS INVESTIGATION.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—In the investigation into the cause of the loss of the Metropolis, to-day, several witnesses testified to having heard the captain say, after the wreck, that he had been told by Mr. Lunt, one of the owners, that "if he had any accident, not to make any half-way business of it; if he made a wreck of the ship, that he should make it good one. This testimony was corroborative of the statement given by Paul F. White, the engineer. A. W. Wiggins, Chief Engineer, will probably be examined to-morrow.

(continued)

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 8 P. M.—LORRAINE—Miss. Eugene Pappenheim. Mr. Charles Adams.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—8 P. M.—Miss Katherine Rogers. Miss Anna Anderson. Mr. George Clark. Mr. C. W. Condit. Matinee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—8 P. M.—Mr. Edwin Booth. Mr. Joseph Wilcox. Miss Mary Wells. Matinee—8 P. M.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—8 P. M.—Mr. Lester Wallace. Mr. J. A. Morrison. Miss George. Matinee.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A ORLEANS CASE.—Mr. C. F. Condit. Mr. Farnell. Matinee.

FARE THEATRE.—CHAMPAGNE AND OTHERS.—Mr. W. J. L. Joyce. Mr. W. H. Bailey. Miss Minnie Palmer. Matinee.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—PINK DOMINO.—Miss Clara Morris. Matinee—The Governor.

EAGLE THEATRE.—CHICAGO BEFORE DUREN, AND AFTER THE BATTLE.—Matinee.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—STUCK OIL.—THE CHICKEN URECTION.—Mr. J. C. Williamson. Miss Maggie Moore. Matinee.

FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—PASTORALISM AND HUMOR.—Mr. Robert Baker. Miss Helen. Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—PINK OF DAY.—DOUGLAS FOR A WIFE. Matinee.

LYCUM THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Count Jordan. Miss Anna Anderson. Miss Ada Gray. Matinee—8 P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PASTORALISM AND HUMOR.—Miss Emma C. Thurnby. Mr. S. S. Mills. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—NEWCASTLE, BULL-LEADER, AND CONQUEROR.—Matinee.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ROYAL MARRIAGES.—LIVING CRESCENTS, &c.—Matinee.

THE AQUARIUM.—RAKE AND CHICKEN PIE.—BROOKLYN HOUSE.—Educated Dogs. Day and Evening.

D'ONOFRE'S BILLIARD ROOMS.—BILLIARD CONTEST.—Mr. William Sexton. "Yank." Adams.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and Evening.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES is at No. 1,253 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy weather, areas of light rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, north-easterly winds shifting to north-westerly, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

The British protest against the contemplated Russian occupation of Constantinople is in the nature of a threat, Lord Derby professing himself unable to answer for the consequences, "which might be most serious," of such a step. It is announced that the understanding between the three Emperors continues unbroken, and that Germany has been asked by Russia to make her influence felt in the interests of peace. An Austrian envoy is to be sent to England apparently with the view of securing some basis of concerted action between the two powers, and as the last vestige of the Treaty of Paris has been swept away by the entrance of the British fleet into the Sea of Marmora, it is clear that the solution of the Eastern question must be reached without any reference to the results of the Crimean war. The revival of certain branches of trade in England, as a result of military preparations, will certainly not tend to allay the war fever which has taken possession of that country.

The action of the House in regard to the depredations on timber lands in Mississippi is a pretty fair example of what popular and local feeling may accomplish in Congress. It is notorious that in several of the South-western and Western States the Government lands are being stripped of timber by unauthorized persons. In some of the sparsely-settled regions of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Montana, the lumber trade is chiefly supported by wholesale theft from the public lands. In some instances the few Government officials engaged in trying to break up this business have been forcibly resisted, and tumults have resulted from attempts to arrest the thieves and seize their plunder. The House, instead of giving the Interior Department the means needed to prosecute the offenders and protect the public property, passed a bill removing the trials of some of the accused persons into the district where the offenses were committed. It would be difficult to convict these persons in any part of the State. To try them in a region where timber-stealing is esteemed a high moral virtue would be like trying a man for polygamy before a Mormon jury. The House, at the instance of a Mississippi Representative, passed the bill to remove the trials, but the Senate declines to favor it. Of course, it was a purely local influence that pressed the measure through the House.

Jersey justice has vindicated its traditional character in the conviction of two of the Directors of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company for embezzlement of the funds intrusted to their care. The lesson ought to prove a wholesome one, and might, with advantage, be extended. When an example has been made of the executive officers of trust companies and provident institutions who have conspired to defraud the public, there is a too general tendency to cover up the shortcomings of Trustees and Directors who have tacitly participated in criminal abuses of confidence. The responsibility of such persons is defined in law with sufficient clearness, and popular trust in the solvency of banks and insurance companies is very often determined by the character of the names on the Board of Directors. When respectable persons are found ready to lend themselves as decoys for rotten institutions, it is time to make that fashion of earning a living as perilous as it is irreparable.

The President has nominated Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR as Minister to Berlin. This is an appointment eminently fit to be made, and one which, like the appointment of Mr. LOWELL as Minister to Spain, tends to relieve the dreary monotony of the very commonplace nominations of this Administration. No man more accessible to

German-Americans could have been selected for the post, and no one more likely to give the German Court a more favorable impression of the culture and the character of the American people. Mr. TAYLOR is credited as from Pennsylvania, and his friends and admirers will be glad to accept the indication thus afforded that a journalistic connection with this City, entirely unworthy of his talents and reputation, was a purely accidental one. The President has done well in relieving a man of the intellectual caldron of BAYARD TAYLOR from the necessity of earning a living by the sufferance of JAY GOULD.

In a letter addressed to the Mayor, which will be found in another column, Mr. GEORGE H. ANDREWS makes an effective reply to the clamor that has been raised for the reduction of valuations of the taxable real estate of this City. A general reduction of assessed values may be defended on the ground that it would make the burden of our local taxation more apparent by forcing up the annual rate to a figure which would compare very unfavorably with that of other cities, and that, thereby, the demand for economy would become more general and emphatic. But that is certainly not the purpose of the Aldermen and others who have been attacking the policy of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and Mr. ANDREWS is able to meet and answer them on their own ground in a way which will be found difficult to deal with. Mr. ANDREWS concludes his letter with an announcement of his approaching resignation, which will be regretted by every member of this community who has the slightest acquaintance with the real work of the Municipal administration of New-York. Mr. ANDREWS has devoted to the service of the City an amount of talent, energy, and mature experience which it very seldom gets from its officers, and will carry with him an accumulated stock of special knowledge about the business of the Department of Taxes and Assessments which it will be absolutely impossible to replace.

THE SILVER BILL IN THE SENATE.

Those members of the business community who have flattered themselves that there was some chance of "compromise" with the authors and supporters of the Silver bill will take a good deal of interest in the proceedings of the Senate yesterday. Probably their interest will exceed their pleasure. We have heard a good deal about the "unnecessary bitterness" of the opponents of the Silver bill, and about the "sincerity" of those who were advocating it. Now, the worst thing that has been said about the bill is that it provides for the repudiation of a portion of the national debt, and the only way in which its friends could meet that charge was by consenting to an amendment which would make the silver dollar equal to gold. It is possible that there may be men in the Senate who believe that remonetization will bring silver to par with gold, or at least with the present value of greenbacks. But it is not possible that any man who supports the measure with this hope should vote against an amendment intended to realize it. Yet, we find that when Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment of this character, it was promptly voted down. His proposition was that the mints should be required to coin one hundred millions of silver in three years—which, by the way, they cannot do—and that if at the end of that time silver was not worth at least 97 per cent. of gold, the coinage should stop. This, certainly, was a very mild form of "repudiation." It gave the silver men practically entire possession of the mints and a market for thirty-three and a third millions a year—about two-thirds of the average production of the mines—and it allowed the silver dollar to pass at 3 per cent. discount; but it only received 26 votes, while 40 nays were recorded against it. These included the Independent DAVIS, of Illinois, and Mr. DENNIS, of Maryland, who misrepresents his State to its great disadvantage.

Other amendments of more pronounced conservative character met the same fate. Mr. EDMUNDSON tried to have it provided that the operation of the bill should not interfere with the coinage of gold and subsidiary coin now authorized by law, in other words, that the mints should not be given over wholly to the silver men, and silver become by the practice of the Government, as it would be in fact, the single standard of our currency. His effort failed by a vote of 23 to 46.

Even the Finance Committee's amendment was not allowed to preserve its original form. As reported, it fixed \$2,000,000 of silver per month as the minimum amount to be coined, and \$4,000,000 as the maximum. It was changed by making these amounts respectively \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000 "worth" of silver, which, at the present price, adds \$6,000,000 at least to the annual minimum, and \$12,000,000 to the annual maximum. During the consideration of this point, Mr. MORRILL made an abortive attempt to save the Government from being utterly stripped of its gold revenues by an amendment providing that for the first year only 25 per cent., and for the second year no more than 50 per cent., of Customs dues should be payable in silver. This was rejected by a very heavy vote.

Then Mr. ALLISON, with a fine unconsciousness, apparently, of the ludicrousness of his feeble defense of sound principles, compared with the very valuable support which he has given to unsound principles in the Finance Committee and on the floor of the Senate, moved an amendment providing for an international conference on the silver question. This brought out Mr. MERREIM, the "Statesman from the Pine Woods," on whom Mr. THURMAN cast a great deal of well-deserved ridicule during the last inflation conflict. Mr. MERREIM is utterly opposed to any conference or alliance of any kind. He believes in the United States preserving a proud independence of all other nations. He would not even have an understanding with the detested foreigner as to the length of a yard or the weight of a pound—a sentiment which the South, which sells nine-tenths of its marketable produce abroad, ought to be able to appreciate. But the Senate, breaking for the first time the monotonous uniformity of its voting, sustained the amendment looking to an international conference by a vote of 40 to 30.

A redeeming incident in the debate was

the "family and outrageous" speech of Mr. LORRAINE, in which he declared that he could not and would not obey the instructions of his State. The expression of his motives was in every way creditable to his honesty, his firmness, and his intelligence, and there is no doubt that he acted in accordance with the highest and most useful standard of the Senatorial position; but it must be remembered that he acted against the almost unbroken precedents of the Senate, against the bitter and intense feeling of his constituents, and against the view which has always and with peculiar tenacity and severity been held by the Southern Democracy, of which he is to-day the most distinguished leader. He deserves, and he will receive, the utmost honor for his course. At the time of writing we have no news of the final action of the Senate on the bill.

RETRENCHMENT OR TAXATION?

The five million decline in the receipts from internal revenue, being ascribed to special causes connected with questions pending in Congress, must, we presume, be added to the eleven million deficiency reported by the Secretary of the Treasury. But even a sixteen-million deficiency does not cover all the probabilities of the case. The decline in the Customs' revenue is at a rate that exceeds current estimates. The diminution of imports incident to depression will be increased by the uncertainty produced by the attempt to revolutionize the tariff. The falling off in the yield of the internal revenue also exceeds expectation, irrespective of the temporary influences assigned by the Commissioner. Unless some marked and unexpected change occur, therefore, the country must be prepared for a more serious deficiency than that which the Secretary has announced. The Ways and Means Committee may resent the intimation as an impertinence, but the duty of the House is to note the fact and to consider carefully how the national balance-sheet shall be readjusted to meet the emergency.

It may be doubted whether the reduction of expenditures, which is the more desirable method of providing for a deficiency, can be carried far enough to serve the desired purpose. We have been officially informed that eleven millions might be thus saved "without crippling any branch of the public service," though none of the recommendations yet submitted to the House indicates a very intelligent conception of the manner in which the task, subject to this condition, may be performed. Double the amount to be covered and the task becomes really difficult. The required reduction will then be nearly one-seventh of the gross estimated expenditures, exclusive of interest and sinking fund. Impossible such a saving may not be, but to accomplish it without injury to public interests, the Democratic majority must show much greater capacity for dispassionate inquiry and prudent action than they have hitherto revealed. More might have been hoped for in this direction had Mr. WOOD and his committee dealt with the tariff wisely and practically. But the blundering which has destroyed all prospect of tariff reform during the present session precludes any noticeable saving in the Customs service. As in this instance so it is in others. The lack of temper, of ability, of organization, and leadership on the part of the Democrats in the House is, we fear, fatal to the carrying out of Mr. SHERMAN's suggestion in regard to the means of balancing income and expenditure. If there be not a heavy deficiency, it will be because Providence or a succession of foreign accidents comes to the relief of the country, or because Congress contrives by reckless reductions to transfer the difficulty to another year.

The obvious alternative of the retrenchment which we are not likely to get is an increase of taxation. Unwelcome, the latter seems nevertheless to be inevitable. The proposal to revive an income tax is an indirect acknowledgment of the fact. It is, moreover, a vulgar bid for the favor of that communistic sentiment which calls for war against thrift and property, and at their expense would relieve all who have neither. In the present circumstances of the country, an income tax would be essentially a communistic tax—a burden laid upon the shoulders of less than a quarter of a million of people, while upward of forty millions will bear none. That was about the proportion borne by income-tax payers to those whom the tax did not reach, in 1868. The disproportion now would perhaps be greater. It is not clear, indeed, that the most oppressive tax will yield the amount of revenue that is spoken of as the justification of its enactment. How many business men last year realized profits? How many incomes derived from trade will this year be amenable to the Assessor? Here and there are fortunate exceptions, but as a rule it is safe to say that taxable incomes derived from business profits at this moment are nowhere to be found. Suppose, then, that every merchant, manufacturer, and store-keeper were now compelled to declare on oath the true condition of their affairs, can any one be in doubt as to the result? The trial was often severe in prosperous times; in times like these it would be beyond endurance. Other sources of income which were largely available in other days are almost dried up now. From 1865 to 1870 bank dividends contributed to the income tax an average considerably exceeding three millions a year. Last year not more than half the banks paid any dividend at all, and the average percentage paid by the lucky half was comparatively small. Dividends of railway companies were another prolific source of revenue; what will they yield now? We might go through the entire schedule without discovering more favorable indications. The income tax, therefore, which the Democrats propose to levy to atone to the Treasury for their inability to carry out a policy of retrenchment, will fall upon a fractional part of the community, and will fall most heavily upon those who are least fitted to endure it. We do not believe that any rate of taxation that can be collected from incomes will produce more than half of the amount required to cover the probable deficiency; but however this may be, it is certain that the pretenses on which the tax must rest will be essentially communistic. The millions will profit by the burdens of the few.

We have yet to see with what degree of good faith the Congressional majority interpret the House resolution against subsidies. Appeals for aid multiply despite its

adoption. Even the New-York Board of Trade makes a mockery of its pretensions by begging for money to establish lines of steamers which private enterprise should supply. All over the country the same helpless spirit is displayed. In one form or another, financial aid is sought to an extent that would drain the Treasury were it never so prosperous. Empty as it is, and embarrassed as it probably will be during the next fiscal year to make ends meet, these appeals for money are not creditable to the localities that present them. Every disbursement sanctioned now for purposes other than those needed for the efficiency of the public service will increase the difficulty that exists, and will render more onerous the taxation of which all complain. If it were as distinctly understood as it ought to be, that every subsidy and every grant outside the regular routine of the Government, entails a new tax or an addition to some existing tax, the answer to applicants would be short and decisive. There may be no escape from new taxation as the penalty of demagogism and Congressional incapacity, but the apparent deficiency in the revenue should define the limits and the purposes of whatever may be done.

GOVERNMENT BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The City of Chicago which has, in various ways, challenged the attention of the world, is likely to achieve new prominence as a great community with a volunteer Government. There is no money to pay the expenses of the existing Government; none can be legally borrowed in anticipation of future revenues, and the wise men of the city are at their wits' end. Heretofore, the City Government has borrowed money in anticipation of taxes levied. Like most municipalities, Chicago has subsisted upon an income which has not yet been received. The Supreme Court of Illinois decides that taxes cannot be anticipated by the city authorities by means of temporary loans, bonds, or certificates. This decision cuts off without mercy more than \$500,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness. And what is worse, it prohibits the Mayor and Common Council from spending their money before they get it. This may be a wise and sensible decision; but it is excessively inconvenient to the authorities of Chicago. There is a large outstanding indebtedness to be provided for, to say nothing of the paper certificates which have been sold, and for the payment of which no provision can be made. Worse than all, the machinery of the City Government must have money or it will stop; and the money from the taxes will not be available until Jan. 1, 1879.

This dilemma, which is fully discussed in the local papers, throws some light on municipal management. Chicago is probably no better an "or worse" in the administration of local financial affairs than most other cities. It collects from licenses and fines about \$400,000 per annum. This money is received and paid out in the current course of the year's business. The amount usually required for the maintenance of the City Government is about \$4,000,000. Deducting \$400,000 as this large amount, we have \$3,600,000 as the sum to be raised by taxation. What will the city authorities do to keep the machinery going until the taxes are paid? This is the conundrum which has puzzled the people of Chicago since the Supreme Court decided that certificates and loans negotiated in anticipation of revenues are illegal and void. The most natural and bold expedient for a Western city would be to borrow the amount of sympathetic banks or capitalists, and trust to future legislation to legalize the operation. In some such way as this Gov. MORRIS raised the funds needed to carry on the Government of Indiana and equip its military contingent, when a rebel Legislature had left him without money enough to do either. But it is not easy to raise three or four millions when the ultimate reliance must be on a changeable City Government. And sympathetic banks and capitalists are rare.

One original suggestion of means to meet the difficulty is based on the theory that a community may organize for self-protection and self-government when the lawfully-chosen municipal authorities, from any cause, fail to fulfill their functions. In San Francisco, on two notable occasions, the citizens, seeing that justice was not properly administered in the courts, and that criminals were let loose to prey upon the community, organized a police and police courts of their own, arrested, tried, condemned, and executed some offenders, and exiled others. It is proposed that the citizens of Chicago shall provide volunteer organizations, to be maintained at private cost during the year. On account of existing arrears, a pay-roll will have to be provided for a period amounting to about twenty-two months. One or two branches of the public service are self-supporting, the water service and the Bridewell being specially mentioned. But the cost of the Police, Fire Department, public schools, lighting and cleaning streets, &c., is yet to be provided for in some way. The schools are partly supported by revenues already secured, and can be managed until this supply is exhausted, when the pupils must pay a small tax or the schools must be closed. The more important consideration of the public health and the maintenance of a Fire Department so efficient that insurance will not be withdrawn, remains to be discussed with much anxiety. The proposition that the citizens combine in blocks, or sections, to provide for policing, lighting, and cleaning their streets is merely another form of communal government. Of course, the citizens, unless some general plan of relief can be invented and adopted, will agree to take care of their own streets and property. Tenants and householders must combine for self-protection against fire and thieves, and property-owners must provide against deterioration of their estates. Should this suggestion be carried out, we should have a good opportunity to see how much more effective and economical a volunteer government could be than a government conducted by salaried office-holders. It is noticeable that the only comment made on the condition in which the annual interest of \$600,000 on the public debt is left is that the Constitution, which provides that it must be paid, also prohibits the use of the only means by which it can be paid. The interest on the public

debt, we must infer, will not be taken care of by any volunteer Government in Chicago. We have been edified by the spectacle of much municipal mismanagement in the United States, but a collapsed city government, it must be admitted, is something of a novelty. Municipalities have before now been prohibited by law from running into debt, or at least from incurring debts beyond a certain specified amount. And some such limit, or prohibition, ought to be more generally incorporated into the laws regulating the government of towns, cities, and counties. But it has never happened, so far as we know, that a city has been shut down upon suddenly and in the midst of its borrowing. Whether the desperate strait of Chicago is chargeable to the faulty administration of municipal affairs or to a defect in the State Constitution, we cannot presume to say. It is certain that the city has administered its finances in defiance of constitutional provisions; and that it has now almost no pecuniary resources immediately available, if the fundamental law is enforced. Other communities will regard with lively interest and sympathy this proposed experiment in voluntary municipal government.

THE PRINCES' ISLANDS.

The little archipelago which has become so unexpectedly famous as the allotted station of the British fleet, lies at the northern extremity of the Sea of Marmora, some thirteen or fourteen miles distant from Constantinople itself, to which it forms, so to speak, a kind of porter's lodge. Of the three islands which compose it, Maltepe, the northernmost, is separated by a considerable breadth of water from Halki and Prinkipos, which lie close together. The freshness of the air and extreme beauty of the scenery have long since made all three a favorite resort for the merchants of the capital; and the group already holds the same relation to sultry, overcrowded Constantinople as Brighton to London, Peterhof to St. Petersburg, or Staten Island to New-York. The latter, indeed, bears a marked physical resemblance to Prinkipos, whose trim little pier, sunny slopes studded with white-balconied villas, and bold, curving ridge overlooking the wide sweep of blue sea below, make it fully as well worth the attention of an artist as any of the countless "studios from nature" of the Italian coast.

But in their appreciation of the natural beauties of this charming spot, the Turks have willfully and unpardonably lost sight of its surpassing military importance. The short steam-boat voyage thither from Constantinople, with its exquisite panorama, and its picturesque concourse of all nations and all costumes—supple Greeks, dark-bellied Armenians, florid Englishmen, sallow, beetle-browed Russians, portly Turks in red fez, olive-cheeked Dalmatians, and aquiline Jews—is a cherished recollection with every Eastern traveler; but one looks in vain for the formidable earthworks and bristling batteries which defend every mile of the Bosphorus. And this negligence is all the more heinous, inasmuch as nature has already done more than half the work herself. The island of Prinkipos, with its steep, craggy ridges and tangled thickets, is a ready-made masked battery, wanting only cannon to complete it; and any one who has looked down upon the Sea of Marmora from the rocky heights now crowned by the Monastery of St. George must have seen at a glance what unsparing havoc a few heavy guns in so commanding a situation could deal with comparative impunity upon a hostile fleet below.

Such precautions, however, are wholly foreign to the short-sighted minds of the Bosphorians, though, in truth, could the teachings of experience avail to point a moral, few lessons have ever been more sharply driven home. Seventy-two years ago the presence of a small English squadron at the Princes' Islands sufficed to throw the whole capital into a frenzy of helpless terror, and would have extorted the most humiliating concessions from the Sultan himself, but for the ingenious ruse by which the French Ambassador averted the threatened blow. But even such severe discipline as this has been sent in vain on the *laissez faire* spirit of Mohammedan rule; and now, for the second time, a British squadron, anchored off Prinkipos, holds Constantinople at its mercy.

A SLEIGHING TRAGEDY.

Mr. Johnston, of North Lyme, Conn., is an upright man, and in many respects a wise one. He is, however, weak enough to imagine that he can keep his pretty daughter from all amusements except the weekly prayer-meeting and the annual donation party. The amusements in which young girls delight, no matter how innocent they may be in the eyes of other men, Mr. Johnston summarily condemns as vain and frivolous. Of course, this line of conduct cannot be commended, but it is, nevertheless, true that Miss Johnston ought to obey the commands of her father while she is yet in her minority and under his roof. It is painful to be compelled to mention that such is not the view of the matter taken by the spirited and undutiful girl. While she does not venture to openly defy the authority of her existence, she does not hesitate to deceive him. She snatches surreptitious joys whenever the paternal back is turned, and such is her versatility that she has been known to entertain three distinct and simultaneous young men—one in the woodshed, another at the back gate, and a third under the lilac-bush in the front yard, at the very time when Mr. Johnston fondly imagined that she was in her room studying the Shorter Catechism by lamp-light. The neighbors, from sympathy with youth and beauty subjected to parental tyranny, assist her in her undutiful conduct, and conceal her indulgence in picnics and skating parties from her unsuspecting father.

Among the young lady's warmest admirers is the young man who presides over the local public school. He is an unexceptionable person, except in point of muscle. He is not strong, and he is not familiar with out-of-door sports. Still, these faults do not affect his moral character, and most certainly did not justify Mr. Johnston in leading him out of the house by his left ear on the solitary occasion on which he had really ventured to call on the stern old gentleman's daughter. As was only natural, this want of delicacy and hospitality exasperated the school-teacher, and though, as he afterward explained to a friend who happened to be passing the house at the mo-

ment when the pedagogical car was undergoing undue familiarity, he did not feel at liberty to inflict personal chastisement upon Miss Johnston's father, he was, nevertheless, determined to "get square" with him, let the consequences be what they might.

A few weeks later the first heavy fall of snow occurred in North Lyme, and Mr. Parker—for that was the school-teacher's name—determined to invite Miss Johnston to accompany him on a sleigh-ride. He knew that she would be delighted to accept an invitation, and that her father regarded sleigh-riding as one of the worst vices in which his daughter could possibly indulge. To please himself and the young lady and to triumph over her objectionable parent, presented itself to his mind as a delicious combination of pleasure and revenge, and accordingly he wrote to Miss Johnston to meet him in a quiet lane a short distance from the village, and proceeded to the lively stable to hire a sleigh.

Mr. Parker was not, as the event proved, a judge of sleighs. Moreover, there was just at that time an excessive demand upon the resources of the lively stable, and every sleigh but one was engaged. This one was an aged "cutter" of a decidedly rickety appearance. But Mr. Parker found no fault with it, and, after hiring a horse warranted to be old and gentle, he entered the sleigh and drove cautiously to the rendezvous. Miss Johnston, with her cheeks and nose glowing with frost and expectation, was waiting for him, and his heart beat high as he alighted and prepared to assist her to the seat.

A surfeit of small-boys and a prolonged course of boarding-house breakfast had reduced Mr. Parker's weight to 103 pounds,—as he afterward testified before the Justice of the Peace. Miss Johnston, on the other hand, was a plump young person, who weighed 139 pounds without her back hair. The sleigh had borne the school-teacher, though with much ominous creaking, but it was unequal to the strain of 139 pounds of girl. As Miss Johnston stepped into the middle of the "cutter," and sought to arrange her skirts with a view to sitting down, a sharp crackling sound was heard, and the unhappy girl suddenly went through the bottom, and was held fast by cruel splinters, with her feet just touching the snow.

Mr. Parker rushed to the rescue with the utmost promptness, and mounting on the seat, strove to extricate his companion from the wreck; but the inexorable splinters would not yield. He tried to break the entire bottom out of the sleigh, but his strength was unequal to the feat. With rare inventive genius, he next proposed to crawl under the sleigh to extricate Miss Johnston by cutting away the splinters with his knife, but she declared with vigorous eloquence that if he dared to even bend his head down she would never speak to him again the longest day she lived. Just at this point the horse showed signs of restlessness, and the young lady insisted that the animal should be instantly cast loose from the sleigh, lest his movements should further complicate her misfortune. Accordingly, the horse was sent adrift, and the discouraged Mr. Parker was left alone with his weeping companion, who constantly upbraided him, and as constantly refused all his offers of assistance.

At the end of half an hour Miss Johnston began to suffer from the cold, and as she firmly refused to allow a blanket to be wrapped around—that is to say, to be placed in position beneath the sleigh, the situation became alarming. Finally, Mr. Parker hit upon the idea of gently dragging the sleigh, while the imprisoned fair one feebly imitated the movement of walking. This gentle exercise prevented her from freezing, but it was obviously impossible for her to enter the village in such an unprecedented style, and she actually hailed with delight the sudden appearance of her father, in connection with a load of wood. That gentleman was naturally surprised at the spectacle which he beheld, but he was wrong in characterizing it as a wicked and willful attempt to play at circus.

Mr. Johnston, with the help of his whip, convinced the school-teacher that he had better hasten home; and he then extricated his daughter, by summarily knocking the sleigh to pieces. He has since sued Mr. Parker for damages inflicted upon Miss Johnston by means of splinters and exposure to the weather, and though the case has not yet been decided, it is generally thought that the plaintiff will succeed. The story is a very sad one, and is well adapted to awaken within us a variety of painful, though salutary, emotions.

GENERAL NOTES.

New-Hampshire is having a quiet campaign. Louisiana has a paper called the *Mischance*. That is worse than the Texan *Impostor*.

Hon. Job E. Stevenson has returned to Cincinnati, and the *Commercial* says, it is in good health and spirits.

Secretary Evans' fat Vermont oxen, which weigh 5,150 pounds, have been sold to butchers in Canton, N. H., for slaughter.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that an unfortunate man who fell under a railroad train "was badly broken up, although not dangerously injured."

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the State cannot be sued in her courts by her citizens through her officers, even in a defensive suit.

The New-Orleans *Democrat* is urging a vigorous warfare upon the Louisiana Lottery monopoly, and calls for the forfeiture of its charter by the Legislature.

A Nashville lady has been gladdened by the recovery of a Philadelphia savings-bank book, lost forty years ago, which she had obtained the full amount of her deposit with interest.

William H. Knight, who had his leg injured by an accident on the Western Maryland Railroad, has obtained a verdict in a Baltimore court for \$7,500 against the company.

The Philadelphia *Press* intimates that the Democrats of that city have nominated for a judicial office an ex-keeper who is under indictment for grave offenses. It is the same party everywhere.

The fact having leaked out that a thief, who had stolen a sash in Boston containing \$6,000, went at once to a detective's house, and shared with him and some of his fellows, some changes have been made in the "collective" service of the State.

The students of Williams College have elected their officers for the Jackson supper, which takes place on the evening of Washington's Birthday. They are W. J. Peck, Senior; E. D. Jewett, Junior; F. Van Wyk, Sophomore; A. B. Bassett, Freshman.

Charges of obtaining money on false pretenses will not hold under the Rhode Island law, unless the accused persons shall have obtained it by giving something in writing. For this reason, says the Providence *Journal*, it was found impossible to prosecute a man who had obtained money on false pretenses to sustain the charge against a woman.

who had been arrested, although the exact testimony was overwhelming.

Judge E. St. Julien Cox has had to meet the charge of being intoxicated upon his first appearance upon the bench in Minnesota. He indignantly denies it, and is reported in this denial by the statement of others. Apparently, the accusation was unfounded.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* can use in the votes of Senators Linn and Hill on the silver question only manifestations of a desire for the nomination for the Vice-Presidency in 1880, and it secures them that that "route is a wrong one to the goal to reach which they are longing."

The New-Haven *Palladium* says that Capt. Merritt Barnes and wife, of Waterbury, Conn., have enjoyed their wedding trip for 68 years, and Deacon Lucius Woodward and wife, of the same place, are passing through their thirty-second year of matrimony. The latter have had 8 children, the former 10.

Capt. James F. Fitts delivered an interesting address upon "Abraham Lincoln as the Man for his Time," at the memorial service held under the auspices of Post Charles F. Sprunt of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Lockport, on Tuesday, 12th inst., the anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

The New-York *Tribune* published yesterday an article by the author of "Tommy," "Billy," and other remarkable editorial productions, on Washington's Birthday, which appears to have been celebrated in the basement of the Tall Tower a week too soon. It is supposed that by a typographical error the title appeared as "The Man who Lives." "The Man who Drinks," was probably the true reading, unless, indeed, "The Woman who Guashes" had been selected by the careful and conscientious editor.

The Hartford *Current* has this graphic account of an accident at Thompsonville, Conn., on Wednesday: "A horse, belonging to a certain farmer, his sleigh overturned, and he and his friend were spilled out, whereupon the horse ran into the shed of Milner Watson's grist mill, where a small door was open to the fume, through which the horse went, and fell into the fume, where he became entangled in the harness in such a manner that his nose was in the water, and before he could be got out he was drowned."

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

Halley's highly-dramatic opera entitled "The Jewess" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening, with Miss Pappenheim, Richard, Ella, Human as *Eudoxia*, Mr. Adams as *Elezzer*, Mr. Britman as *Leopold*, and Mr. Wiegand as *De Brogni*. The performance was hardly on a plane with the very symmetrical representation of "Lohengrin" on Wednesday, for Mr. Adams was ill, and had to use his voice with great caution, while Mr. Human, who usually sings with decided brilliancy until the close of the third act, faltered away after the fall of the curtain. As she was unable to reappear, the duet between *Rachel* and *Eudoxia* in act the fourth had to be omitted. *Elezzer*'s air narrowly escaped the same fate, but Mr. Adams' thoroughness as an artist enabled him to render it, with all its varying shades of emotion and powerful climax, so that no particle of its significance was lost, although, of course, the lovely cantabile phrases suffered considerably from the tenor's hesitations and uncertainty of tone. Miss Pappenheim was, happily, in excellent form, and sang grand airs with decision, when *Rachel* awaits the coming of *Leopold*, it is to be noted as a fine specimen of the dramatic-lyric style for which this performer's labors are most conspicuous. Miss Human, as mentioned above, was also at her best in the earlier stages of the opera, and Mr. Fitts approving himself a most competent *Leopold*, the interest of the second act, in which *Rachel* expresses her tender feelings, and vocal and instrumental writing of a particularly vivid and captivating order, are skillfully blended, were capitally. Mr. Wiegand rendered *De Brogni*'s solo in the first act with all requisite sentiment, and the scene in the fourth act, when the Cardinal implores *Eudoxia* to make known to him the fate of his long-lost child, was acted with decided power by both artists. The applause at each of these points of the performance was loud and, after almost every act, the singers were called before the curtain. A disquisition upon Halley's work is not needed at this late day. To be heard to the best advantage, the opera must be sung in the theatre in which it was originally written, the traditions connected with its production, and its exigencies in respect of scenic effect and pageantry are kept in view more sedulously than can possibly be done elsewhere. Apropos, however, of yesterday's *mise en scene*, which was not so unimpressive as to detract from the interest of the opera, a mention must be made to some uncommonly good dancing by the Minelli sisters, of whose services

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 15.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes items like 1000 U.S. 4-5-10, 1000 U.S. 4-5-10, etc.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—3:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—4:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—6:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—7:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—8:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—9:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—8:30 A. M.

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On the Stock Exchange today the

position of prominent members to operate heavily pending the action of the Senate on the Silver bill was again apparent, and as a consequence, the trading in the majority of the

hitherto active shares was very light. The only stock which displayed any animation was Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which was strong on a covering of short contracts.

Notwithstanding the intense dullness which prevailed, prices in the general list were well maintained, and exhibited an upward tendency.

The transactions aggregated 69,717 shares, embracing 35,100 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,900 Delaware and Hudson, 3,845

United States, 2,640 Mack and Essex, 2,000 St. Paul, 1,400 Chicago and Alton, 1,400 Ohio and Mississippi, and 1,300 Pacific Mail.

New York Central advanced from 104 1/2 to 105, and Michigan Central from 59 1/2 to 60. Chicago and Alton rose from 74 1/2 to 76, and closed at 76 1/2.

Illinois Central advanced 1/2 cent, to 73 1/2, and reacted to 73. North-western common advanced to 35 1/2 and closed at 35 1/2, the preferred rising from 61 1/2 to 61 3/4, and closing at 61 3/4.

Delaware and Hudson advanced from 46 to 46 1/2, and reacted to 46 1/4. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose to 48, and after frequent fluctuations between that point and 47 1/2, closed at 47 1/2.

Mack and Essex dropped from 72 to 70 7/8, and recovered to 71. Western Union advanced from 75 1/2 to 76 1/2, closing at 76 1/2.

The fluctuations in the remainder of the list did not exceed 1/4 cent. Shares sold for the day for 75 for

Marine, 112 for Chicago, 100 for Market, 100 for Park, 200 for Importers' and Traders, 98 for Fourth National, and 83 1/2 for Marine.

The money market worked easily, with the majority of call loans at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent, the prevailing rate being 5 per cent.

The following were the rates of exchange on New York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying, par; selling, 1 1/2 premium; Charleston, 3 per cent; 3 1/2 premium; Boston, 2 1/2 discount; New Orleans, commercial, 1/2 discount; St. Louis, par, and Chicago, 50 discount.

The London advice reported a decline of 1/4 per cent in Consols at London, the closing price having been 92 1/2. United States bonds were also a fraction lower, and closed at 102 1/2 to 103 for new 4 1/2s, 102 1/2 for 1877, 102 1/2 to 103 for 1880, and 104 1/2 to 105 for 1883.

For new 5s, Erie common declined to 4 1/2 to 4 3/4, preferred to 2 1/2. Illinois Central to 73 1/2, and New Jersey Central to 16 1/2 to 17. The Bank of England sold £500,000 on balance to-day. Rates at Paris were strong and advanced to 102 1/2.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking rates were raised 1/2, to 84 1/2 for long sterling, and 84 1/4 for sight drafts; but the advance had scarcely any effect on the actual business in the market, the transactions having been limited in extent, and the market rather weak.

The imports of dry goods for the week were also a fraction lower, and closed at \$2,104,874. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 were \$12,400,988, and the total amount marketed \$12,061,669.

The following shows the movement of produce at the lake ports:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Quantity. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, etc.

RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Quantity. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, etc.

RECEIPTS AT MILWAUKEE

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Quantity. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, etc.

RECEIPTS AT ST. PAUL

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Quantity. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, etc.

RECEIPTS AT MINNEAPOLIS

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Quantity. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, etc.

RECEIPTS AT DETROIT

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Quantity. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, etc.

RECEIPTS AT CLEVELAND

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Quantity. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, etc.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Quantity. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, etc.

RECEIPTS AT PHILADELPHIA

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Quantity. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, etc.

RECEIPTS AT BALTIMORE

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Quantity. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, etc.

RECEIPTS AT WASHINGTON

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Quantity. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, etc.

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Quantity. Includes items like Wheat, Flour, etc.

THE FOLLOWING WERE THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Gold, Silver, etc.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Table with 2 columns: Bond Name and Price. Includes items like U.S. 4-5-10, U.S. 4-5-10, etc.

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THE COTTON MARKET

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THE COTTON MARKET

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The latest formed organization of Independent Democrats has issued an address to the people in regard to the extravagance of the Tammany administration of our local affairs. The address recommends very thorough reductions in the salary list of the City, proposes the abolition of some departments and the placing of all save the Police under single heads; favors the revival of two Aldermanic chambers, with stated sessions limited to a certain number of days; and suggests the names of a commission to scale the reductions in salaries and report to the Legislature the offices which should be abolished. The Independent Democrats evidently propose that their plan should receive the unanimous support of the press, since they have nominated seven representatives of the leading newspapers of the City to prepare its details. The idea is ingenious and the champion indicated in the address

The theory on which the whole agitation has proceeded has been that which points to the cheapening or debasing of the coinage, and as the silver dollar of 412½ grains best serves this purpose, its retention has been insisted upon. In other respects, all that was famous in the Bland bill is retained. A proposal to exempt the Customs duties and interest on the public debt from the scope of the bill was summarily rejected. As it stands, the bill violates the pledges of the Government to the great body of its creditors, gives the efficacy of law to the declaration of Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS at the expense of the public credit, and blocks the channel through which alone gold flows into the Treasury.

It is in this aspect of the measure which renders its passage through the Senate by more than a two-thirds majority so painfully significant. Mr. WINDOM remarks that the

the Congressmen of that day responded to the very general feeling throughout the North, that the surest way to destroy the rebellion was to destroy slavery.

Yet, though STEVENS' words were bold—and STEVENS was thought to be far in advance of LINCOLN—it is certain that the President saw more clearly than any other man what the end must be. He said that his oath of office restrained him from acting upon his anti-slavery feelings; and, reticent as he was, he did not express even those feelings with the freedom with which

The practical exclusion in this City of the rich from politics, no doubt tends to separate them from public enterprises. Such men as Mr. ROOSEVELT and his dozen or more compeers, ought to, and in most other communities would, have been our political administrators and leaders. The Government of this City by an ignorant mass of poor people and their chosen representatives in effect, shuts out the other class. Even when a man of a cultivated class, like Mayor ELY, is chosen by the Democracy, he does not appoint to places of honor even

Go where one may, "Have you any children?" confronts you menacingly, until one of the first laws of nature appears to be social crime. New-York has plainly set her face against Municipal increase of the census. She not merely frowns upon it; she discourages it, and hinders it by all the ordinary means in her power. She says in effect, "If you wish to be parents, you must not stay here. Here there is no time, no room, no inclination for children." But Nature, happily, is stronger and wiser than New-York. Even in this City, in the teeth of material opposition and manifold disadvantage, perpetuity of the race is still in-

OBITUARY NOTES.

John B. Norris, President of the American District Telegraph Company, of Brooklyn, died last night at 12 o'clock.

Joshua G. Cottrell, an old merchant of Albany, died very suddenly yesterday. It is supposed that death was caused by rheumatism of the heart.

Hon. George W. Paschal, of Texas, constitutional lawyer and legal writer, died yesterday morn-

lives in the town or is a gentleman, by the name of Peter Royal, who is 110 years old. He has a daughter who is 94, and two sons—one 83 and one 80. He used tobacco constantly until he arrived to the dignity of a centenarian, when he reformed and discarded the weed, as it might affect his health. He also discarded tea and coffee at the same tender age. His hair, which has been white, is now turning to a jet black; health good, and appetite all that could be desired. Indeed, the old gentleman is so full of youthful buoyancy and so well preserved, that he thinks seriously of getting married again."



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...in order to ...

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ional currency.

1. The following information is provided for the year ended 31/12/2010:

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

[illegible]

MUSEUMS

[illegible]

MEMBER" Mr. J.
an Artist.
T.....

Sir John's Servant. Mr. J. F. FROST.
 Servant. Mr. J. F. FROST.
 NUGLAS. Miss ROSE COCHRAN.
 NELLIE. Miss M. PONTE.
 Mrs. FRANK. Mrs. FRANK. ROMPACKE.
 Members. Members, Waiters, etc., &c.

to the Comedy the following new scenes &c.
 ACT I.
 G-ROOM IN SIR JOHN VESSET'S HOUSE.
 ACT II.
 ANTE-ROOM IN ALFRED EVELING'S
 DRAWING-ROOM AT SIR JOHN VESSET'S.
 ACT III.
 READING-ROOM AT SIR JOHN VESSET'S.
 ANTE-ROOM AT SIR JOHN'S.
 THE CLUB.
 Various Gambling Scenes will be produced in a
 short succession.
 ACT IV.
 DINING-ROOM AT EVELING'S.
 ANTE-ROOM AT SIR JOHN VESSET'S.
 SALON-DRAWING-ROOM AT EVELING'S.
 — comes with many demands at the bar office,
 — goes to answer to Robert's daughter
 of real life.
 SCHOOL.
 — comes at the
 MATINEE SATURDAY EVEN. SE.
 MONEY IN THE EVENING.

open daily from 8 till 4,
be secured two weeks in advance.

EAGLE, BROADWAY AND 43D ST.
WILLIAM HENDERSON
 Mayor of Manhattan
 ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, WITH
 her famous American comedy
MRS. E. BOATING
 has been prepared entire New Economy by
 the entire audience and cabaret
 Mrs. Freeman & Gilwell.
 will include the following well-known names:
 Miss MARY DUFFY,
 DR. ARNOLD,
 Miss VIRGINIA DUCHAMAN,
 Miss LUCY FAY,
 MISS JESSIE LINDA,
 MISS ELLA MAX,
 MISS ALICE LEIGH,
 MISS LOUISE GILGER,
 MISS BEAKLES and Mr. MONTEGRO.
 The manager
 the list of first-class houses, he will receive
 the well-known
 the following SCALE OF PRICES will fully
 views of the public: Parquet, \$1.
 (three rows), 75c.
 50c. All reserved seats only 25c. extra.
 (see Herald)
 every SATURDAY at 1:00 P. M. Extra
 cakery's Birthday. OUR BOARDING
 extra charge for room and board.

NOM'S CABIN DOOTER'S TALKS
JARETT & PALMER

Superb spectacular offering of
THE GREAT STORY OF LIFE
 LOWLY

DIEBIE'S LAND 20 YEARS AGO.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
 (MONDAY) EVENING. FEB. 19.
 The first of the work and as TWO MATINEES,
 WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, and the other on
 Feb. 23rd.

FREEDMEN AFFAIR
 In the wonderfully realistic
PICCOLI PLANTATION FESTIVAL
SCENE.

POPULAR PRICES:
 50 cents, (reserved seats in the Orchestra,
 Circulars, and Balcony, \$1.00 extra.) Dress
 Circle, 75c.; Family Circle, 25 cents.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
MR. SHERIDAN STOOT
MR. A. M. PALMER
 Begins February 18th at 8 o'clock.
 One of the great emotional play, entitled

CATERPILLAR CASE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
TWO PERFORMANCE.
 Thousands crowded at every performance.
 At 1.30, sixth matinee of

A CATERPILLAR CASE.

THEATRE.

ABBEY, ... Lessee and Manager
LAST WEEK
Mr. Shannon's
successful comedy
CHAMPAGNE AND OYSTERS
(1234 64.)
has must be witnessed in the height
of its success to afford
JESSIE, BOBSON and CRANE
actually to present their new comedy of
OUR SAVANNAH
which will on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 25
MATINEE CHAMPAGNE AND OYSTERS
WASHINGTON'S NEWINGTON
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.
HALL at next Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
BETH'S WONDERS
EVERY EVENING 8.30
programme has proved to be the most
of Currier, and the most wonderful
by the Marchess Magician,
ROBERT
instrument called the Heliocaster which is
Every Performance.
THE FACILE MYSTERY is adding much to
SECOND-NIGHT SEANCE
ELLER.
ORIENTALISME.
every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GILMORE'S GARDEN
(Sunday) **FIVE**

**THIRD GRAND POPULAR
AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.**
THE LOPPOLO OF DAMROSE
IS MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
MISS ANNIE BORDEN
A SPECTACULAR PROGRAMME
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

THE COMIQUE, NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Hart Proprietors, M. W. Hanley, Manager.
Left in Edward Harrigan's new drama
The Murder at the Old Clock Tower a
Extra matinee Washington's Birthday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Last week of Edmond Falconer's great Irish
OP OF DAY, and that roaring fete, DOUG-
WIFE.
Wreck, another great attraction.

THE SOCIETY OF NEW-TORK.
"THE SEASONS"
"THE SEASONS."
EVERY AFTERNOON, Feb. 27, and THURSDAY
EVENING, Feb. 28, 1890.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.
discov.-Dr. Mot's Building, New Gym
Calisthenics—classes for ladies and children
Pencils, for circular, Prof. HENRY GERRARD.

MUSICAL

CURRENTLY these HARD TIMES
100 NEW DISCS FOR DANCING
and makers, at lowest prices
and settlements, than ever before offered.
PIANOS & ORGANS
ELEGANT, warranted for 5 years. If
Cash, or trade. PIANOS, 7-octave, \$139.
Upright, \$140. ORGANS, 4 stops, \$53;
5 stops, \$59; 6 stops, \$69. For
order, send a year. Select music at
10c. Catalogue free. Great induc-
tions. Write to
HERRERO and Denzler, 40 East 14th-st.,
New York City.

BARBAGLAIN—PIANOS, \$25, \$50,
\$100; first-class new upright and square
pianos, with beautiful
7-stop parlor organs, \$75. GOLDSMITH,
100 West 42d-st., near Broadway.

C. F. MARTIN & CO.'S CELEBRATED
Depos. C. A. ZORBSCH & SONS, No. 46
E. WASHINGTON, N.Y., sells nearly new
pianos, 7 octave, \$125 to \$135.

DANCING.

BORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
No. 631 FIFTH AVENUE.

and Private Lessons. Send for
MO'S PRIVATE DANCE

DAY CLASSES AT LYONS HALL
LEONOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
1917 and 1924-25, is open every day. Pupils
attend any time.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, & CO.

FOR JEWELRY, &c.—LEONOR'S
jewelry, silverware, watches, diamonds,
night and sold back at a very small ad-
vance.
GER. C. ALLEN, Jeweler.
No. 1182 Broadway, near 42nd St.

1182 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD BUILDING
private office; diamonds, watches, jewelry.

1990

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE OF MUSIC.—FRANCOIS—MRS. EUGENIE
Dependable. Mr. C. F. F. F.STANDARD THEATRE.—ONE OF THE BEST
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the money which is appropriated to the support of the prisoners is a matter in which every taxpayer is interested. He receives from the City and from the United States Government 75 cents and \$1, respectively, for the keep of prisoners, which is afforded in Kings County for 26 cents a day, and in Albany at 17 cents a day. Both of the Penitentiaries referred to get a profit from the rates which they accept, and the inference is plain that REILLY makes from 58 cents to 83 cents a day on each prisoner. In other words, on his actual expenditures he draws a profit of from 241 per cent. to 388 per cent., which in these times is a high rate for a tax-ridden people to pay. It is, in fact, under the forms of law, downright theft.

It would be an item of national disgrace which the country ought to be spared if the officers of the Navy should again be obliged to go without their pay for three months, and to raise money on their pay certificates at heavy discount, as they did last year. It is now reported that there is to be a deficiency in the appropriation for officers' pay, and that the discreditable consequences above referred to will follow. Our naval officers are not overpaid at best. They are, as a body, gentlemen of tried ability and high character, who perform difficult and valuable service, and they are certainly entitled to such fair treatment in the matter of wages as a respectable staidore gives his longshoremen. There is something infinitely contemptible in the spirit with which the present majority in the House is inclined to treat the Army and Navy at best; but if these branches of the service are to be reduced to starvation rates, they ought at least to be paid what is promised them promptly and regularly.

The Louisiana prosecutions continue to excite attention at Washington, notwithstanding the occurrence of much more important matters. There is now some hope entertained there that the authorities in New-Orleans will repent of their ill-considered course in the past and give Gen. ANDERSON a chance for a new trial, and doubtless a good many Democrats would like to see this done. If this is not accomplished, Gov. NICHOLS, as our readers are already informed, is likely to interfere. But in the meantime it has become pretty plain that the Administration realizes that its own power in the premises is very limited. The letter of the President to the Attorney-General is likely not to be published, because nothing has come of it. It is now "suggested" that the President may write a letter to Gov. NICHOLS, but we presume he will not. If the Governor is not inclined to pardon ANDERSON, the President will probably see, when he comes to put pen to paper, that there is very little he can say with dignity, and still less that he can do with effect, in regard to the matter, and he will probably conclude that the least said is soonest mended—if mended at all.

A WESTERN IDEA OF COMPROMISE.

The two or three attempts at compromise which have been made during the Senate debate on the Bland bill were not rewarded with success. Mr. CHRISTIANCY's proposal to remonetize silver on a basis that would bring the value of the new dollar nearer to the gold standard, was scouted as unworthy of consideration. The depreciation which shocks the Michigan Senator's sense of justice is the very quality which commands a silver coinage to its advocates. Mr. BLAINE's proposal also to increase the intrinsic value of the silver dollar, and to limit its legal-tender function, experienced the same fate. The genuine remonetizers said plainly that their object would be thwarted by the imposition of any such conditions.

An Indianapolis journal, which has contrived to retain partial sanity in an atmosphere that seems to generate financial madness, now comes forward with another suggestion, on whose immediate acceptance, we are told, depends the possibility of resumption and the prevention of universal bankruptcy throughout the West. There must be compromise between Eastern creditors and Western debtors—the Indianapolis oracle declares—or the West must choose between repudiation and ruin. The alternative is not presented quite so tersely, but this is the only interpretation of which the statement is susceptible. Thus it runs: The West staggers under a load of indebtedness whose average rate of interest is 8 or 9 per cent. Counties and municipalities suffer from the burden as well as private individuals. Property has depreciated, however. Assessments have been reduced, taxes are almost uncollectable, and the indebted counties and towns cannot pay their way. Farmers and other owners of real estate are in a similar predicament. Values have fallen so low that they are at their wits' end for money to pay current interest, while payment of the principal of the mortgages is out of the question.

It will be seen that the testimony of this Western witness sustains the representations recently made in these columns with regard to the insecurity of the great mass of Western bonds and mortgages and the probability of very serious loss to corporate and private investors that have yielded to the temptation of high rates of interest. Moreover, the statement which we have substantially reproduced is little more than an echo of that upon which the remonetizers and inflationists build their appeals. Their plan is to restore, as far as possible, the order of things which prevailed before the panic. Values were then inflated: let them be made so once more. Currency depreciation was greater than at present: let it be put back to the point at which it stood when Western borrowers incurred their obligations. Remonetization will effect but one of these purposes; inflation will be demanded for the attainment of the other.

Between these methods of obtaining relief and the method propounded by the leading newspaper of Indianapolis there is no moral difference. The former aim at making money worthless, partly by debasement, partly by an increase of its volume. The compromise now suggested is also at the expense of the creditor, who is called upon to publish his readiness to submit with a good grace to the robbery which, in one form or another, is declared to be inevitable. What is he required to do? Simply to acquiesce in a scaling of the rate

of interest, which his debtors bound themselves to pay. Seven dollars, he is reminded, will pay as much as ten four years ago; therefore, instead of exacting 10 per cent. on the mortgage he holds, he should be more than satisfied with 7 per cent. If he holds county, city, or town 8 per cent. bonds, he should cheerfully consent to a readjustment based on 6 per cent. And so on throughout the entire range of Western indebtedness. The East, to which ninety-nine hundredths of it is due, is told that "it will be doing not only a just thing, but a wise one" when it gets up public meetings and agrees "to assume and bear some of the burdens of resumption by a reduction of the rate of interest to 6 per cent." "This would look honest," adds the Western philosopher, with an innocent frankness that is charming. There is, however, no valid reason why the scaling should stop at the interest. The argument that would justify a cutting down of interest for the benefit of the debtor would equally justify a cutting down of the principal. Perhaps the latter process is reserved for a future stage of the business, as inflation is kept back until remonetization be accomplished.

To establish the reasonableness of the demand thus made upon Eastern holders of Western promises to pay, some amusing soundbites are propounded. As an example: "Why should the City of Indianapolis be paying 8 per cent. interest while the City of Hartford is able to borrow at 5 per cent.?" Perhaps it is because the City of Hartford, like the State of Massachusetts, has held its financial obligations sacred, has not allowed its paper to be discredited, and has never been suspected of harboring an inclination to scale the interest or principal of its debt for the benefit of its tax-payers. Again: "Why should the State of Indiana be required to pay 7 per cent. for money when the Government bonds can be marketed at 4 per cent.?" Instead of wondering that Indiana has to pay 7 per cent., we are disposed to marvel at its ability to borrow money at all, seeing how largely its people are tainted with the folly and wickedness of repudiation. Yet again: "Why should the Western farmer be compelled to pay 10 per cent. when the property-holder of New-York or Connecticut obtains what he wants at 7 per cent.?" We suppose that an explanation might be found in the fact that prudent people keep their money near home, where they have some guarantee of the safety of both principal and interest, while greedier and less prudent people are willing to incur all sorts of risks at a distance in consideration of profits which they may never get. It is hardly necessary to pursue these inquiries further. The mysteries they seem to convey to the Indianapolis mind will cease to charm when the robbery at which they point reacts, as react it will, upon Western credit.

The mistake into which they fall who apply the "stand and deliver" doctrine to Eastern investors and creditors, under the pretense of effecting a compromise, is as mischievous in its tendencies as that which connects remonetization with a restoration of prosperity. After threatening to-day, it will not be possible to borrow money or to obtain business credit to-morrow. The West may carry out the threats of its demagogues and newspapers, and go into general bankruptcy to rid itself of debt, but it will not thereby regain the confidence which it strives so energetically to forfeit. It may act upon Senator JONES's suggestion and pass stay-laws, preventing the foreclosure of mortgages and the collection of debt, but the hard times it suffers from now are as nothing compared with those that would follow. The best way is the honest way, though we must confess that it does not appear to be the most popular.

OUR SILENT SENATOR.

The Republican Senator from New-York, the illustrious CONKLING, has covered himself all over with glory during the exciting silver campaign in Congress. Heretofore, one of the friends of this great man has complained that full justice has not been done him in these columns. There are subjects, it should be remembered, to which it is impossible to do full justice. Mr. CONKLING is one of these. He is great on dress parade, great in bullying conventions, and great in sweeping up the odds and ends of official patronage. And when an impatient constituency, acknowledging all these manifestations of greatness, has clamored for statesmanship, the friends of the ornate Senator have cried: "Wait until you see him in a great political crisis! Then he will shine!" There was such a crisis during the debate on the Electoral Commission bill. And it should be acknowledged that our only Republican Senator arose, equal to the emergency. The telegraph wires creaked under the burden of reporters' descriptions of his final entrance into the Senate, after days of premonitory notices had been given of his appearance. No exacting prima donna with a cunning manager ever used the newspapers with more skill in preparing for a debut than Mr. CONKLING did when he made what was admirably called his "great speech." The toilet of his ambrosial looks, the classic curl of his manly shirt-bosom, were all duly chronicled and described in the most approved advertising style. The speech—well, perhaps it would be unfair to say anything about the speech. But when the final tests came in the case of Louisiana, and the votes which tell (rather than speeches which do not tell) were in order, the great man found a convenient hole somewhere and prudently hid himself.

Of course, this conduct, so eminently befitting a leader, (for we have been told to regard Mr. CONKLING as a leader), prepared us to expect equally bold and energetic action when the proposition to remonetize silver should come before the Senate. The bill which passed the House has caused more discussion throughout the country than any measure introduced into Congress since the close of the war, the Electoral Commission bill alone excepted. And people who were a trifle dismayed and disappointed by Mr. CONKLING's evasion of the last-named crisis besought us to wait and see him hold up the financial credit of the country with his gigantic grip. One of his accredited newspaper organs, which rejoices with great and exceeding joy in being indowed by Naval Officer CONKLING, complained that certain trifling people were bothering about

civil service reform while the country was in danger from a band of conspirators against the public credit. "One thing at a time," Mr. President," bawled the Tribune, which argued that it was wrong to deny CONKLING all the official pay he asked for, if that danda affected CONKLING's hearty opposition to the Silver bill. The Senator from New-York is so great a man that it would be wicked to criticize the manner in which he fills New-York Federal offices with his trencher men. If he was not allowed to have his own way in these little matters, it was ten to one that he would not descend from his Olympian heights and help us when the bill to attack the public credit should come up in the Senate.

The great man was grieved at the criticisms heaped upon him. He was wounded by the President's refusal to insert "by the leave of Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING" in the official communications and nominations sent to the Senate. Consequently, he sulked in his tent. He seemed to say: "Let us see how these low fellows will get on without my voice." It was in vain that the rural Republican in Oneida put his hand around his ear and listened for the oratory of Senator CONKLING. Vainly the little clique which disseminates Conkling politics as other men spread the virtues of patent medicines, sounded the trumpet and beat the drum. There was no answering note from the Senate Chamber. The illustrious statesman from New-York maintained a silence which was silver, if not golden. The number of votes which he might have influenced to the side of sound currency, if he had only opened his mouth, will never be known. It was a real crisis, just such a crisis as we might have expected that the Senator would have delighted to handle. It was a crisis in which Mr. CONKLING might have appeared as Ajax defying the lightning, or as Hercules slaying the Nemean lion, or as any other great and classic hero. But while the State, after pronouncing unmistakably in favor of a gold standard in currency, sat and waited, Mr. CONKLING sat and pared his nails and rearranged his Hyperion curls. The crisis has come and gone. Public expectation has been let down from its tip-toe attitude, and the great speech of Senator CONKLING has not been made. Nothing short of leaves and fishes will move his fiery soul. Let somebody try to snatch a tide-waiter from his grasp, and the lion will roar. But upon questions of high national importance, Mr. CONKLING, somehow, does not have any opinions worth mentioning.

WHAT WILL BE AUSTRIA'S POLICY?

It is very clear that the Eastern question will turn on the position which Austria may take. Her "interests" are much more endangered than those of England, and she holds the key of the military position, and could at once cut the lines of communication between Constantinople and the Russian base. In fact, with Great Britain commanding the sea and the Turkish capital, and Austro-Hungary threatening the rear of the Muscovite Army, it is difficult to see how the Russians could maintain their position in the Balkan Peninsula. What, then, will be the policy of the Austrian Empire? Our latest Vienna and Pesth exchanges (Feb. 1 and 2) show that a very serious change had come over public opinion outside of official persons. The Hungarian *Freidenblatt* and *Peuker Lloyd*—the latter being supposed to represent Count ANDRASSY—were hot and eager for war and intervention, urging that Austro-Hungary was to be cut off from the mouths of the Danube, and to see new Slavonic States formed on her border, and that her control over the Eastern question and her future growth toward the East, would be lost, unless she at once mobilized her Army, and insisted on modifying the terms of peace framed at Kasanlik.

On the other hand, the able organ at Vienna of the Liberal Party—the *Neue Freie Presse*—which has urged mobilization and intervention from the beginning of the struggle, stigmatizes the conservative Hungarian utterances, as *Insanienpolitik*—"Russian policy." It recalls the very palpable fact that a few months since Austria had an ally with three unconquered and brave armies; that that was the time to mobilize and occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the Emperor did Moldavia-Walachia in 1829. That then Austria might have had England with her, and time sufficient to defend the Turkish capital. Now 250,000 Russian soldiers were scattered through Bulgaria, with the Turkish Armies defeated, and the strong places evacuated; Constantinople herself lay at the feet of the victor, and British assistance was remote. The Liberal organ reminds its readers that a great war is no child's play, and that the innumerable mistakes of the Hungarian Minister through the whole campaign do not justify a greater and more fatal blunder now. The public proceedings now known are even more marked. There is no doubt that the Austrian and British Governments have dispatched similar notes, though not in union—to the Government at St. Petersburg; they have both presented remonstrances against the Russian occupation of Constantinople and the control of the Dardanelles, and have urged a European conference. In fact, the Cabinet of Vienna have proposed that city for its place of session; they have rejected, too, the offer of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austrian troops, and have strongly opposed the cession of the Sulina mouth of the Danube to the Czar. The continued existence of the Turkish Government in Europe seems, also, one of the conditions of peace claimed by the Viennese Cabinet.

As the French journals, who are impartial observers, justly observe, neither Count ANDRASSY nor Earl Beaconsfield seems to have known any more of the real plans of the Czar than the telegraph agents at the different stations. The Austrian Minister has obviously depended on certain supposed understandings between the three Emperors, which now have no existence. Either Russian diplomats have hoodwinked the Austrian, or the Hungarian statesman has trusted too much to his own hopes and expectations. The result leaves both the Cabinets of Vienna and London in the lurch. While they are waiting and negotiating, the Russian Armies have occupied the works which held back the Turks more than a hundred years. The situation is now dramatic and perilous. The two great powers which have for more than a century been approaching one

another in Central Asia, for the momentous final struggle to win a continent, find themselves, by an unexpected turn of fortune, looking into one another's guns on the beautiful Bosphorus, at the seat of the ancient Greek Empire. The prize of the combat is the possession of the most splendid site for an imperial capital which the history of the world has known: A northern race, confined in frozen seas, struggles for an outlet to the south and to the ocean. The Crescent has faded from sight. The contest is no longer between Turk and Christian. The Cross will soon stand again on Saint Sophia. The struggle is now between Christian races, the great maritime power of Europe and the new one forcing herself to the sea. The position is full of dangers to the world, but there is every reason to hope that the influence of Germany will restrain Austria, and that no shot will even yet be fired in anger to save Constantinople.

THE MANAGING YOUNG MAN.

This world is full of painful duties which are constantly assigned to the conscientious journalist. Close upon the sleigh-riding tragedy mentioned in THE TIMES of Saturday last comes the news of a still more appalling incident of sleighing in New-Jersey, which demands to be delicately, yet firmly, set before the public. It is not the journalist's fault that these things happen. It has long been the opinion of thoughtful men that the constant tendency of things to happen ought to be checked; but alas! we are as yet powerless to check it. Every man will wish that the tragedy which it now becomes our duty to relate had never occurred, but regrets are useless. We can only strive to draw from it lessons that may teach us to guard against similar calamities, and that may sustain and strengthen us in moments of heated anguish.

The whole responsibility of the affair belongs to a young man whose name it would be an unnecessary act of cruelty to mention. It is out of regard to this well-meaning but unfortunate person that the name of the New-Jersey village in which the tragedy occurred is not here specified. It is sufficient to say that he was regarded as an expert in young ladies, and had won universal female gratitude by his intelligent efforts to please the sex. When, therefore, he undertook to manage what in the New-Jersey dialect is called a "straw sleigh-ride," it was generally believed that the success of the affair was already assured.

The essential ingredients of a "straw sleigh-ride" are from fifteen to twenty-five young men and women, a large box sleigh without seats, and a quantity of straw. The straw is strewn in the bottom of the sleigh, and the pleasure-seekers sit on the straw, leaning their respective backs against the sides of the sleigh. Of course, they are uncomfortable, but the sense of doing something unusual and unconventional gives a zest to a straw sleigh-ride which renders it immensely popular with the young. There is, however, one serious drawback to the pleasure of such an excursion. The cold air will penetrate through the bottom of the sleigh in spite of the straw, and will exercise a chilling influence upon the mirth and the geniality of the party. On this particular occasion the Managing Young Man undertook to provide means for keeping the young ladies thoroughly warm, and the latter placed unreserved confidence in his wisdom and skill.

Everybody knows that bricks when thoroughly heated and wrapped up in paper will preserve their warmth for many hours. The Managing Young Man determined to warm the young ladies of the sleighing party with bricks, and by an elaborate calculation arrived at the conclusion that each young lady would require four bricks. As the party was to consist of eleven girls and seven young men, he laid in no less than forty-four bricks, all of which he heated for several hours in the furnace of the Town Hall, and subsequently placed in the bottom of the sleigh, having first neatly wrapped them in copies of the *Tribune* so that the girls might feel thoroughly at home while sitting on them.

At about 8 o'clock in the evening the sleigh received its precious freight, and the Managing Young Man was overwhelmed with thanks for his thoughtful conduct in protecting the young ladies from cold. The heat from the bricks was at first exceedingly welcome, but after a time a certain uneasiness on the part of the young ladies was manifested. They conversed in an absent-minded and preoccupied manner, and evinced that constant tendency to uneasy movements which is said by scientific persons to characterize a hen when placed on a hot grid, although there is no authentic record that any such brutal experiment has ever been tried. A little later and the girls abandoned all attempts to join in general conversation, and whispered to one another with every appearance of anxiety and alarm. Presently they began with one accord to grope nervously and stealthily in the straw, and several of them suddenly shrieked and blew violently upon their fingers. At last the astonished Managing Young Man was unanimously called upon with frenzied energy to instantly stop the sleigh, and as soon as the order was obeyed the young ladies sprang out with a haste that disdained any masculine assistance.

The smell of singed paper had by this time suggested an explanation of the mystery, and the demand which was presently made that every brick should be thrown out of the sleigh left no further room for doubt in the mind of the Managing Young Man. He burned his fingers severely while handing the overheated bricks, but he cared not for his own physical pain. The thought that instead of making the girls comfortable he had inflicted upon them the tortures of St. LAWRENCE, filled him with humiliation. The girls were merely human, and it was natural that they should feel extremely dissatisfied with him, but it was scarcely just for them to refuse to accept his apologies and to treat him with cold disdain. The conduct of one particular young lady, whom he ardently admired, and whom he had secretly provided with an extra brick, pierced him to the heart. She persistently sat on a snow-bank, and refused to be comforted or to concede that he was not a hateful, unfeeling brute. When the cargo of bricks was finally thrown out and the girls resumed their places in the sleigh, the whole pleasure of the excursion was manifestly wrecked, and the Managing Young Man, who had availed himself to the

driver's seat, felt that he was a combination of half a dozen distinct and infamous kinds of criminals.

It is all over now. The young ladies have recovered their spirits, and would perhaps forgive the Managing Young Man were he to return and sue for forgiveness. But he is far away,

THE LOUISIANA OFFICIALS.

LETTER FROM GOV. WELLS.
A REPLY TO DEMOCRATIC VILLAGERS—HIS
PORTRAITS OF THE MEN WHO ARE PER-
SECUTING HIM—CHARACTER OF THE
JURY AND THE PROSECUTING OFFICERS.
—INTERESTING SKETCHES OF THE PRIN-
CIPAL WITNESSES AGAINST GEN. ANDER-
SON—A FINE JURY.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.
NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 18, 1878.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The peculiar position in which I have been placed by the enemies of the Republican Party and the inveterate traitors to the Union in the State of Louisiana must be pleaded as my excuse for addressing you. As the vilest columns, unsupported by a particle of sufficient evidence, have been scattered broadcast over the whole country, I deem it a duty to myself, my late associates, and to the great party to which I belong to send after these columns such antidote as a few facts in the personal history of the chief conspirators and their tools can supply.

When it is known that five successive Grand Juries have firmly refused to find a true bill against me at the high behest of the Attorney-General, and the prosecution against me and my associates is based upon information, some public interest will attach to the personal character of the informer. The central figure in this conspiracy is that most supple tool of the traitors of Louisiana, Judge William R. Whitaker. He conspired to defraud the Government of the United States of \$600,000 with which he was intrusted as Assistant Treasurer, succeeded in the conspiracy, and stands indicted for the felony. On the 17th day of April, 1877, a roll was presented to the Grand Jury. The celebrated declaration of the Nicholls Government was made about the same time—the declaration that it was the purpose of that Government to ally anxiety and discontent, to prosecute persons for political offenses. Judge Whitaker has conducted himself in the late trial of Gen. Anderson as though he had undertaken a contract with the Democratic Party to do their dirty work, and receive as his reward full rehabilitation into their society. He stated to several persons and to lawyers of high standing before the trial of Gen. Anderson, that the jury was packed for the purpose of his conviction. He stated further that no motion having for its object the removal of the cause from his jurisdiction would have his sanction; that all motions for that object would be overruled. Judge Whitaker was elevated from the criminal dock to do the dirty work of the party that is now controlling him. Nine of the jurors in the Anderson trial swore that they were prejudiced against the trial Judge Whitaker was in a hostile state of intoxication.

Attorney-General Ogden is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. He, too, was aware of the fact that the jury was packed, and assisted in the nefarious scheme by which the packing was accomplished. He said he intended to force the trial, because he had his jury prepared for conviction; that he kept concealed in his room Littlefield, to prevent his testimony being taken in Anderson's trial. This Attorney-General is wholly unreliable. As a sworn officer he has speculated upon the collection of taxes. He attempted to force the Grand Jury last summer to find bills of indictment against the Returning Board. He appeared before the Grand Jury, insulted witnesses, and threatened them with incarceration if they refused to swear exactly what he desired. Failing to procure such evidence from the witnesses as he wanted he accompanied the Judge before the Grand Jury, and had him (the Judge) to whip the witnesses and threaten them with incarceration if they did not give such testimony as was required by him. The Judge attempted to force the Grand Jury to find a true bill, to satisfy the wants and wishes of the Attorney-General, against the Returning Board, but finding all their extraordinary efforts futile, they were compelled to fall back upon the alternative mode of information.

Assistant Attorney-General Eagan is a worthy and pliant tool in the hands of the Attorney-General. He stands indicted for murder in his own parish, having assassinated a brother lawyer on account of his success in practice over him. Mr. Charles Cavanaugh, the important and reliable witness of this trial of witnesses, Whitaker, Ogden, and Eagan, is a man of bad reputation for veracity, especially where a political or personal interest is involved. Hundreds of men in this city would not believe him under oath. He holds a prominent position in the City Government, although he has denounced the female teachers of the public schools as prostitutes.

William R. Smart, the custodian of the Vernon records, would omit no lie that he could utter that would be likely to convict me. During the rebellion he stole my stock, killed my dogs and poultry, and put the vote to his company if they should kill me and burn my dwelling over the heads of my family. A. E. Burk, another prominent witness, abandoned on the night of June 4, 1864, Cass County, State of Illinois, and changed his name from A. E. Burk to E. A. Burk. Deba has followed him here for liquidations under the signature of A. E. Burk, and some of them have been paid by him, thus affirming the fact of his absconding and changing his name.

The names of the jurors that were impeached for the trial of Anderson and myself were furnished by the Democratic Committee. Their political status, as well as their views as to the proper punishment, was canvassed by the Judge, Attorney General, and the Democratic Committee before being placed on the list.

One of the Jurors Commissioners testified before the court that the list of jurors placed in the jury-box from which taken names were drawn, after exhausting the panel, was furnished by the Democratic Executive Committee, and this fact was known to the "Deacon Ogden, the assassin Eagan, and the pettifogger Finney."

The Returns from Vernon Parish were made up in the Town of Alexandria, in the Parish of Rapides, fully 80 miles from where the election was held, and yet the Returning Board are charged with, and made responsible for, all the changes which it is alleged have been made in these returns, since the votes were counted by the Commissioners of Election, every one of whom was a Democrat. The Judge, the Attorney-General, the Assistant Attorney-General, and after exhausting the panel, was furnished by the Democratic Executive Committee, and this fact was known to the "Deacon Ogden, the assassin Eagan, and the pettifogger Finney."

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EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

AUSTRIAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.
HUNGARY IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH
COUNT ANDRASSY—THE COMMON INTER-
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MOVING A GREAT FORCE IN A SHORT TIME.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A special to the Standard from Pest says: "M. Tessa, Chief of the Hungarian Ministry, has conferred with the Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Andrássy on the Eastern question, and will inform the Diet that the Hungarian Government is in complete harmony with Count Andrássy, that Austria-Hungary is resolved to defend her interests, first diplomatically at the congress, and then, if necessary, by force. During Saturday and Sunday artillery was quietly dispatched to the frontier of Transylvania, and more will follow. The Ministry of War has prepared plans by which it could mass 600,000 men on the frontier within a fortnight."

The Daily News correspondent at Pest says: "It is reported that 300,000 men are being secretly mobilized, and that two camps will be formed on the Galician frontier." News from Pest is generally of a sensational character.

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The Press Association states that an informal Cabinet council, to-night discussed a Prussian communication respecting Gallipoli, which is said to be conciliatory.

The Daily News, in its leading article, says: "We have good reason to believe that if Lord Derby had felt himself at liberty to speak more freely on this subject, he would have said that the Russian communication was of a character to warrant and confirm hopes of peace."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times bears on good authority, that Russia has declared, or is about to declare, that she has no intention of occupying Gallipoli.

A Constantinople dispatch of Feb. 18, says: "The Russian fleet has withdrawn from the Sanjideh redoubt, part of the Constantinople line of defense, which they occupied on Friday. The order to the Russian troops to leave the redoubt was issued on Friday. The Russian troops are now on the move to the line of demarcation fixed by the armistice. Two Russian officers have arrived here on route for Asia to fix the line of demarcation."

Lord Stratheden and Campbell was to have moved in the House of Lords to-night. "That in the opinion of the House of Lords the armistice of 1876 and 1877 are unfortunately threatened."

Lord Derby, Foreign Secretary, appealed to Lord Stratheden and Campbell not to bring on the Government. The Government, Lord Derby said, could not discuss the armistice.

In reply to a question of Lord Granville, Lord Derby, respondent to the question, moved the House to discuss the armistice of 1876, perhaps of 1871. It becomes the Republicans of the North to be on their guard, and give our Louisiana hirelings to understand that it is time for them to be quiet, or be prepared for open, determined, and unrelenting war.

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GENERAL NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ELECTION FOR A NEW POPE.
ASSEMBLING OF THE CARDINALS AT ROME—
LIST OF THOSE PRESENT—THE CONCLAVE
ENTERS ITS SEALED CHAMBER FOR THE
ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A special dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Rome says: "All the Cardinals have arrived here to attend the Conclave except Cardinals di Trastevere, Archbishop of Benevento; St. Marc, Archbishop of Rennes, and Apuzio, Archbishop of Capua, who are not coming, and Cardinal McCleary, Archbishop of New-York, who is expected; Cardinals di Pietro, Bishop of Porto; De Luca, Prefect of the Congregation, and Panabionio, Grand Penitentiary, are acceptable for election to the Italian Cardinals. Parocchi, Archbishop of Bologna, and Moretti, Archbishop of Ravenna, are favored by the foreign Cardinals, while Cardinals Pecci, Pontifical Camerlengo, and Di Canossa, Bishop of Verona, are supported in various quarters."

According to the above, the Cardinals present will include Cardinals Louis Amat di S. Filippo a Sorbo, Camillus di Pietro, Charles Sacconi, Philip Mary Guidi, Louis Billio, Frederic John Joseph Celestine, Fabius Mary Aquilini, Francis Augustus Ferdinandus Donnet, Joachim Pecci, Anthony Benedict Antonetti, Anthony Mary Panabionio, Antonio de Luca, John Baptist de Seta, Henry Gaston de Bonnechose, Paul Cullen, Gustav Adolphus de Hohenlohe, Lucien Bonaparte, Innocent Ferrieri, Roger Berardi, John Ignatius Morano, Edward de Villiers, Victor Chet, René Francis Bazier, Flavien Chigi, Alexander Franchi, Joseph Hippolyte Guibert, the Cardinal of Tuscany, John Baptist de Seta, Thomas Mary Martini, Hippolyte de Anelli, Mattei, Peter Gianselli, Charles Louis Morichini, Niccolao Ledochowski, Henry Edward Mannig, Victor Aquilini, Edward Dechamps, John Simeoni, Dominic Bartolini, Bartholomew d'Avanzo, John Baptist Franzelin, F. P. Benavides, y Navarrete, Alphonse Gaffia, Gill, Edward Howard, Nicholas Pava, the Rio, Louis M. J. Caverot, Louis di Canossa, Louis Serafini, Joseph Mihalovits, John B. Katscher, Louis de Seta, Edward Cicerini, Theodor Mersch, Dominic Hilariand, Edward Borromeo, Lorenzo Hilariand, Rend, Bartholomew Facla, Lawrence Nini, Aena Sbarretta, Frederic de Falloux du Couray, Maretti, and Pellegriani.

Rome, Feb. 18.—After a special service invoking the aid of the Holy Spirit for the election of the Cardinals entered the conclave on the third story of the Vatican at 6 o'clock this evening. Sixty-one Cardinals entered the conclave. The Cardinals of France, Lyons, who had not yet arrived. The Cardinals will meet twice daily in the Sixtine Chapel to vote, viz., at 10 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGES IN BERLIN.
MAGNIFICENT FESTIVITIES IN THE GERMAN
CAPITAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE
MARRIAGE OF PRINCESSES CHARLOTTE
AND ELIZABETH—THE MINISTERS DANCED
WITH FLAMBEAUX—PRINCE BISMARCK
AT THE HEAD OF THE MINISTERS.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The marriages of the Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany and grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, to Bernard, the hereditary Prince of the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, and of the Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, to Augustus, hereditary Prince of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, were solemnized here this evening. The ceremony was performed at 7 o'clock in the chapel of the old palace. The King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Orange, (their to the throne of the Netherlands), and many German Princes and princely personages arrived in the city to witness the marriages. The unique feature of the festive proceeding was the traditional dance by torchlight of twelve Ministers of the Emperor's Cabinet. The Ministers of the Emperor's Cabinet were entirely of German make. The festivities were devised on a magnificent scale. The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night.

London, Feb. 18.—A special dispatch from Berlin in relation to the royal marriages says: "Prince Bismarck not only took part in the wedding festivities, but was seated at the head of the Ministers in the ceremonial dance with flambeaux. Since 1872 the Chancellor has constantly remained away from all court festivities. His absence was, however, considered as indicating a reconciliation between the Chancellor and the court. Prince Bismarck seems to be in excellent health and spirits."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.
DEATH OF BELGIAN EXPLORERS IN AFRICA—
COUNTRY GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18.—An official telegram from Zanzibar announces the death there of MM. Mars and Crespel, who were sent by the King of the Belgians to explore the interior of Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Commons to-night the Government bill, establishing representative boards for the government of counties, passed its second reading by a vote of 231 to 63.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—The British bark Medford, Capt. Vaughn, from Windsor, Nova Scotia, while being towed through the Salt-house dock to-day, capsized and sunk.

EDUCATION IN ROCHESTER.
Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
ROCHESTER, Feb. 18.—The action of the Board of Education of this city in abolishing the Free Academy, tonight was taken by a vote of 10 to 5. The action is based on the theory that the State has no right to educate beyond the common schools. Some time ago the Bible was ousted on the same general theory. Legal counsel was secured that no contract with the people will be violated.

TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS.
Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
TRENTON, Feb. 18.—The Court-house in this city was crowded to-day to witness the trial of Jacob R. Freese, Harry C. Freese, and Louis R. Freese, the first two the Treasurer and Secretary of the defunct State Savings Bank, for misappropriation of the funds of the bank, and the third for conspiracy to defraud the depositors. Soon after 10 o'clock the prisoners, attended by their counsel, entered the Court-room. All three had pale and worn faces. Mr. J. R. Freese, father of the other two prisoners, was nervous and agitated. The defendants withdrew the plea of not guilty, and pleaded "not guilty."

Joseph A. Beecher, editor of the Essex County Press, who was indicted for libel on Staff Land, Clerk in Chancery, in publishing an article charging him with having received \$100,000 from Mr. Sewall, President of the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company, for influencing Secretary of State Cass to grant a pension to the late Mr. Sewall, was acquitted, retraced his plea of guilty, and pleaded "not guilty."

The sentence of Walter R. Bartlett, Treasurer of the defunct Tax Receiver, the Freese, and of Beecher, will be pronounced on Monday next.

DAILY CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The International Butcher, Egg, and Cheese Convention of the United States and Canada will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel here on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of March next. It is expected that a very important meeting will be held on the 6th.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE THEATRE.—New.—Mr. Lester Wallace, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE.—Mr. C. F. Cochran, Mr. Parson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE DIABOL MAJEST.—Mr. George Clarke, Mr. C. W. Condit.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DICKENS' TOMMY CANNON.

PARK THEATRE.—CHAMPAGNE AND OTTOMAN.—Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Mr. W. H. Bailey, Miss Minnie Palmer.

RECREATION THEATRE.—THE GORGES.—Miss Clara Morris.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE LOVER.—Variety.—Messrs. Harrison and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—Residence.—Houses.—Exquisite Dogs. Day and Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.—PANTOMIME AND BURLESQUE.—Mr. Robert Hall, Miss Hall.

KIRBY'S GARDEN.—FEST OF DAY.—Dancing for a Week.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.—MONTMARTRE, SUB-GENEAL AND COMEDIAN.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOURS. Day and Evening.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—GRAND CONCERT.—Miss Emma C. Thayer, Mr. W. T. Colburn, Mr. A. H. Fane.

CHICKERING HALL.—FESTIVAL CONCERT.—Miss Louise Peabody.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES is at No. 1,255 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau Report indicates for to-day for the Middle Atlantic States rising, followed by falling barometer, diminishing northerly winds, becoming variable, colder and clear weather followed by rising temperature.

Mr. J. MADISON WELLS turns upon his persecutors in a letter which we publish this morning, and which will, at least, be found very lively reading. "The old man virulent" insists that the suit of the State of Louisiana versus J. MADISON WELLS et alia ought to be called the case of SAMUEL J. TILDEN versus RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, and that it is really a contest for the office of President of the United States and the patronage of the Federal Government. He alleges that money is sent from New-York to help forward the prosecution of the Returning Board; that the Machiavellian DAVID DUDLEY FIELD stands behind the scenes managing the puppets, and that nearly all concerned on the Democratic side "are stained; with crimes of one sort or another, including treason, murder, larceny, perjury, subornation of perjury, libel," &c. More specifically, Mr. WELLS reviews Mr. SHERMAN's charges against Judge WHITTAKER, shows the animus which he displayed on the trial of Gen. ANDERSON, and declares that during the greater part of that trial he was "in a beastly state of intoxication." He charges the Attorney-General with having speculated in the collection of taxes, with being cognizant of the packing of the jury in ANDERSON's case, with bullying and threatening witnesses before the Grand Jury, in order to force indictments against the members of the Returning Board, and with keeping LITTLEFIELD concealed in his room lest he should repeat the testimony in which he declared ANDERSON to be innocent of all knowledge of the Vernon Parish returns. The Assistant Attorney-General is said to have been indicted for murder in his own parish; one of the chief witnesses against ANDERSON is stamped as a habitual liar, another as a thief, and a third as a fugitive from his native town in Illinois. Altogether, Mr. J. MADISON WELLS has resumed the offensive in an exceedingly vigorous and characteristic fashion.

In an interview published in another column, Dr. LINDERMAN places the present capacity of the United States Mints for the coinage of the new silver dollars at one million a month, though he states that it can rapidly be expanded to two millions, and that the first year's coinage will probably reach the amount of thirty millions. It will be seen that importers are thoroughly alive to the fact that the payment of Customs duties in silver is equivalent to a general reduction in the tariff and a corresponding decrease of Customs revenues, which will be measured by the amount of the premium on gold. Assuming the maintenance of the average gold premium at two per cent., the annual loss to the revenue would be about two millions and three-quarters. There is a curious tenacity of opinion among some merchants and bankers that the Bland bill will yet fail, by some unexpected obstacle, in becoming law. That opinion was a good deal more general some months ago, and had those who held it watched the organization and energy of the silver men, instead of trusting to some supernatural interposition to defeat the bill, they might now have seen a very different state reserved for it in Congress.

The silver men in the House are not in such hot haste as was expected to pass the Senate bill. At their conference yesterday, at which, with an apish assumption of importance, they call themselves the "Silver Union," they resolved to refer the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with the understanding that it might be reported at any time. This disposition of the measure was due to the suggestion of Mr. B. F. BUTLER, who made a plausible and cunning speech in support of it. Gen. EWING, on the other hand, is against the Senate bill, and threatens to vote against it. But Mr. EWING does not count for much in the House and it is probable that the bill will be referred, reported, and submitted to a limited amount of debate. What its ultimate strength will be is uncertain, but the predictions regarding it while before the

Senate were as uniformly mistaken that it is not worth while to count on anything but the worst now.

The peaceful aspect of European affairs continues. The Russians have withdrawn from the redoubt occupied by them forming part of the inner line of the defenses of Constantinople, and the British Government considers the statement made in regard to the contemplated occupation of Gallipoli as conciliatory. The war fever seems to be subsiding in England, and the conference is likely to meet under conditions favorable to the conclusion of a lasting peace. The only belligerent power at present in Greece, which has made so many irritating demonstrations of late that all the treaty powers are likely to be compelled to take some effective means of putting a stop to Hellenic bluster.

Controller KELLY has decided that an armory ought to be built on Washington-square, and the Mayor, who seems desirous to have his official existence forgotten, placidly agrees with him. The Armory Conference Committee have therefore resolved to apply to the Legislature for the required permission to confiscate the most valuable of our down-town parks for the erection of a huge and costly building for the accommodation of the National Guard. We shall be very much surprised if the application is not promptly rejected by the Legislature. We have too few breathing-spaces in New-York, and it is nothing short of a public scandal to find officers whose business it is to protect the interests of the people engaged in coolly betraying them. The Elevated Railroad was allowed to deface the Battery Park by the jobbers of the Park Commission, and if piece after piece of our minor parks are to be surrendered on one pretext or other, the cutting up of Central Park will not be long delayed. The proposed confiscation of Washington-square is an outrage against which the general public should protest as vehemently as the adjoining property-owners, and such a protest will certainly not pass unheeded at Albany.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Seldom has there been a more complete fiasco than that which has attended the publication of the Tariff bill now under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee. Apart from its authors, it pleases nobody. Protectionists are in arms against it; free-traders protest that it is crude, inconsistent, and otherwise unsatisfactory; while practical reformers, eschewing both extremes, see in it an insuperable obstacle to the simpler changes which more judicious action on the part of the committee might have assured. The case of its promoters is not mended by the plea put forward in mitigation of judgment. "The bill was issued prematurely, and before inaccuracies had been corrected," is one excuse. Another, that "the data derived through official channels prove to be trustworthy, and the conclusions therefore need to be revised." The answer to these exculpatory statements is, that before allowing the bill to get into print, the business of the committee was to make the verifications in which its members are now reported to be engaged, and to be quite sure that in its main features, as well as in its more important details, the scheme would endure the scrutiny which its promulgation challenged. A sub-committee may have done the work, but the responsibility for it must rest upon the committee as a whole, and the attempt to evade this responsibility will fail.

The alleged errors of detail which are assigned as a reason for a suspension of judgment cannot account for the absence of sound and well-defined principle which is apparent in the measure. It is neither one thing nor another. It is sufficiently defective to disgust free-traders, too near free trade in some matters to be palatable to protectionists, and too bungling throughout to be acceptable as a means of raising revenue. Messrs. POTTER, CONSTABLE, MINTURN, MARBLE, and others, speaking from the free-trade point of view, declare that the adoption of some of the proposed changes "will lead to greater complications, and in many instances to a still greater paralysis of the commercial and industrial interests of the country than now exists." As the present tariff has usually been considered a model of complicated injustice and absurdity, than which scarcely anything could be worse, the measure thus conveyed is to a certain extent conclusive. It is, however, warranted by the facts.

Tariff reform has three essentials and all of them are disregarded in Mr. WOOD's bill. One is, the free admission of raw materials entering into domestic manufactures; another, the adoption in all possible cases of specific duties; the third, the imposition of duties with a view, primarily, to the production of revenue. Something is done in each of these directions, and something is also undone; the result being a confusion that is fatal to any general ideas of improvement. Take the proposed alterations in the free list. The memorial already referred to shows that while numerous articles now taxed will under the proposed bill be admitted free, others—and those of much greater importance—now free, will hereafter be taxed. The revenue test is perhaps the readiest for determining this point. The total value of the goods coming under the first of these heads was last year \$3,693,059, and the revenue they yielded was \$1,423,910, nearly one-half being derived from the single item of salt. On the other hand, the imported raw materials heretofore free, but now to be taxed, last year amounted in value to \$47,808,555, on which basis the duties to be levied will amount to \$6,148,910. This is reform with a vengeance. The effect of it will be disastrous to several important industries. The silk manufacture, for example, now aided by the free admission of raw silk, will be crushed under the taxation provided by the bill. Hides and skins, whose free admission has been followed by a large expansion of the trade in tanned leather, are to be restored to the taxed list. Crude materials which enter into the manufacture of chemicals and drugs are a third class of goods to which this process is to be applied.

The anomaly is in some instances rendered more glaring by the fact that while materials required by rising manufactures

industries are to be taxed, products manufactured from these articles will be admitted free, or subject to duties greatly reduced. If the purpose were to crush young but important manufactures, it could not be more effectively accomplished. The manufacturer is subjected to burdens on one hand, and on the other is exposed to a foreign competition which is fatally unnumbered. While struggling industries are thus injured, the sugar-interest, and in a moderate degree to the South Carolina rice-growers. The iron men, moreover, who confound protection with monopoly, and proceed on the supposition that the Government is bound to care for them at the public cost, are dealt with most tenderly. They have succeeded, not only in averting a righteous reduction of duties, but in extorting from the committee a promise of still further favor. The weak silk industry is left to its fate; the arrogant iron monopoly prefers fresh demands and is conciliated. Is this Mr. WOOD's conception of reform?

The continuance of the tax on coal illustrates another inextinguishable feature of the bill, precisely as the return to the *ad valorem* system in the duties on wines exemplifies the inability of the committee to comprehend where the specific principle might be properly applied. That the bill has many good points, only the most bigoted will deny. They are so obscured, however, by weak and positively bad points, that a radical reconstruction of the scheme is requisite to render it deserving of success. For this result we cannot hope this session. The committee, lacking the courage or ingenuity to carry out consistently the fundamental principles of tariff reform, is so wedded to this product of its labor that it cannot appreciate the force of the criticism to which in different quarters it has been subjected. The committee's labor will therefore be in vain. The sop thrown to the Pennsylvania monopolists will not overcome the opposition of the protectionists, and without more sweeping changes than are at present practicable the thorough-going free-trader will not be reconciled. As for the moderate, practical reformers, who care less for names than for things and limit their efforts to objects that are attainable, they would rather keep the system as it is until the time comes for amending it intelligently. The present period is not propitious for legislation, which, however judicious, more or less impedes domestic industries, and introduces disturbing elements into the arrangements of trade.

MR. BANNING'S ARMY BILLS.

The two Army bills of Mr. BANNING are so unworthy of Congress and the country that they should never pass as they stand. The pay-reduction bill is simply a fresh cutting down of Army pay, already largely reduced since the war. Neither in the analogy of foreign service nor in the needs of our own; neither in the average cost of army living nor in the earnings of civilians of equal capacity, can any justification be found for this uncalculated and unjust measure, which rests simply on the constitutional power of Congress to make the Army pay as small as it may choose.

The Reorganization and Consolidation bill is a mixture of merits and defects, with the former greater in number, but with the latter so much graver in importance that it would be far better to attempt no changes whatever in the present organization than to make them on the basis which Mr. BANNING proposes. The fundamental error of this bill is its reduction of the number of enlisted men in the Army to 20,000. Only seven months ago the people were wishing this number were 40,000; had it been so, the amount of money that Mr. BANNING now proposes to "save" would have been saved three over in property preserved from destruction. If Mr. BANNING could effectively guarantee that seven months hence we shall not have bitter cause to regret the reduction he proposes, we might consent to it. But with the clear prospect of an Indian war in the Spring far greater than JOSEPH's—an invasion from Canada, not a stampede to Canada—with the Rio Grande animosities as bitter as ever, and the labor problem as perilous, Congress has no right to undertake a diminution of the effective force of the Army.

When we turn from this fatal error, and from the new regimental reductions based on it, we find features of Mr. BANNING's bill which have plainly originated from Army sources, and which might, if detached from the bill, command approval. For example, the proposed consolidation of regiments is mainly conducted on judicious principles. That infantry regiments should consist of twelve companies, like the cavalry and artillery, instead of ten, has been the opinion of many Army officers. The subdivision into three battalions, of four companies each, is also particularly serviceable for ordinary garrison and field needs. The general assignment of officers to these organizations, the provision for the possible increase of the number of private soldiers in each infantry company to 150, at the President's discretion, and the provision for a discretionary addition of an extra Second Lieutenant, also bear marks of an Army origin.

The staff consolidations proposed in the bill are undoubtedly severe. That some such consolidations and abolitions are possible can hardly be denied; and as the staff is more powerful in Washington than any other part of the Army, we may presume that it will take care that the reductions are not made too sweeping. It will be noted that besides the reductions in the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments, the Bureau of Military Justice is abolished altogether, while the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments are merged in a Department of Supplies. But provision is made for restoring the old Judge-Advocate-General, in place of the Bureau of Justice, he being appointed from the officers of the Army. The officers of the bureau are making a strong fight against this change, and they can cite an opinion of Gen. HANCOCK, delivered a year or two ago, as to the special need of a thorough and competent organization for dispensing military justice in the Army. There is little question that the new Department of Supplies could effectively do the work of the other two. Under the provision that officers shall rank according to their respective dates of commission, some great changes would occur, disagreeable as well as irreparable. Of the latter, the most remark-

able note is that of an officer who from ranking 33 will apparently rank 5; of the former, the hardest case is of the officer who from being second in his present department would rank eighteenth in the new. But there are few violent changes, and there can be found ways of righting any injustice; besides, individual hardships would not stand in the way of public welfare.

Perhaps Congress may, after all, substitute, for these specific staff consolidations and plans of administration, Gen. POPE's suggestion, which was to provide a board of officers of great experience to draw up a suitable system of staff reduction. In the case of the Engineer and Ordnance Departments, Mr. BANNING's bill does provide for such a board—to be composed of the three Major-Generals—who are to report what changes can be made to reduce the cost and increase the usefulness of these departments. We have no question that this board would justify its appointment by suggestions of sensible and important changes. Possibly, it might even provide for entirely merging the Ordnance Department under the artillery arm of the service. At any rate, the possibility of staff reductions is well understood in the Army, which, however, presumably desires them to be made with skill and discretion.

We might note with approval several subsidiary provisions in Mr. BANNING's bill—such as the one for pay and allowances on honorable mustering out; the one for linear promotion; the one for the promotion of meritorious sergeants and corporals; the one for compulsory retirement of officers after 45 years' service, or on attaining the age of 62, which would greatly encourage the juniors, besides keeping the Army vigorous; and the one repealing the hard-and-fast rule of the Revised Statutes that the enlisted men of two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry shall be colored men. These, and other provisions have undoubtedly been suggested in some form by Army officers; but they have been, in some cases, injudiciously modified, and they have been put into a bill whose end and beginning are alike preposterous. The beginning reduces an Army already too small—a sheer piece of demagoguery; and the end actually proposes that in case Congress should refuse or neglect to pass the annual appropriation bill, as it did last year, the Army shall thereby cease to exist. Absurd as is this provision, it apparently has so appealed to Mr. BRAGG, of Wisconsin, as an ideal bit of legislation that last Thursday this gentleman introduced substantially the same measure as a special bill, reciting that "such refusal or neglect to make the necessary appropriations shall be deemed equivalent to an express act for the abolition of the military establishment," and directing the President to appoint officers from the retired list to "take charge of all military stores, supplies, and property belonging to the United States at the time of such disbandment." And this is called Army legislation for the safety and protection of the country.

A DANGER OF RICHES.

Some of the recent proceedings in the law courts must have convinced impartial observers that there is much danger in being rich. Of course, everybody knows that a rich man is worried with constant fears for his investments. Then, the rich man knows that, however he may bestow his goods, thieves may break through and steal; that moth and rust may corrupt his treasures; and that he is constantly beset with petty tricks and conspiracies invented by strangers for the purpose of cozening him of his money. All this the rich man knows. But he is liable to be overtaken by a worse fate. He may be adjudged insane and his money be taken from him; he may be deprived of his personal liberty, as though he were dangerous to the community if left at large. It is easy to be adjudged insane, nowadays. One who has a profound disgust for onions, or a strong predilection for blue glass, or a horror of hand-organs, is said to be a monomaniac. If he be a poor man, or in indifferent pecuniary circumstances, it does not much matter. His idiosyncrasies, to call them by a mild term, may pass unnoticed. But let the man of money exhibit the least mental eccentricity and he is straightway put in duress as one not fit to be at large, and as especially dangerous when intrusted with his own cash.

Miss DICKIE, for example, was made a public charge some time ago, her relatives agreeing that she was of unsound mind. There was nothing unusual in this. People are constantly besieging the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in order to procure free board, lodging, and maintenance for persons who are a burden to others. But in this case the person sought to be taken into the possession of a considerable income. Indeed, as soon as it was known that there was a contest about Miss DICKIE's sanity, people asked, "How much money is there at stake?" It was not Miss DICKIE, but Miss DICKIE's money, that was the objective point. There is no getting away from this. Even when a new commission had declared that the woman was not insane, it was sought to have the finding set aside on the ground that it was accompanied by the recommendation that the court appoint a guardian for the afflicted lady. They would benefit by the alienation of the lady's fortune could endure anything but that. The person must be confined in a mad-house, or she must be remanded to the kind hands of her relatives, who would manage her and her fortune. Had she been simply a poor woman, she would be earning an honest penny by selling stay-laces and black-headed pins from door to door. Being rich, she was shut up in a mad-house for the protection of a threatened public.

Mr. LOEB's case has been so often alluded to that another reference to it can not be amiss. The "patient" in this instance manifested insanity in an acute form by getting married. His mania does not appear to have taken this turn until lately. If he had been addicted to the habit of marrying, as some men are addicted to the habit of getting drunk, the general public would not have been surprised that he should have been brought up with a round turn, so to speak, after an over-indulgence in matrimony. But no such excess is alleged in his case. One solitary and recent act of matrimony—taken with full benefit of clergy—is all that is brought as evidence of mania. The remonstrances at

one of the relatives, directed against the person who took mean advantage of an insane man's weakness for marrying, were burdened with complaints that the insane man had money which his distracted sons ought to use for themselves. Here, again, the whole question of insanity seemed to revolve about the matter of money. Nobody will deny that the gentleman who married, much against the wishes of his heirs, would have been left to riot in his otiose matrimonial matrimony if he had not been rich. As it was, proceedings to tear him from his spouse, alienate his property, and restrain him of his personal liberty were actually begun. Curiously enough, too, these proceedings were not begun until the heirs had vainly sought to have the rich man make his will. He was too far demented to marry legally, but not too far demented to make a lawful last will and testament, always conceding that said will was satisfactory to the heirs.

In the Lord case, the patient is permitted to compromise. He does not prove his sanity by divorce, as might have been expected, since the act of marriage was the last evidence of dementia. But, it is agreed that he is not insane—if he will give up part of his property. By dividing his estate according to certain prescribed conditions, he is not only establishes the fact that he is of sound mind, but he soothes the filial anguish of a family distracted by the spectacle of a parent's indulgence in senile matrimony. It is clear, therefore, that THE TIMES was right when, commenting on this celebrated case, it said that this was a mere matter of money. The wear and tear of feelings, the mental anguish of a family outraged by public parental follies, are capable of being assuaged by cash. "Fifteen hundred dollars for a broken heart, blasted affections, and a darkened future!" exclaimed an elderly spinster who had been offered a compromise in a suit for a breach of promise. "Fifteen hundred dollars for a virginical disappointment and a life-long woe! Make it two thousand and I'll talk about it." Afflicted heirs seeing their prospective inheritance incumbered by the act of a revered parent, decide that he is crazy. He ceases to be of unsound mind when he buys a peace and compromises with his loving creditors by birth.

SCHOOLS FOR THOSE MOST NEEDING THEM.

The cutting down of faithful and industrious school-teachers' salaries by the Board of Education, while the numerous holders of sinecure places or of unimportant offices under our City Government receive their ample salaries undiminished, is certainly not a pleasant spectacle. But the Board of Education is in part responsible itself for this disagreeable procedure. It will not consent to such an arrangement of its expenses as will enable it to pay teachers a proper salary. The true course for a good organizer is to consider what is the peculiar and indispensable object of the Board of Education, and to make all other things bend to that. It is obvious that the duty which the board can do, is to educate in primary studies the children of the artisan and working classes. Without some training of this kind, the great masses of voters in this City will grow even more ignorant than they have been, and be more easily led by rogues and demagogues. The very permanence of our institutions—as we hear a thousand times—depends on the intelligence of the working classes. There are already 60,000 persons in the City who can neither read nor write. If this number increase, or the class above them in intelligence be neglected, we shall pass through worse evils here than we have done. It is the union of ignorance and demagogism which is already producing in our financial world such confusion and disaster. We shall see equal disturbance and calamity in this City if our working classes be neglected.

Now, the board is not doing its full duty toward the poorest classes. We can point to ward after ward where from 1,500 to 2,000 children can find no room or place in the primary schools. There is a host of street children who are not schooled at all. The "Corporate Schools," which receive the street children, contain some 20,000 in the course of the year, and yet their rooms are overcrowded, and thousands are sent away. Now, common sense should teach that all the higher-branch schools and colleges should be cut down in expenditures, and the money saved for these primary schools. There is no abstract reason or *a priori* objection against the City's opening classical colleges, or even a university, if it choose to. But just now the City is poor, has been robbed, and is weighted with debt. It must choose between luxuries and necessities. It cannot pay money for Latin and German and French and drawing, and at the same time open primary schools for the most crowded wards. It perhaps has to choose between a Professor's chair in a college and seats for fifty poor children in a primary. The reasonable course would seem to be, not to cut down teachers' salaries generally, for that might tend to lower the profession—not to cut off entirely the high class schools and the colleges; but keeping the *cadre* of these for better times, to reduce their number of teachers and classes, and throw the money thus saved on the primaries. The board should always bear in mind the distinction between what it can do and no other body can, and what it can do which might be accomplished by others. Private individuals might open classical schools or found colleges, but they cannot create infant and primary schools for our poorer children. The high privilege and duty of the Board of Education is to teach the children of the working and artisan classes.

We have spoken of the "corporate" or "Industrial" Schools. These are doing a remarkable work in educating, feeding, and clothing the street and orphan children, and the children of the poor in this City. They have built up during the past 25 years a considerable system of these useful schools, under the general charge and supervision of the Board of Education. Half of their support comes from the school fund tax, and half from private beneficence. An effort is being made in the Legislature to withdraw these schools from their share in the school fund tax, through one form of the "school amendment." Should this succeed, some 20,000 more children of the lowest poor would be thrown on the board's schools, or more probably upon the streets, as there is not nearly room sufficient now

for the children of the decent poor. If the children came upon the streets, the tax would not return to the City Treasury, but would be distributed among the country schools. We should then furnish the singularly inconsistent spectacle of overthrowing our "ragged" or "Industrial" Schools, just when we were trying to execute the compulsory law whose subjects were designated for these schools where we had not room even for the children of the respectable poor, and when at the same time we were paying some \$500,000 school-tax to the county schools each year, a portion of which money supported these very schools. These facts again should remind the Board that this City ought to retain a larger share of its school-tax. Why should we in New-York be compelled to pay a heavy sum for schools in Hamilton County, when we have not means to school our own children? Cannot the lawyers of the Board present an act or propose an amendment of the Constitution which would change this and relieve this City?

A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.

It is reported that Russia requests that the United States should take part in the proposed congress which is to settle the Eastern question. The report has been received here with much satisfaction, and is interpreted as a compliment to our country and an evidence of the good feeling of Russia toward us. We must not be too hasty, however, in interpreting as a compliment what may really be dictated by a very uncomplimentary estimate of our people. Russia may intend to act toward the other European powers in a straightforward manner, and may have proposed to call the United States into consultation merely from the best and kindest motives. Still there is room for a very different interpretation of her alleged act, and it will not do for us to ignore it.

We must remember that if Russia has made the proposal credited to her, she was probably aware at the time of the passage of the Silver bill by the Senate. Although Mr. MATTHEWS thinks the opinion which Europe may have of us is of no consequence, it cannot be denied that the passage of the Silver bill will inevitably affect that opinion. The United States, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the highest branch of its Legislature, has expressed its desire to cheat its creditors. We cannot evade the impression which this act will produce. We have solemnly announced that we are a nation of swindlers. Of course, we have not expressly called ourselves by that term, for people who commit dishonest acts rarely have the shameless courage to characterize them as they deserve. Nevertheless, the fact is incontestable. We have proclaimed our intention to cheat our creditors out of part of their dues, and though we may not care what Europe will say of us, there can be no doubt as to the name which we deserve.

It is an old proverb that a man is known by the company he keeps, and the same is equally true of a nation. If a man who cherishes a desire to gain unlawful possession of his neighbor's property, and is compelled to submit his case to a jury, insists upon having a notoriously dishonest person upon that jury, no one can entertain any doubt as to his motive. All intelligent men would at once say that he sought the aid of a dishonest jurymen because his aims were dishonest. Honest men, when they submit any matter to arbitrators, insist upon submitting it to honest men only, knowing that from them they have nothing to fear; but rogues can always hope to gain advantages by calling in the aid of other rogues.

Let us suppose that Russia, who has already torn up the treaty of Paris, desires to have this treaty which she must shortly make with Turkey so worded as to enable her at any time to evade its provisions, and to thereby secure advantages which at present she dare not openly seize. She cannot expect that a congress composed of the representatives of honest nations will consent to any such treaty; but if in that congress there should be represented a nation celebrated for its skill in cheating its creditors, she could reasonably count upon one willing accomplice. If a man who is about to make a contract calls in the services of a "shyster" lawyer, it is understood that the latter is to assist him in gaining some surreptitious advantage. If Russia's designs are other than honest and straightforward, we can understand why she should wish the counsel of a "shyster" nation: Russian diplomacy has earned, whether deservedly or not, the reputation of being singularly crooked, and the alleged fact that Russia now wishes the counsel of a nation which has voted to cheat its creditors will certainly increase the suspicion with which Europe regards her intentions.

We thus see that the assumed wish of Russia to have the United States take part in the proposed congress may be very much the reverse of complimentary to us. Of course, it is possible that Russia is acting in a perfectly straightforward manner, and that the news of the passage of the Silver bill had not reached St. Petersburg at the time when the suggestion that the United States should be consulted was made. The future, however, will soon show us the truth, as to this matter. If, in spite of the vote in the Senate, last Saturday morning, Russia still asks for our counsel, but one interpretation can be put upon her conduct. No Government whose intentions and wishes are strictly honorable can desire that a nation of repudiators should have any voice in deciding her fortunes.

Nevertheless, even if we put the worst interpretation upon Russia's conduct, it is possible that she will be disappointed in her hope of American assistance. In spite of the vote in the Senate, and of the previous vote in the House; in spite of the speeches of Mr. MATTHEWS and the undoubted wishes of a large majority of the people of the Western States, Americans are not all swindlers. It is by no means certain that a majority of the whole people favor the Silver bill, and it is morally certain that the best and wisest men of the nation are bitterly opposed to repudiation in any form. The people have often been misrepresented by the politicians, and it has yet to appear that the vote by which the Senate disgraced itself last week represents the opinion of the American nation. It will not do to assume that two-thirds of the people, as well as two-thirds of the Senate, are willing to cheat their creditors, and we may yet redeem our reputation by repudiating the

THE SILVER CONTROVERSY.

CHANCES OF THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

COLLAPSE OF THE SCHEME TO FORCE IT THROUGH YESTERDAY—DISCOUNT WITH THE CHANGES MADE IN THE SENATE—PROBABLE EFFECT OF DEBATE—RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE OF SILVER EXTREMISTS OF THE HOUSE—DETERMINATION TO MOVE TO REPEAL THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The arrangements of a certain class of the silver men to move a suspension of the rules on the Silver bill to-day were defeated by the almost forgotten fact that this was the Monday devoted to legislation for the District of Columbia. As it became apparent that a small minority could secure delay enough to defeat action to-day, no attempt to take up the bill was made. The bill can be brought before the House by a majority vote. It might be delayed by filibustering, but that kind of opposition will not probably be resorted to, as it is now conceded there will be some debate permitted. Debate may change the present situation materially, for it has all along been believed that a fair chance for discussion might damage the prospects of the bill in the House. The fact that the extreme silver men, like Ewing, are opposed to the Senate amendments is not of much consequence unless they prove to be strong enough to strike out these amendments, and restore the original features of the Bland bill. It is to be hoped, in the interest of a final defeat of the bill that they will succeed, and if true coinage, unlimited in amount, is insisted on by the House, it may be pretty safely predicted that the bill will never become a law. Debate and attempts to amend may lead to confusion and division, in which the fatal character of any amendment may be forgotten. This is but a mere chance, however, the extreme men in the Senate were shown by the vote to be about one half of all those who favor silver, and unless their proportion is much greater in the House, they cannot change the bill from the form in which it passed the Senate. If it comes to a vote in the present House, it will take all the votes of these extreme men who will call it as the best (or the worst) they can get, and the Senate amendments will be found to have saved it enough of those who originally voted for the Bland bill to insure a great majority, and perhaps two-thirds. The effect of debate upon the vote, if there be any effect, will be felt in this wise: When the bill was originally passed, it was sprung upon a thin house unexpectedly, and when the feeling throughout the country seemed at its greatest height. Several Congressmen voted for the bill in fear of their constituents, because they had no opportunity to explain an adverse vote, and felt they never could explain it when once given. They trusted to luck for the bill to be defeated in the Senate, or to some other chance to set them right. Some of these will change their votes. There were a few who voted for the Bland bill ignorantly, not understanding the free coinage feature. Most of these, however, will be caught by the Senate amendment. On the whole, it may be said that the bill will probably receive a two-thirds vote if acted upon as amended by the Senate, but this is by no means certain; that if the Senate amendments are struck out, or seriously modified, the two-thirds will be wanting, and that, probably, the bill will be brought to a vote without further chance. That there is any real prospect of the bill getting into trouble which will delay or prevent its passage cannot be believed.

A member of the House from Illinois said that a member from Ohio told him that another Ohio member told him that the President said it would vote the bill if the House passed it as it came from the Senate. This means that the amendments there made have not recommended the measure any more favorably to the President. This report is very positively true, and there is almost entire expectation on both sides that the bill will be vetoed, and a veto may by chance defeat it, though this can be better judged after the action of the House has been taken.

CONFERENCE OF THE SILVER UNION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—After the adjournment of the House to-day, about 60 of the members in favor of the re-nomination of silver convened in the room of the Committee on the Judiciary. They were called to order by Representative Buckner, the Chairman of the previous conference. The gentleman announced that the Executive Committee had agreed to call the association "The Silver Union." Representative Ewing, of Illinois, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That on to-morrow, immediately after the morning hour, a motion be made by Mr. Buckner to proceed with business on the Speaker's table, and on reaching the bill to re-nominate silver the previous question shall be called on concerning in the Senate amendments, and that the bill be passed as amended by the House.

Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, thought there were serious objections to the bill as it was returned from the Senate, one of which was as to the limitation of coinage, and another striking out the feature of free coinage from the House bill. He wanted to make some protest against it, for this was a discrimination against both persons and the metal. The holders of gold were privileged to have their gold bullion coined free of charge, and citizens and foreigners could be benefited alike in this respect. The discrimination against silver should not be made, as the silver to be coined under the bill was to be a full legal tender in payment of all debts. The reason was there for discrimination against it in the matter of coinage? He stated several other objections to the bill.

Representative Wadsworth, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the bill should be reported as it came from the Senate.

He said that they had been three months and it was evident that they had made a decided movement to carry a Silver bill. When passed, he thought that, as a matter of course, the President would veto it. He had no doubt of that. But the House could pass the bill, and the President would veto it. By accepting the Senate bill they made the measure certain and sure. Free coinage was a solid principle. The bill secured a silver currency. It would have a good effect on the country. If the bill should pass as it came from the Senate it would be a great victory. When gentlemen were certain of a good thing why should they hesitate? Representative Hanna, of Indiana, said that while he was in favor of free coinage, yet it seemed to him, as a question of policy, that it would be best for them as a body to take up and pass the bill. He did not believe that the President would veto it. The President dared not do it. Mr. Hanna made this declaration as a radical Republican. If the President should veto the bill two-thirds of both houses would pass it, to the contrary notwithstanding. Now was the time to drive the last nail. While he did not approve of the Senate amendments, he thought that the passage of the bill would do very much to strengthen the confidence of the country.

Representative Ewing, of Ohio, said the people of the country were in intense confusion and looking for some relief from the re-nomination of silver. Under this bill they would receive none. He wanted to see the bill passed so that \$100,000 would be put in circulation by it. The Secretary of the Treasury had power to sell bonds to buy bullion in order to resume specie payments. The bill would do away with the power of the President to issue silver, and every dollar of the \$2,000,000 authorized to be coined per month will be bought up by Secretary Sherman for the purpose of hoarding it for the prosecution of his speculative scheme, and when this bill was passed the advocates of re-nomination would say: "You strengthened our hands by giving us \$2,000,000 of coin dollars a year."

Representative Haskell, of Kansas, said he was no admirer of Secretary Sherman and his financial policy, but for two years he had been Secretary and the Director of the Mint had said that if the people want a dollar of 410-grains they should have a silver dollar.

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WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA PERSECUTIONS.

ANIMATED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE—MR. HALE'S REPLY TO RANDALL GIBSON—GEN. GARFIELD'S SPEECH—THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN ALREADY BEGUN, ACCORDING TO HIS ARGUMENT—THE RETURNING BOARD PROSECUTIONS—THE FIRST OF AN ATTACK ON THE VALIDITY OF MR. HALE'S TITLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—To-day was set apart by the House for the discussion of the Derrill-Acklin contested election case, but after the opening speech by the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, the discussion was switched off by Mr. Hale upon the persecution of the Louisiana Returning Board, and continued upon that subject all day. Mr. Hale occupied the floor for over an hour in replying to remarks made by Randall Gibson on Friday last, when the Louisiana controversy was sprung upon the West Point Appropriation bill. Mr. Hale contended that the persecution of Anderson and other members of the Returning Board was an act of bad faith and was instituted for partisan purposes, and for the manufacture of political capital for future operations. He described the methods of procedure against Anderson, and charged that they were unjust and unusual, and he believed that the President should interfere under the provision of the Constitution which says no citizen shall be deprived of life or liberty without a trial by jury. Mr. Gibson replied to Mr. Hale, denying that the proceedings were unusual and quoted from the statutes of Vermont, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire, to show that in those States persons may be sent to trial on information lodged by the law officers. He denied on behalf of Gov. Nichols and the President that there was any compact or agreement to shield from trial and punishment any persons who may be charged with criminal offenses. He had no sympathy with those who would keep alive sectional strife and animosities, and would deprecate as strongly as any man the institution of prosecutions for mere partisan ends, or for the purpose of exciting political animosities.

Mr. Hale and others made short speeches, when Mr. Clymer of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor, and succeeded in working himself into that state of emotional excitement for which he is noted. This Returning Board business, he said, had passed beyond the limits of Louisiana, and was a national question. In the name of the honest old Pennsylvanians, Dutchmen who people Mr. Clymer's district he wanted to go away down to the bottom of this fraud, and discover the principals as well as the accessories. He did not care for promises and compacts. No promise could bind his constituents and divert him from prosecuting the inquiry into the greatest fraud of the century.

Gen. Garfield followed Clymer, but paid little attention to his speech. He spoke of what had been done by the President to bring about a good state of feeling between the sections, and referred to the fact that the withdrawal of the troops was regarded by the people of Louisiana and the South as an act of magnanimity which was to be answered by works on their part which would show their appreciation, and which would sustain and assist the President in bringing about a mutual good feeling between the sections. All political persecutions were to cease, and in this spirit the horrible massacres at Hamburg and other places were permitted to sleep because they occurred in an exciting political campaign. The hope of the President in bringing about reconciliation had been stronger than that of any of his political associates, but he had gone forward in full faith that his efforts would bring about good fellowship and ally all the lingering passions of the rebellion. Some one on the Democratic side interrupted by observing that very many of the Republicans were denouncing the President for his efforts at reconciliation, to which Gen. Garfield replied: "That party has been increasing week by week, and recently it has been increasing hour by hour," which was applauded from the Republican side. Gen. Garfield did not approve all the President had done, but it was plain to him that the people of Louisiana were not meeting the President in the same spirit in which he went to them, and he warned the people of the South that if peace and reconciliation was to be fully restored, these persecutions for political offenses must be stopped. He believed the prosecution of the Returning Board was the beginning of the next Presidential campaign, and that they were being pursued in obedience to orders issued by the Democratic Party, the immediate purpose being to raise a question as to the legality of President Hayes' title. There were no exciting scenes during the debate, although at times the interjections offered the speakers and the sarcastic sentences audibly spoken by members from their seats threatened to change the tone of the discussion. At the conclusion of Garfield's speech Mr. Clymer tried to make a reply, but the House cut him off by a motion to adjourn.

THE PRESIDENT NOT TO INTERFERE.

Representative Ellis, of Louisiana, states that in a protracted interview with President Hayes last night, he expressed his regret that the Administration had never contemplated interference by the United States Courts, or otherwise, with the action of the courts of the State Government of Louisiana, and that while the President regretted the prosecution of Anderson and Wells, it would not alter his course toward the State or people of Louisiana. It was a matter which involved their honor, and he trusted in their honor. Mr. Ellis considered the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and corrected what he (Mr. Ellis) considered the errors and misstatements of Secretary Sherman and others, in regard to the Returning Board trials.

PENSIONS TO OLD SOLDIERS.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—SENATOR BLAINE'S REMARKS ON THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The greater part of to-day's session of the Senate was devoted to the consideration of the bill amending the laws granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 so as to provide for the payment of pensions to all those who served in the war for 14 days or more, and also restoring to the pension rolls the names of those who were dropped because of participation, or alleged participation, in the rebellion against the Union. The bill gave rise to a good deal of debate, during which it was developed that it was simply an addition to the Southern claims legislation; but it was passed by a vote of 47 to 8. In the course of the discussion Senator Blaine, who favored the bill, announced that he was determined by declaring that it would be unjust and dishonorable to deprive any veteran of 1812 of

his pension because he had sympathized with his sons or other relatives who had fought on the Confederate side during the war.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE TREASURY—WHAT OUR DEMOCRATIC RULERS ARE TRYING TO DO—THE FRAUD CONCEALED IN TWO IMPORTANT BILLS JUST INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS—BREAKING DOWN THE BARRIERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Two more bills have just been introduced into Congress which are so planned as to remove important barriers between Southern claimants for war losses and the Treasury. One of them, presented by Shelley of Alabama, abolishes the Southern Claims Commission, and transfers all business, now pending before it, to the Court of Claims. It also gives the latter tribunal jurisdiction to hear and determine all money claims or demands against the Government of any class or description, cognizable by the head of any executive department or bureau, or any Auditor, Controller, Commissioner, or other officer, which accrued since the 15th day of April, 1861, excepting claims growing out of the Internal Revenue, Customs, and Pension laws. Further than this, it rescinds all previous limitations as to the time in which this class of claims may be filed, and opens the doors to them for a further period of two years after its passage. Again, it gives to the Court of Claims jurisdiction to determine all claims disallowed by the Southern Claims Commission, and permits the same to be made within one year for a rehearing in all these cases before the Court of Claims. The significance of much of this is apparent upon a glance at the present condition of the law in regard to these matters.

Congress in 1872 authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with loyal Southern claimants for the value of the cotton seized after June 30, 1865, all claims to be filed in six months. But the executive departments of the Government have never been allowed to adjust or pay any war claims from States that were in rebellion. In 1871 the Southern Claims Commission was created, and ordered to examine and report to Congress upon all claims for stores, supplies, and vessels taken by the Army during the war and filed before it within two years by persons who during the war were loyal adherents to the cause and Government of the United States. The statement covers, with one single exception, to be hereafter noted, all general legislation of Congress thus far had on this matter of the payment of Southern war losses. The plain effect of the Shelley bill will be to give a footing in court to a vast mass of war claims for which the Government has never yet acknowledged itself to be liable in law, and to repeal the statutes of limitation upon admitted classes of claims as established in former laws, certainly not on unreasonable terms. But the most important aimed at in it does not appear on the surface. In all the above-noted legislation, and in all its private relief bills for Southern claimants, Congress has required the loyalty of such claimants to be affirmatively and conclusively established, and it has thus far made this the crucial test in the matter. But the Supreme Court decided, in what is known as the Klein case, and some other cases, that persons who have complied with the conditions of the acts of Congress and the proclamations of the President offering amnesty and pardon—and these proclamations were of the most sweeping character—to those engaged in rebellion, are restored to their rights to prosecute in the Court of Claims without proof of loyalty. Heretofore that court has had but a very narrow jurisdiction over war claims, as it only considers those based upon specific contracts, or those applying for the proceeds of the sales of captured and abandoned property, and the Supreme Court's decision has not had much practical effect. But the Shelley bill would bring every pending war claim under the terms of that decision, and would thus, in effect, exempt every Southern claimant from any necessity of proving his loyalty, and would put loyal and disloyal men on a practical equality. No road could lead more directly to the goal of making the nation pay the South for damage done to it upon its unjustification of its rebellion. One section of this bill, which is the bill introduced in the Senate by Garland, of Arkansas, are identical in terms, and relate to the exception above noted. By the act of 1864 all owners of captured and abandoned property which was sold and the proceeds of the sale paid into the Treasury, were allowed to recover the same by filing claims therefor in the Court of Claims within two years after the closing of the rebellion. Shelley and Garland now propose to permit such claims to be filed during one year more, and that the meaning of this proposition is to unlock the doors which stood open for two years, and have now been closed for 10, it will appear from a few figures. The total amount of money realized for the Treasury from the sale of seized property was about \$72,000,000. The claims filed within two years far exceeded that amount, and after the two years expired additional claims were irregularly filed to the amount of \$32,000,000. This statement alone shows the fraud concealed in this latest legislation attempted by "our reconciled friends in the South."

HALEM RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE IN FAVOR OF REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS SO AS TO CONNECT THE NORTH AND EAST RIVERS.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day gave a hearing to a delegation consisting of Hon. Andrew H. Green, Lewis G. Morris, H. P. Bailey, and others, who came here to argue in favor of Mr. Wells' bill favoring the Harlem River improvements, which are designed to connect the North River with Long Island Sound and the East River. Mr. Lyons, the counsel of the delegation, addressed the committee at length, arguing that the work in question was of the first national importance, and that it should be prosecuted by the Government.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Navy Department is informed that the Powhatan, flagship of Rear-Admiral Trenchard, arrived at St. Thomas, Feb. 3, and was to leave for Santa Cruz the 7th. She will proceed from there to St. Kitts, Antigua, and Martinique. The health of officers and crew continues good.

WORK IN THE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House Committee on Finance this morning agreed to take up the House bill for the repeal of the Specie Resumption act next Tuesday. Added from making this order no business of public interest was transacted at the meeting of the committee to-day. The House Committee on Pacific Railroads this morning resumed the hearing of arguments in relation to the bill to amend the act of 1862.

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AMDEUMINTS

WALLACE WALLACE
Papa and Mother, in the **WALLER WALLACE**
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK

EXTRA MATINEE
FRIDAY, FEB. 22 WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
will be presented. Local artists will grow around the
MOVIE.

ENTIRELY NEW ROBERTS AND APPOINTMENTS
will excel in power and completeness any yet seen, in-
cluding

M. LESTER WALLACE
W. H. MIDDLETON and **JOHN J. GILBERT** JOHN
BOUGHRAN HARRY BEECHER W. F. PLATT
J. H. LEE J. L. LEE J. L. LEE J. L. LEE
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dramatic of real life.

will be performed at the
MATINEE SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

MOVIE
IN THE EVENING

Doors open 1 and 7-30. Begin 8 and 8 o'clock.
Box office open daily 10-5-10.
Seats may be secured two weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
PAPECHETTI AND COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), FEB. 20, at 8.

First joint appearance of
Mrs. PAPPICCHETTI and the PHILLIPS
and **Mrs. CHARLES ADAMS.** Only this season of
Verdi Opera, (in Italian) **H. TROVATORE.**

Mrs. PAPPICCHETTI **Leonora**
Mrs. CHARLES ADAMS **Amoroso**
Mrs. CHARLES ADAMS **Marcello**
Mrs. CHARLES ADAMS **Gianni**
Mrs. CHARLES ADAMS **Fernando**

Mrs. H. WIEGAND **Grand Chorus and Orchestra.**
Musical Director and Conductor **H. W. LESTER.**

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SATURDAY, FEB. 23, SECOND GRAND MATINEE.
MONDAY, FEB. 25, SIXTH OPERA NIGHT.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23, Broadway Academy, LOCHINGRICH.
 Seats and Directors at Academy and No. 11 Broadway.
 Admission, \$1 Family Reserved Seats, 50 cents and \$1 extra, according to location; Boxes, \$6,
 \$8, and \$10.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. BOOTH'S THEATRE.
JARRETT & PALMER.
 Superior spectacular offering of
THE TOUCHING SCENE OF LIFE AMONG THE
LOWLY
DIETET LARD 50 YEARS AGO.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
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HUNDREDS OF FREEDMEN AFFAIR.
 In the wonderfully realistic
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 House crowded at every performance.
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THE
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—MONEY.—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham.

EMERSON SQUARE THEATRE.—A CHARMING CASE.—Mr. C. F. Conzalez, Mr. Parsons.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE DRAGON MAJOR.—Mr. George Clarke, Mr. C. W. Oudstock.

STANDARD THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE.—Mr. Eben Pympton, Mr. E. Arnold, Miss Eliza Severy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE TWO FACES.—Mr. J. Le Moyne, Mr. W. H. Bailey, Miss Minnie Palmer.

PARK THEATRE.—CHAMPAGNE AND OTHERS.—Mr. W. J. Le Moyne, Mr. W. H. Bailey, Miss Minnie Palmer.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE GOVERNOR.—Miss Clara Morris.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE LONGBIRD.—Variety.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

THE AQUARIUM.—BARN AND CURIOUS FISH.—Barnyard.—Educators' Daily, Day and Evening.

FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—PROMETHEUS AND HUMAN.—Mr. Robert Hall, Miss Hall.

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—ROYAL MARSHES.—LIVING CURIOUSITIES, &c.—Madame.

KIRBY'S GARDEN.—PINK OF DAY.—Dancing for a Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA-HOUSE.—MORRISSEY, BROS., LEONARD, and COMEDICIANS.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—THE DEPT.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—MAGNIFICENT BALL OF THE ARION SOCIETY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOURS, Day and Evening.

STEELE'S HALL.—AS P. M.—STRENGTH REHEARSAL.—Theodore Thomas, Comedian.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—CONCERT AND RECITAL.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—VOCAL MUSIC, RECITATIONS, &c.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New-York and New-Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.

The Signal Service Bureau Report indicates for to-day, for the Middle and South Atlantic States, rapidly falling barometer, increasing south-east to south-west winds, and warmer, cloudy, rainy, and stormy weather.

Controller OLcott has accompanied his reply to the Assembly resolution of inquiry into the costs levied by Superintendent SMYTH on the insurance companies with a specification of charges of violation of the law against that officer. The charges are, briefly, that the Superintendent has "knowingly and wilfully presented or caused to be presented" to insurance companies bills of attorneys and appraisers, all of which lacked the audit of the Controller, as required by law, and some of which lacked the approval of the Superintendent himself. These offenses, if proved, will not only subject Mr. SMYTH to removal from office, but also to a prosecution for misdemeanor, which may also include the insurance companies which paid such bills, and the persons who received the money from them. As a merely technical defense against the charges has been offered by the Superintendent, the Governor has no choice but to at once suspend him from office, pending his trial by the Senate. That trial will probably reveal an amount of maladministration in the Insurance Department, and of weak compliance with extortionate demands on the part of the insurance companies, much greater than appears from the Controller's statement.

The United States Senate may desert the cause of national honor and surrender the guarantees of public honesty, but it stands by the franking privilege as the very palladium of its liberties. In fact, according to Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, it is of the essence of a popular government that the people should be made to pay for carrying the correspondence of members of Congress. The franking of public documents merely does not fulfill Mr. EDMUNDS' ideal of "free communication between members of Congress and the people of the United States." Senators who, like Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, have "concluded to give up the role of a reformer," refuse to be comforted till the dirty linen of members of Congress can once more be sent through the mails at the national expense. At present, Senators seem to be willing to put up with the disadvantage of sending home their washing in minute sections weighing not over two ounces per parcel. Twenty-one Republican and twelve Democratic Senators have accordingly voted in favor of this modified restoration of the franking privilege, and doubtless felt, after they had passed that momentous resolution, that, for the present, at least, the country was safe.

CHOACCHIO PEOCI, Archbishop of Perugia and Papal Chamberlain, has been elected as the two hundred and fifty-eighth Pontiff of the Roman Church. He will be known as Pope LEO XIII., and may have assumed the title as a kind that he is ready to carry

out the uncompromising policy of reform begun during the brief reign of the last LEO, who succeeded Pius VII., and wielded the new broom with surprising vigor both in the spiritual and temporal domain of the Papacy. Already, in his sixty-ninth year, the new Pope has but a limited future before him, but his election is regarded as a triumph for the party of moderation and compromise, while the thoroughly-trained mind and the elevated character which he brings to the incumbency of the Holy See seem to warrant the expectation of a Pontificate in which the Church will be less disposed to challenge attack from the States with which she has to deal than heretofore, and in which the merely spiritual character of Papal rule will be definitely recognized and intelligently acted on.

The Democratic Convention of Indiana, with Mr. HENDRICKS in the chair, adopted yesterday a platform which may be regarded as that gentleman's bid for the nomination to the Presidency in 1880. It is an extreme and violent statement of opinion. It asks for legal-tender notes in place of bank-notes; revises the doctrine of the payment of the bonds in greenbacks; opposes refunding the debt abroad; favors a usury law fixing interest at 6 per cent.; demands unlimited silver legal tender, with all the profits for the bullion-owners; demands the unconditional and immediate repeal of the Resumption act, the repeal of the Bankrupt act, and the limitation of the jurisdiction of Federal courts; opposes subsidies, and "denounces" with peculiar vigor the installation of Mr. HAYES as a "crime" of variegated character. Now, whoever comes in as a rival to Mr. HENDRICKS will have even a harder time than Mr. TILDEN had to match the Indiana madman and at the same time present a decent face to the East.

The Assembly Committee on Cities reported a large number of bills yesterday, and almost the only measures now before it are the New-York bills recommended after being reported for the consideration of the House and printed. The voluminous bills introduced by Dr. HAYES and Mr. FISK are to some extent alike in purport, and have the common end of introducing greater uniformity, simplicity, and economy into our Municipal Administration. The task now before the committee, in which its members should be aided by all sections of New-York reformers, is to construct a bill or series of bills embodying the changes in the methods of the City Government, in its salary list, and its staff of office-holders which are conceded on all hands to be necessary and desirable. Such bills, bearing the obvious impress of public approval, would pass the Legislature without difficulty, and would, undoubtedly, be signed by the Governor. They should be drafted without the slightest regard to partisan considerations, and should be discussed simply on their merits as business-like proposals for reducing the cost and increasing the efficiency of our system of Municipal Administration.

THE NEXT STEP.

The Banking and Currency Committee, under the lead of Mr. BUCKNER, the distinguished financier from the metropolis of Mexico, Mo., has agreed to report the bill to which we referred a week ago. Its object is to replace the notes of the national banks by Treasury notes, by a process of mingled inducement and compulsion, as we have already explained. On the one hand, the banks are offered the market value of their 6 per cent. bonds, with accrued interest and premium, in Treasury notes, in exchange for Treasury notes or greenbacks to the value of their circulation. That is, as the banks hold about \$80,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, worth about \$95,400,000, the bill would authorize them to receive the last-named amount in Treasury notes, in exchange for \$80,000,000 in the same notes—a profit of over 19 per cent. So much for the inducement. On the other hand, if the banks fail to withdraw their notes, that they may be replaced by Treasury notes, the bill forfeits to the United States the interest on their bonds bearing the highest rate—a penalty which might reach \$15,000,000 annually. This is certainly dealing with a high hand with the banking capital of the country. When it is remembered that the banks of New-England and the Middle States issue about 75 per cent. of the circulation of the country, and the South only 9 per cent., the feeling with which Mr. BUCKNER approaches the subject can be readily divined.

The kind of currency which the Buckner committee propose to substitute for bank-notes differs from the latter in several respects, which up to the present time, have been supposed to be of some importance in the character of paper circulation. The bank-notes are promises to pay, redeemable in legal tenders, secured by bonds worth at least 16 per cent. more than the face of the notes, and by a surplus of some 40 per cent. of their face. The Treasury notes would not be promises to pay anything; would be, by the terms of the law, irredeemable; would be liable to expansion at the will of Congress, and would derive their sole value from the fact that they would be, so long as Congress chose, exchangeable for 4 per cent. bonds at par, and receivable for dues to the Government. *Prima facie*, these notes, if limited in amount, would have a certain usefulness, and might, under a responsible Government, faithful to a conservative and strictly-guarded financial system, take a modest place in the currency. But these conditions are wholly wanting in our country. Congress could at any moment repeal the privilege of funding, or flood the country with new issues, and when we remember that the holders of legal-tender notes were deprived of their right to fund them, and that the limit on the amount of the notes has been several times repealed, and has been illegally exceeded by the Treasury itself, it would be more folly to suppose that the new notes would be guarded at all. On the contrary, as it is the avowed theory of the authors of this measure, that the one thing needed for general prosperity is advancing prices, and the one means of advancing prices is to swell the volume of irredeemable paper money, we may be sure that we should continually see these Treasury notes increase in amount and decrease in value.

But the most important immediate effect

of the passage of the Buckner bill would be to deprive the Government of all means of paying the interest on its bonded debt in coin, even though coin should include silver. By the provisions of the bill as reported to the committee, the Treasury notes are made receivable for Customs. The moment that the Treasury notes fall in the market below the value of coin the Government would be out of all from all coin revenues; for importers, with that obstinate regard for their selfish interest which is so obnoxious to minds of the Buckner stamp, would not use coin to pay their Customs duties when something cheaper would answer the purpose. In the bill, as originally proposed, there was a section (the sixth) which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever he had not coin sufficient to pay interest, to sell, at not less than par, any of the bonds provided for in the Refunding act of 1870, to procure coin for that purpose. But this provision was stricken out of the bill as reported, and after depriving the Treasury of all coin revenue, no means of even borrowing coin is left to it.

This is, of course, only another step in the miserable programme of repudiation on which the present majority in Congress has entered. Having declared that our bonds are payable, principal and interest, in debased coin; having passed a bill to authorize the issue of such coin, which will only too surely become a law; having, in the lower house, repealed the bill for the redemption of the legal tenders, there is no reason which the majority recognizes why the Government should not "pay" its interest at home and abroad in Treasury notes. It is very disgraceful, and it will prove very ruinous, but what do these men care for the one fact or the other? Without responsibility, without intelligence, without principle, they are playing the desperate game of the demagogue. They wish to hang on to their places, and they think that they see in the country a prevailing approval of their reckless measures. In this belief, one step will follow another as surely as time passes. It will be well for the American people if it awakens in time to a sense of its terrible danger. At present the nation is on the first incline of a slope that leads constantly more and more swiftly to a deeper gulf of disgrace and misery than we have ever even dreamed of.

APPEALING TO JUPITER.

The so-called "Export Trade Convention" turns out to be a machine for multiplying the demands for subsidies. Those who called it and those who control it seem to be agreed upon one point: The country not only needs new outlets for its products and an enlargement of the outlets it already possesses, but is so situated as to be able to turn all of them to the best possible account. It produces more than it can advantageously sell; its resources are almost illimitable; it has an abundance of unemployed labor and of capital that is idle. An expansion of its foreign trade is described as the one thing essential to the re-establishment of industrial and commercial prosperity. Now there are two or three obvious methods of achieving this result. One is the demolition of the Chinese wall of excessive Customs duties which under the pretense of protection retards trade with foreign peoples. They are not allowed freely to sell to us, and therefore they go elsewhere to buy. A revision of the tariff that should cheapen the cost of raw materials would help our industries; and a general reduction of duties would stimulate the commerce for the want of which vast interests languish. Another method of bettering things is the negotiation of commercial treaties on the principle of reciprocity. North and South, close to our doors, are opportunities for commercial expansion whose value it is hardly possible to overstate; and within easy reach other fields of enterprise are available, if Congress and the Cabinet had sagacity enough to turn them to account.

These modes of effecting improvement the gentlemen composing the Export Trade Convention apparently overlook. Charlatanism has charms for their eyes which statesmanship lacks. The relief they desire must be immediate, and though special and limited interests would reap the benefit, the cost must be borne by the country. In other words, these gentlemen, or a majority of them, clamor for subsidies. Instead of putting their own shoulders to the wheel, they cry to the Congressional Jupiter for help. The obstacles growing out of the tariff they ignore. The effort that might stimulate a Secretary of State to study the subject of reciprocity and the efficacy of commercial treaties, they withhold. Their notion of enterprise requires the National Treasury to assume all the risk of loss, and all the outlay, with an understanding that the profit shall inure to their benefit. The arrangement advocated with so much enthusiasm might be a pleasant one for everybody but the tax-payer. Subsidies are to fill the ship-building yards on the Delaware with profitable activity. A carrying trade with endless ramifications is to be built up at the public cost, in order that certain traders and manufacturers may enlarge their operations. Steam-ship lines are to be established between Philadelphia and Brazil and we know not how many other countries, in order that the astute Philadelphians may prove of what prodigious efforts they are capable, and how great a shining light their city may become in the world of commerce.

As regards the principle at stake, it were idle to attempt an argument with these advocates of the subsidy system. But there are certain rather important practical considerations which should be disposed of before discussing English precedents or their bearing upon the American case.

If the subsidy system is to be resorted to in order that Philadelphia may be brought into communication with Rio de Janeiro, where is the application of the system to stop? From Boston to New-Orleans, every port in the United States considers its title to Treasury pay quite equal to that of Philadelphia. Every port will want to be enriched at the nation's cost. So with building ships. If Wilmington is to be nursed at the nation's expense, why are the Maine yards, and the yards in other places, to be neglected. Besides, the subsidy system is elastic, and embraces many things besides steam-ships and the export trade. The North-west and the South-west have char-

tered schemes of considerable magnitude. All of them are national, in the estimation of their promoters. Every argument advanced by Mr. ELLIOT C. COWDIN, at Washington, is as justly applicable to their schemes as to the scheme for subsidizing an export trade. English precedents, moreover, are available in their behalf. Then comes Col. SCOTT, with the Cowdin argument so cunningly adapted to his needs that the Congress which acquiesces in it must donate or lend fifty millions or more to the Texas Pacific Railroad. For, of course, if duty requires the Government to subsidize ocean steam-ship lines, still more binding is the duty to perfect existing schemes of internal communication, and to create others. Thus, once begun, the subsidy system will have no end. And hence arises a somewhat important consideration which the advocates of subsidies in the Export Trade Convention have not found time to notice.

The subsidy system has a capacious maw: how is it to be satisfied? Bring together the projects which are urged upon the Government from Mr. COWDIN'S steam-ships to Col. SCOTT'S railroad, and how is the Treasury to supply the means of executing them on the basis proposed? The Treasury is not, indeed, actually empty, but it is at present unable to carry on the Government without discredit throughout the next fiscal year. Saving must be effected somewhere, to the extent of many millions, or the current year's scandal growing out of the non-payment of the Army and Navy, will be repeated. Evidently, then, no surplus is available for any purpose. Taxation must be increased, even to meet running expenses. The revival of the income tax is spoken of as one mode of attaining this object. Will Mr. COWDIN and the rest of the subsidy people be good enough to explain how the money is to be raised which they ask the Government to squander? The Texas Pacific plan is an issue of bonds, but the interest of these must be provided in money. Nothing else than money will suffice for subsidies of the more ordinary class. In the aggregate it is a question of many, many millions. Where are they to be obtained? The inflationists have a ready answer: "issue greenbacks to whatever extent may be necessary." This is their panacea, and the subsidy system is possible under it and in no other way. Its sole alternative is an increase of taxation, and this, as everybody knows, the country is not in a condition to endure.

Unless the supporters of subsidies are prepared to identify themselves with the repudiators and inflationists, or to declare boldly that they are in favor of increased taxation, including a restoration of the income tax, we recommend them to cease crying to the Jupiter of the National Capitol, and to make up their minds to help themselves in other ways. The system they desire to extend is, after all, only a grosser phase of the protection which results in monopolies, and which, in plain terms, is a system for enriching particular interests at the expense of the people. The proposed extension would be inexpedient for the country's prosperity. It would be both unjust and unwise in the present condition of all classes.

THE ARMORY JOB.

If there were less demagogism in the management of our City affairs we should not now behold the shameful spectacle of the citizens of New-York appealing to the Legislature for protection against their office-holders. The Mayor and Controller KERRY profess to be willing to give up the public squares for the purposes of armory buildings. The proposed grant of part of Washington-square is to be an entering wedge. For years a constant clamor for the cession of one of the parks, or parts of several parks, has been kept up by those who appear to think that their little schemes are of more public consequence than the health and comfort of a great city. Sometimes one park and sometimes another, is demanded, and all who oppose the encroachment are denounced as foes of the Militia service—enemies of "our gallant citizen-soldiers." Just now, Washington-square is the point of attack, and covetous eyes are cast upon it, just as covetous eyes have, before now, been cast on each one of the few open spaces left on the island. But Mayor ELY and Controller KELLY know, or ought to know, that there is no shadow of a lawful right to alienate this property, or divert it from the purposes to which it was originally dedicated. Washington-square was laid out in the beginning of the present century. The nine acres of land comprising it were bought by the late Judge HAMMOND, JAMES B. MURRAY, and others, each of whom subscribed \$500 toward the purchase-money. The tract of land was conveyed to the City in trust for ever, providing that it should be maintained as a public park and parade-ground. Should the City authorities, or the State Legislature, invalidate that trust, the heirs of the original grantors will have ground for redress in the courts; and, in addition to an armory, Washington-square would be incumbered with a lawsuit.

It is a well-known principle in law that the mapping of a town site or of a city, in which certain reservations are indicated for certain purposes, is a covenant with property-holders. A diversion of a public park, which has been duly platted and accepted, would inevitably open the door to litigation. It is not at all likely that the heirs of the original owners and grantors of the land now known as Washington-square, and the property-holders who have in good faith built upon the adjacent lots, will quietly submit to so gross an invasion of their rights as that which is now proposed to be committed by the City authorities. No specious glossing over of this proposition by allusions to a handsome armory building, which it will be a pleasure to contemplate, can possibly make this disgraceful job go down. If they know their business, the Mayor and Controller know that the laws relating to the sinking fund established a lien upon the appropriate funds and property by those acts of the Legislature. These same laws also provided that it "shall be the duty of the Controller to take charge of all real estate belonging to the corporation and to prevent all encroachments thereon." Controller KELLY proposes to make and sanction an encroachment. Even if he were authorized to change the use of the City property from one use to another, which he certainly is

not, it is clear that armories are in no sense designed for city uses. The armories are State organizations; and the precedents established by the Trowed regime cannot be urged to favor the present scheme. Because certain armories were leased and fitted up at enormous cost, in order that profitable jobs might be made for King favorites; it does not follow that the present City Government should be authorized to give a section of a City square to a State military organization. Least of all, can the City authorities be permitted to meddle lawfully with this property, which has been lawfully set apart for certain specified purposes, and has been pledged in trust for certain financial obligations.

But, if there were no legal impediments in the way of those who scheme for the destruction of Washington-square, it is very certain that the popular indignation will make them pause. We have only a few public parks, and these are constantly threatened with invasion. The Battery Park has been disgraced by a straddling railroad structure; and now the last refuge for the poor people, in the lower West-Side wards of the City, is in danger. It is idle to say that an ornamental building, such as is proposed, is not a positive disfigurement to a public park. No wall, however highly ornamented, can be accepted in lieu of an open and breezy space. It is magnanimously announced that nobody proposed to take the whole of Washington Square for armory purposes. But a park which has been partly frittered away for building purposes ceases to be a park. Such an encroachment would be an invasion of public and private rights. There is no necessity to justify the contemplated outrage. It is an act of exceedingly doubtful legality, and it is certainly contrary to a sound public policy and to the interest of the people.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF PEACE.

It is believed by good military judges in Europe that the readiness of Russia to make peace now may be due to other causes than any humane desire to put an end to bloodshed. These compare the present daring and remarkable crossing of the Balkans in midwinter to the equally venturesome advance of Gen. DIBITSCH in a better season in 1829. They claim that the Russians have trusted to audacity now as they did then, that much of their artillery has been necessarily left behind in the mountains, that their supply trains are defective, and that the numbers who have crossed the Balkans are grossly exaggerated, as they were in 1829. The Russian Generals have reasoned that a comparatively small body of men thrown forward, south of Adrianople, even with little artillery or provisions, could alarm the enemy and force him to accept an armistice and extreme conditions of peace. They may have even hoped by a sudden coup to have seized upon Constantinople or to command the Straits by possessing Gallipoli. This strategy, they urge, has been successful so far, but it would not work well if any great power like England or Austria were to join in the war. Russia is, accordingly, in the present state of the campaign, quite ready to listen to proposals of peace, as she knows that nothing important could now be accomplished before Spring.

This theory of the Muscovite strategy and policy has, no doubt, much foundation to it. The Russians are fully aware of the advantage which audacity gives to any army dealing with the Turks. They know the sudden prostration which seizes on an Oriental after defeat and calamity. Gen. DIBITSCH, with his skeleton of an army, proved the value of it in the peace which he extorted in Adrianople in 1829. Gen. GURKOVO attempted to test it with his daring raid toward Sophia, last year. The éclat of these brilliant marches would naturally stir some General to imitation. But the situation is different from that of 1829 in one important respect. The Czar has a mighty army on both sides of the Danube, and a Winter campaign has not proved anything like so destructive to his forces as did the Summer one fifty years ago. There may be a mere skeleton of an army near Adrianople and Constantinople now, but it is one which can speedily be clothed with flesh and muscle.

Still the Czar desires peace without doubt, and would gladly avoid war with any of the great powers—but on what terms? The public opinion of Europe is undoubtedly ready now to accept the foundation of the peace, in the doing away with Turkish power in Europe, but not with the extinction of Turkey. The Czar is reported to have a passionate desire to abolish the last of the degrading conditions imposed by the Peace of Paris after the Crimean war, and one of these was the taking from Russia of the Danubian outlets. He will claim, it is understood, the re-acquisition of Bessarabia and the Sulina mouth.

This is a condition which Austria will strenuously oppose, which must be burdensome to Rumania, and which Germany cannot favor. BISMARCK seems to indicate that this knotty point, and that of the Dardanelles, may be solved by neutralizing both the Danube and the Straits as public waters. Again, the Russian Cabinet will demand that Bulgaria shall extend to Adrianople and be autonomous. This is thought to mean that an outpost of the Muscovite Empire shall extend between Austria and the Black Sea, and within easy reach of Constantinople. Servia will oppose this, as she claims Old Servia; and Austro-Hungary would fear here a centre for all kinds of Slavonic movements and insurrections. Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be freed from Ottoman rulers and placed under Slavonic protection; but this again involves a danger to Austria. Montenegro is to have a port on the Adriatic; but, as the friends of Austria frankly intimate, she may show as much enterprise on the sea as she has on the land, and give much trouble to the maritime powers. Greece is to have a portion of Thessaly, and here again comes in Austrian jealousy.

The question of questions, however, is the control of the Turkish capital and the Straits. Only a few weeks ago the Muscovite Cabinet solemnly renounced all desire to gain possession of these; still they did not bind themselves, and the chances of war have changed the basis of peace. How this can be settled it is difficult to predict. Nothing, thus far, has been said of Asia Minor; but it is not an incredible supposition that the final terms of peace may be a compromise. Russia may yield in regard to the Danube and the Dardanelles,

leaving them free in the hands of weaker powers while accepting new acquisitions in Asia. This would be a substantial gain to her and excite no jealousy in Europe. Austria would be obliged to submit to see new principalities formed in Bulgaria and Bosnia, perhaps with a Hapsburg Prince; Servia would be enlarged, and the heroic Montenegro would gain her reward, while the Danube would be free running between the territories of smaller powers, and the City of the Golden Horn become the great free city of Asia and Europe. It is reasonably certain now that there will be no general war, and that by some kind of compromise peace will be obtained and Eastern Europe now constituted.

AN ESTIMABLE CITIZEN.

That particular form of vulgarian outrage commonly called a surprise party occurs more frequently in the western part of the United States than elsewhere. In Europe it is scarcely known even by name. The day may come when Russia and England may each want a naval station on the Oregon coast, and may send troops there with the ostensible purpose of protecting the inhabitants from surprise parties—in which case, of course, Mr. GLADSTONE will write a ponderous pamphlet showing that several hundred Oregonians have suffered from surprise parties, and that it would be worse than blasphemy for any one to object to a projected Russian protectorate. That day, however, is probably in the far future, and for many years to come surprise parties will be committed in all our Western States with frequency and impunity.

The village of Rhinebeck, situated on the Hudson, is known to travelers as the locality where steam-boats, on their way to Albany, begin to run around with a view of preventing the passengers from catching the early morning trains. It is comparatively an ancient town, and bears no resemblance whatever to the wild free towns of the great West. It has retained many of the characteristics impressed upon it by its early Dutch settlers. The inhabitants are, as a rule, honest people, and do not consider that the whole duty of man is to cheat his creditors. Although a railway connects Rhinebeck with the rest of the world, they do not insist that it is the duty of all railway companies to carry freight and passengers under cost, and they do not look upon every man who has a bank account as an enemy of the human race. They are quite familiar with the use of forks, and have not yet discovered that the proudest boast that a freeman can make is that he is grossly ignorant of everything except the art of paying his creditors less than he owes them. In short, Rhinebeck is conspicuously unlike a Western town in every possible respect, and is about the last place this side of the Alleghenies where a surprise party would be expected to occur.

How it happened that one day last week a number of native Rhinebeckians determined to subject an estimable fellow-townsmen to the outrage of a surprise party, it is hopeless to inquire. It was one of those sporadic cases of crime which baffle the theories of students of social science. No less than thirteen persons were concerned in it, and they banded themselves together under the leadership of a man who had hitherto borne a good reputation. The affair was managed with much secrecy, and but for the timely awakening of the conscience of one of the conspirators, might have proved disastrously successful. This conspirator was a youth who, though easily led astray, was not without noble impulses. The night before the date fixed upon for the commission of the crime, he was passing near a house in which a female voice was singing "The Sweet By and By." He remembered that in his earlier and innocent days his great aunt on his stepfather's side, was accustomed to sing that song. The recollection melted his heart, and a sudden horror of his premeditated crime fell upon him. He hastened to the house of the intended victim, and with streaming eyes and broken tones confessed his wicked designs and solemnly pledged himself to lead henceforth a better life. The estimable though stern citizen forgave him, thanked him for his warning, and told him to tell no man that he had betrayed his sinful secret. This shows how much good that simple song may do, provided it awakens in some young man a desire other than that of killing the singer on the spot.

The unrepentant conspirators prepared themselves with the usual quantity of cake and other refreshments of a nature certain to grease the victim's furniture, and at about 8 o'clock on the appointed evening set forth in a silent procession for the scene of their intended outrage. No one who saw them suspected their design, and even the local constable who met them on the street never dreamed that they were about to stain the fair fame of Rhinebeck with a deed adapted to make even strong men turn pale with horror. Presently they reached the victim's front gate, and they had just entered the yard and closed the gate behind them, when from behind a sycamore bush the proposed victim stepped forth and confronted them.

His appearance but remotely resembled that of a person disposed to quietly submit to an outrage. He held a double-barreled gun in one hand and a chain in the other, which was attached to the collars of two large bull-dogs. The handles of a revolver and a bowie-knife protruded from each of his pockets, the nozzle of a hose-pipe lay by his side, and his general aspect was stern and relentless. The invaders, suddenly convinced that their hellish purpose had been thwarted, turned to fly, but the gate closed with a spring latch, and a young lady, who tried to climb over it and stuck on the pickets, so complicated matters that it could not be opened. While the miscreants were thus thrown into a wild panic, the owner of the premises, with unexpected liberality, gave them their choice whether he should open the entertainment with the shot-gun or the dogs, or whether they would prefer to be played upon with the hose, without any preliminary whatever. With one accord they chose the hose, and the estimable citizen thereupon drenched them with remarkable impartiality until he fairly washed them out of the yard; after which he hastened their flight up the street by firing salutes with both barrels and stimulating the dogs to bark at the top of their lungs.

There is a feeling in Rhinebeck that the estimable citizen was not surprised to any great extent, and it is believed that the can-

zival of crime which would probably have begun had the surprise party been successful, has been indefinitely postponed. A subscription for the purpose of presenting a piece of plate to the estimable citizen will soon be started in the villages bordering on the Hudson, and it is to be hoped that every honest and peaceable citizen will avail himself of the opportunity to show his gratitude for the noble defender of human rights.

THE CHARTER OAK LIFE.

REORGANIZATION ON A MUTUAL BASIS—THIRTY DAYS LONGER FOR SEALING POLICIES—THE RECEIVERSHIP—REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSIONER.

HARTFORD, Feb. 20.—The act providing for the reorganization of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company on a mutual basis, now pending before the Legislature, was in the Senate to-day made the special order for next Wednesday. The House will not take up the bill until after the adjournment of the Senate. The Insurance Committee will recommend the passage of a resolution to-morrow granting the company 30 days longer for sealing policies, and under a suspension of the rules, it will be carried, no doubt, in both houses. Up to date, 14,000 policy-holders have agreed to the sealing process, and the consequent gain in the reserve of the company exceeds \$3,500,000. The adjourned hearing on the application for a Receivership, which was to have taken place Saturday, Feb. 23, will be postponed for at least two weeks. Judge PARDEE, before whom the hearing will be had, stated to-day that he has been disposed to take definite action was reached in the Legislature on the plan for reorganization.

The report of Commissioner STEEDMAN in reply to the House resolution asking for information when he first ascertained the troubles in the Charter Oak Life, and why he did not take action earlier for their removal, will be submitted to the committee of the Insurance Committee, Senator HUNTON, to-morrow morning, and will show that the Commissioner in his last three annual reports has pointed out plainly the existence of mismanagement in the company. He has called the attention of the Legislature to the same facts, which the special Insurance Commission brought to light for protecting the interests of policy-holders. Commissioner STEEDMAN holds that he has acted in keeping with the law in the discharge of his duties, and that he could not have brought an application for a Receivership earlier than he actually did so.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

ATTEMPT TO UNSEAT ANOTHER REPUBLICAN MEMBER—HOW THE HOUSE WAS ADJOURNED—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—Mr. Phillips, the Republican member from Essex, whom it was proposed by the Democrats to unseat, as they did Cooper yesterday, was saved to-day by a fortunate combination of circumstances. When the House adjourned yesterday the fight over the SIX PER CENT. law was pending. This morning the contested election case of Marsh against Cooper had been made the special order. It was understood that the Democratic caucus had decided to oust Phillips and when the hour arrived Speaker Egan reminded the members of the adjournment of the House, and a motion was made that the House proceed to its consideration. The engines of Phillips and the 6 per cent. men combined to bring the election case up, and it was called. Rev. Mr. Robinson, one of Mr. Phillips' friends, moved to lay the case over till Monday night, and though it was advocated by some Democrats, who had not yet brought themselves to a determination to sustain the report, the motion failed. The House then took up the case with Mr. Mathews, of Burlington, in the chair. Mr. Dewitt required the Clerk to read the constitution, and with the aid of several volunteers, had read for half an hour, when a motion was made to dispense with the further reading of the constitution was declared out of order, and the Clerk went on with the reading. The 6 per cent. men became more and more excited over each moment of delay, and finally Mr. Nichols, of Cumberland County, moved the indefinite postponement of the case. The roll-call started 34 in favor of the adjournment. In order to catch the action of the House, the Republicans were about to move a resolution of adjournment, but the motion was anticipated by a motion to adjourn, which was carried, and the House dispersed.

This evening the House Democrats are occupying on the election case. The proceedings of the House were interrupted by the motion to adjourn, which lasted for about 10 minutes. William Patterson was elected State Director of Education, and the members of the House were appointed. The Senate spent the afternoon in a long discussion on the Camden Excise Bill. Kentucky Senator HARRIS, for Camden City has resided with the County Court. The bill gives the licensing power to the Camden Council. It was passed.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 20.—James Smith, the husband of the woman who, it is alleged, was outraged by two negro men, and who was arrested and George Collins, on the 15th of August last, near Middletown, was arrested to-day at Philadelphia, and brought to this city in custody of two detectives, charged with perjury. The negroes are now in jail at Newcastle under sentence of death for their crime. At the trial Smith was a witness, and it was mainly through his testimony that the men were convicted. It now transpires, through Smith's own confession, that his sworn statements at the trial were false, and that the woman whom he called his wife is a notorious character, who has been convicted and the woman will both be tried for perjury, and upon the result of that trial will depend the granting of a new trial or pardon to the condemned men.

THE VIRGINIA STATE DEBT.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—The Senate to-day, by a vote of 23 to 16, passed the Barbour bill from the House, with amendments which provide that 15 cents of the 50 assessed on each \$100 of property, together with all license and liquor taxes, except \$75,000 which goes to the Government Finance Fund, shall be devoted to the payment of the interest on the public debt. Coupons are not to be receivable for the 25 cents levied for governmental and 10 cents levied for school purposes. A Senate amendment states that this bill is not intended to interfere with any of the legal rights of bondholders or to be considered as compulsion on companies to pay dividends. From indications seen in other votes, the House will concur in these amendments. A bill refunding the debt in 3 or 4 per cent. registry has been also contemplated by the House Finance Committee.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.

TOLDO, Ohio, Feb. 20.—At the annual meeting of the Wabash Railroad Company, held at the following Board of Directors was chosen: James A. Roosevelt, Cyrus W. Field, Walter J. Gurnea, W. A. V. Post, Solon Humphreys, M. E. Jessup, W. M. Ellis, and E. H. Lyman, of New-York; A. L. Hopkins, and W. C. Lyman, of Toledo; James Cheney, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; O. Edgely, of Springfield, Ill.; L. E. Lottin, of St. Louis. The Treasury presented the following statement: Gross earnings for 1877, \$4,585,914.40; increase over 1876, \$1,617,673.53; operating expenses, \$3,829,801.41; decrease \$402,192.34; saving money, \$756,112.99; net increase in operating account, \$111,695.79; net increase in 1877 over 1876, \$352,452.98. At a subsequent meeting of the board the old statement was re-elected. One hundred and thirteen thousand shares of stock were represented.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—The estimates for the next fiscal year were laid before the House to-day, and amount to \$39,334,382, of which \$15,984,331 is chargeable to the capital account and the public debt and \$23,350,051 to the consolidated fund. The estimates for last year in the consolidated fund account were \$23,578,728, and the total estimates were \$24,

STUDENTS WANT

MALES

[illegible]

TWEED'S PLANS FAIL

HE IS AGAIN DISAPPOINTED.
THE ATTEMPT TO HAVE HIM RELEASED ON THE CLAIM OF TWO-THIRDS OF HIS CREDITORS ABANDONED—IRREGULARITY OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN BUTT'S CASE.

One effort to secure the release of William M. Tweed has come to a premature end. It seems that in November last a feeling was expressed by which it was believed that Tweed could claim the benefit of the "two-thirds" act and secure his discharge from custody. To do this it was first necessary to find some one who was willing to stand as the guarantor of the proceedings, and after that it was expected that some one would be found who would join in a demand that Tweed be released from custody. The plan was to have Tweed's creditors join in a demand that Tweed be released from custody, and after that it was expected that some one would be found who would join in a demand that Tweed be released from custody. The plan was to have Tweed's creditors join in a demand that Tweed be released from custody, and after that it was expected that some one would be found who would join in a demand that Tweed be released from custody.

On Nov. 26 an application was made by George W. Butt, proprietor of the stable in Bayard-street in which the notorious stable gang formerly met, and who claimed to be a creditor of Tweed, for an order that Tweed be released from custody. The matter has, however, been bunglingly managed. On Nov. 26 an application was made by George W. Butt, proprietor of the stable in Bayard-street in which the notorious stable gang formerly met, and who claimed to be a creditor of Tweed, for an order that Tweed be released from custody. The matter has, however, been bunglingly managed. On Nov. 26 an application was made by George W. Butt, proprietor of the stable in Bayard-street in which the notorious stable gang formerly met, and who claimed to be a creditor of Tweed, for an order that Tweed be released from custody. The matter has, however, been bunglingly managed.

THE SUIT AGAINST JAMES L. GRAHAM.
A LITELY INTEREST MANIFESTED IN THE CASE—THE PLAINTIFF'S STORY OF THE DISCOVERY OF HER LOSS—THE DEFENDANT RELEASED ON BAIL—SKEETCH OF HIS CAREER.

THE TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FIRE.
CONTINUATION OF FIRE MARSHAL SHELTON'S INVESTIGATION.

THE TWENTY-THIRD-STREET FIRE.
CONTINUATION OF FIRE MARSHAL SHELTON'S INVESTIGATION.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES

FAILURE OF A FIRM ENGAGED IN THE COAL TRADE—LIABILITIES \$100,000—OTHER FAILURES.

Walter, Donaldson & Co., one of the oldest and largest coal agencies in the country, made an assignment in this city, yesterday, to Andrew W. Kent. They have acted as middle men for many years to the operators of the Schuylkill coal region. Their principal house is in Philadelphia. The one in this city, at No. 111 Broadway, is a branch, and they have another branch house in Boston. The firm consists of Franklin and Howard Walter, Robert O. Thomas, and Samuel T. Donaldson. Only Robert, first signed the assignment, the others being out of town. Very little was known of the failure, which could be obtained at the New-York office. The report was that no figures have been received from Philadelphia on which a statement can be based. The disaster is ascribed to the fact that the firm had been unable to meet their notes which the firm had secured on local liabilities are estimated at \$100,000. The firm was established in 1870, since which time two of the partners, B. B. Thomas and Harry Walter, have died.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.
A NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FROM TEACHERS FOR MAXIMUM SALARY—A NEW CLASS FOR THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL—COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT—TWO SCHOOLS TO BE CONSOLIDATED.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.
Preliminary steps have been taken for the consolidation of the New-York and Boston Trade Bureaus.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.
THE SCHOONER LUCRETIA TOWED INTO THE HARBOUR—A GALE ENCOUNTERED BY THE O. M. MERRITT.

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weeks. The following is the Court of Ap-

47, 12.

THE ERIE RAILWAY SUIT

ANSWER OF THE RECEIVER IN THE
CLOSURE CASE—THE LONDON

**HOLDERS—THE PROCEEDINGS FOR
LEWED PERJURY.**

[illegible][illegible]

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

By Judge Donahue.

Granted.—In the matter of the Receiver and underwritten by St. Philip's Church; Livingston v. In re Estate of John E. Sullivan, et al., No. 9078.

[illegible][illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 21.

100 Am. Reg. Co. 100	100 Am. Reg. Co. 100
100 Am. Reg. Co. 100	100 Am. Reg. Co. 100
100 Am. Reg. Co. 100	100 Am. Reg. Co. 100
100 Am. Reg. Co. 100	100 Am. Reg. Co. 100
100 Am. Reg. Co. 100	100 Am. Reg. Co. 100

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

100 U. S. 4 1/2	100 U. S. 4 1/2
100 U. S. 4 1/2	100 U. S. 4 1/2
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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

100 U. S. 4 1/2	100 U. S. 4 1/2
100 U. S. 4 1/2	100 U. S. 4 1/2
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100 U. S. 4 1/2	100 U. S. 4 1/2

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:30 A. M.

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100 U. S. 4 1/2	100 U. S. 4 1/2
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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

100 U. S. 4 1/2	100 U. S. 4 1/2
100 U. S. 4 1/2	100 U. S. 4 1/2
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100 U. S. 4 1/2	100 U. S. 4 1/2
100 U. S. 4 1/2	100 U. S. 4 1/2

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—9:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—3:30 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—4:30 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—5:30 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—6:30 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—7:30 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—8:30 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:30 A. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:30 P. M.

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GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

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for American Exchange, 65 for German Amer-

cas, 69 1/2 for St. Nicholas, 65 for Republic, and

113 for Merchants.

The money market was easy, with call loans

ranging from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent, the prevailing

rate having been 5 per cent. Prime mercantile

paper, which is scarce, was quoted at 4 1/2 to 6

per cent. The following were the rates of ex-

change: Savannah, buying, par; selling, 1 1/2

premium; Charleston, selling, 1 1/2 to 2

premium; New Orleans, American, 1

18 1/2 per cent, bank; St. Louis, par; Boston, 30

discount, and Chicago, 30 discount.

The foreign exchange reported a weak market

for currencies in London, consequent upon the

rumor of a possible decline in the value of the

pound and the account, United States

bonds to 102 1/2 for new 4 1/2s, 101 1/2 for

1879s, 104 1/2 for 104s, and 104 1/2 for

1914s. In American railway shares, Penn-

sylvania declined 1/4 per cent, to 23 1/2, while

New Jersey Central advanced 1/4 per cent, to

17 1/2. The consolidated bonds selling at 66 1/2.

The Bank of England lost \$79,000,000 for the

week ending yesterday; the proportion of

reserves to liabilities has advanced to 47 1/2

per cent, against 46 13 1/2 per cent a week ago;

and the rate of discount remains 2 per cent. Bar

Silver was quoted at \$14 1/2 per ounce. The

Bank of France gained 4,000,000 during the

week. Renten declined to 110 1/2.

The Sterling Exchange market opened with some

excitement, and an advance of 1/2 in the

nominal selling rates, to \$4 83 for 60-day bills,

and \$4 85 for demand. Subsequently, how-

ever, business relaxed into dullness, and the

market became weaker on actual transactions,

which were on the basis of \$4 82 1/2 for 60-

day bills, \$4 84 1/2 for 90-day bills, and

\$4 84 1/2 for cables, and \$4 80 1/2

for 30-day commercial bills.

The Gold Speculation was firm, with all the

sales at \$10 1/2 per ounce, the former having been

the opening and closing price. On Gold loans

the rates were 4 1/2, 5, and 4 1/2 per cent for

carrying.

The Government bonds in this market declined

1/2 per cent in sympathy with the weakness in

London. Railroad bonds were generally steady.

Kansas Pacific Income, No. 18, advanced to

14 1/2, reacted to 13 1/2, and rose to 15 1/2. No. 11

selling at 14 1/2. Union Pacific Firsts sold

at 104 1/2, and Sinking Funds at 97. Hannibal

and St. Joseph, 84, convertible, advanced to

87 1/2. Delaware and Hudson, registered, of

1891, sold at 97; Long Dock bonds at 109 1/2;

Lake Shore Secureds, consolidated coupon, at

94; Western Pacifics at 102, Chicago and

Northwestern consolidated gold coupons at 93 1/2.

Wabash Firsts, ex-coupon, at 100; ex-dis-

counted convertibles, at 50 1/2 to 56; and ex-

change coupon of 1878 and previous, at 44 1/2.

Parallels of Missouri Firsts at 98 1/2, and South

Pacific Firsts at 74 1/2. In State bonds, D. C.

3.65s declined 1/4 per cent, to 76 1/2.

The imports of dry goods at this port for the

week were \$2,587,523, and the amount mar-

keted \$2,520,393. The total import of dry

goods since Jan. 1 were \$15,548,496, and the

total marketed \$14,552,062.

The following shows the receipts of produce

at Chicago and Milwaukee for the first 18

business days of February, compared with the

same period of previous years:

AT CHICAGO.

1875. 1876. 1877. 1878.

Wheat. 980,400 787,200 211,269 1,854,044

Oats. 1,

A MITSUBISHI

FINE VOYSENBURG & CO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY MATINEE
SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 2:30 P. M.
"NO OPERA AT THE ACADEMY Friday, Feb. 25."
SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 1:30 P. M.
SECOND ORCHESTRA.
Second and last time of Verdi's popular opera (in Italian),
with the remarkable cast of Wednesday evening:
Mme. ALMA LAFITE
Miss ADELARDE PHILLIPS
Mr. CHARLES ADAMS
Mrs. J. W. BARNES
Mr. E. WIEGAND
Messrs. DICKINSON and ORCHARD
MRS. MARRETT
LAWRENCE
The Famous Wagner's grand opera,
which **THE FLYING DUTCHMAN,**
TUESDAY, FEB. 26, ROSSKILLEN ACADEMY,
Sings and illustrates at Academy Hall, No. 112 Broadway,
between 7th and 8th streets, N. Y., at all parts of the
house. Reserved Seats, 60c. extra; Boxes, \$4.00, and
\$4.00 and upwards.

ULCER TOM'S CABIN. BOOTS THIMBLE
JASSETT & PALMER'S
Great spectacular offering of
the most wonderful and thrilling
show ever seen in the
LOWLY
DIXIE LAND 20 YEARS AGO.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
The great work of the famous American author—
ONE OF THE GREAT AMERICAN WRITERS—
ON **WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY** and the same
on **SATURDAY—at 1:30.**

HUNDREDS OF FREEDMEN ARRIVE
In the wonderfully realistic
MISSISSIPPI RIVER FESTIVAL
SCENE.
POPULAR PRIZES.
Amenities, 50 cents; (reserved seats in the Orchestra,
Orchestra Circle, and Dress Circle, 75 cents); Dress
Circle, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.

WALLACK'S.
Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 8 O'CLOCK.
Mrs. LESTER WALLACE
PROTAGONIST OF "WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY"
at the
SPECIAL MATINEE commencing at 1:30 P. M.,
also in the **EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.**
will be presented **LIONEL LINCOLN**'s grand comedy of
"**MONTE VERDE**".
THE CAST
enlists in power and comeliness as any yet seen, including
Mrs. LESTER WALLACE
and **JOHN HENRY WALLACE**, who will play **GILBERT JOHN**
BROOKHART, HARRY BECKETT, W. B. FLOYD,
HENRY CECIL, EDWARD GIBSON, GEORGE HARRIS,
C. E. EDWIN, H. AXLINE, W. A. ETTINGER, J. REECE,
H. PEARSON, Miss ROSE COUGHLAN, Miss FLORENCE

SCHOOL,
will be presented at the
MATINEE SATURDAY, FEB. 22,
MR. JESTES WALLACE
AND THE WHOLE COMPANY IN THE CAST.

DRESS PARADE,
REVIEW, AND
GUARD MOUNTING

BY THE
71st Regiment,
AT
GILMORE'S GARDEN, THIS EVENING.

Tickets, \$1, obtained at the door.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor, MR. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager, MR. A. M. PALMER

Begin promptly at 8.

to actual times of the two great emotional plays, entitled

CELEBRATED CASE.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

TWO PERFORMANCES.

House crowded at every performance.

Tuesday, at 1:30, third matinee of

A CELEBRATED CASE.

Seats secured TWO DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

HOLIDAY MATINEES.

TO-DAY at 1:30: TO-MORROW at 2.

Admission reserved.

SHAGBACCH SUCCESS.

THE NEW ROMANTIC IRISH PLAY,

THE

DIAOLLAUGH.

THE HERALD SAYS:

A COMPANION PICTURE TO THE SHAUGHRAUGH.

STANDARD THEATRE.

(LATE EVENING) 7:30 AND 9:30.

Louise and Manager of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WM. HENDERSON

Of the revival of Grover's famous American comedy,

OUR BOARDING-HOUSE.

Which will be presented on FRIDAY and SAT.

URDAY Matinee with NEW SCENERY, NEW PROP.

ERTISES, and NEW CAST.

THE SCALE OF PRICES is as follows:

Amateur, 25c, 50c, and Reserved Seats, \$1.25

and \$1.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS AT

MATINEES.

EXTRA-TIME WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY!

BROADWAY THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY at 1:30.

The Strangest Comedy.

PINK DOMINOR
POPULAR SINGERS **CLARA MORRIS** and **CL. GENTS** and **KL.**
TO-NIGHT and **TO-MORROW MATINEE**, last appearance
 of the **CLARA MORRIS** and **CL. GENTS** and **KL.**
IN THE GOVERNMENT
SATURDAY EVENING—THE PINK DOMINOR.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
MEMBERS COURSE.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1874 at 8 o'clock.
MRS. FANNY MORTON will give
DRAMATIC READING and RECITATION,
 assisted by
Miss ALICE DODD, Pianist,
 and **Mr. GEORGE F. SARGENT, Baritone.**
 Admission 50 cents.

HULLER'S WONDERS.
24TH ST. NEXT TO THE COLUMBIAN HOTEL.
 Complete success of the new programme of
HULLER'S WONDERS.
 The Electric Circulation, delectable Pantomime, **LIPS**
 put Confounder, and Banquet Trick
 Evening at 8 o'clock, and **Matinee**, on **Tuesday, at 2**
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY at 2.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel
and Casino.
AT 7:15 P. M.
AT 9:15 P. M.
AT 11:15 P. M.
DICKENS—A SON OF THE STREET.
DIGITAL PRICES: Admission (with seats) 25c, and 50c.
Matinee to close at 2.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. OPERA-
HOUSE, 730 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel
and Casino.
FOR DART, CARL STANLEY'S AFRIC-
AN DWARF, KALULA. 6:20 P. M.
THEY'LL BEAT THE MINSTERS' TRICKS.
SEATS SOLD. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
100 N. 3rd St.
JACK AND DODGING FOR A WIFE.
Rear Matinee 5:15 P. M.
EXTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
7:15 P. M.
DR. L. SAUVREUR'S EVENING LECTURES
In French. No. 1481 Broadway, corner 43d St.
Lectures 7:15 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.
Lectures Friday, Feb. 23. Course tickets, \$3; single
tickets, 75 cents.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 845 Broadway, East of 9th st.
(Incorporated 1863).
THIS RENOWNED MUSIC school open day and evening.

LECTURES

COOPER UNION

FREE SATURDAY NIGHT LECTURES
At the great hall at 6 o'clock, **SATURDAY, Feb. 28:**
E. AUSTIN PARSONS, Pres. Doc. of New York City.
Will give lectures on "THE HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS" (Illustrated) Tickets can be had gratis at the
offices of the Cooper Union at 6 D. Van Nostrand's
bookstore, No. 23 Murray street.

ADELM & HEWITT, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! We who have turned
out some of these HARD TIMES
dispose of 100 NEW PIANOS and ORGANS,
and other musical instruments, than ever before offered,
at a sacrifice. **"LOWEST PRICES."** We are now
best hand, warranted for 5 years, it
includes all expenses. **Pianos, 7-Graves, \$125;
11-3-active, \$140. ORGANS, 4 stops, \$33;
7 stops, \$50. 11-3 active, 4 stops, \$50;
Pianos, in perfect order and new year. Good music of
all kinds. **Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 West 14th-st.****

DANCING.

A. DODDWEY'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
NO. 81 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Classes and Private Lessons. Send for circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
(THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.)

Thompson office of the TIMES is located at
No. 1,338 Broadway, south-east corner of 93d
St. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of
the TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD
his horse, handsome extension top phaeton, polo
saddles, cloth coat, and the whole harness; but
not less than November, sold separately and very low. As
soon as possible, call on Mr. J. J. JACKSON, 100
NASSAU ST., 2ND FLOOR, 2ND DOOR FROM
STABLE TO LET.—IN WEST ST., NEAR
14th-st., with large accommodations. Apply to
CHARLES GIFFORD, No. 30 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

J. J. JACKSON, who KINGSLEY
has the honor to announce that he has
about 20 years ago, with commendations from Mr. J. J.
JACKSON, King's Lynn, Norfolk, England, who still has

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

—The telephone furnishes material for a

The Clarendon Press, Oxford.

REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSIONERS—

THE MYSTERIOUS LOUISIANA WOMAN

shortly be added 8 bishoprics to be created in

also, 63-164: Uplands, Low Middling classed,
and July delivery, 63-164: also 67-324: Poland

YORK PARTIES VISITING THE One had dinner room for showing samples (for exporting or commission line) in the most convenient portion of the city location between St. John and Market and Chestnut sts.; also, bank rooms, etc. Address M. T. Post Office Box No. 700 Philadelphia.

\$9,000 CASH, OR \$60,000 WORTH of real estate will buy 40 cent. of interest in a stock of 100,000 shares of a man of unimpeachable character and business with extensive knowledge and influence as to C. P. STOCK DIVIDEND.

P.O. BOX, STATION D, CAMDEN—FOR 30 DAYS, capital, and well-stocked drug business for sale. \$8,000 per annum net profit. Cheap for cash. Address DRUGGIST, Fort Omaha 700, Hartford, Conn.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICES

FIRM OF KEET & HOPKINS IS THIS DAY dissolved by liquidation.

Signed, **H. L. KEET,
HENRY C. HOPKINS,
JAMES K. KEET.**

All business heretofore conducted by KEET & HOPKINS will be continued at the same place under the firm of H. L. KEET.

Signed, **HENRY A. KEET,
EDWARD KEET.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

STIFFNESS COUGH LOZENGES ARE highly recommended for Croup, Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, testimonials from the most eminent physicians; price, 50 cents per box, sent by all druggists.

NO CRUISING OR PROPRIETY THEREOF.

E. FUGERA & CO., New York.

SPICES AGENTS.

PEPPER CO.—GRATEFUL AND CHEERFUL each package is labeled JAMES SPICE CO., Pacific Chemicals, Inc. 44 Third Street and 70 Franklin, Lower Manhattan New-York-City and VANDEBEEK'S, Fort-Place.

ICE CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM is sold in the City; 1¢ per gallon to parties and families. Charlotte Street, New-York-City.

Call attention to our out-of-town orders.

No. 12 Fifth Avenue and Tel. 522 5th av.

CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES FOR JEWELRY, &—DIAMONDS cheaply bought, jewelry, silverware, enamel's half size, watch, rings, watches, etc.

GEORGE ALLEN, Jewelers.

No. 1190 Broadway, near 54th-st.

COAL AND WOOD.

BEST WOOD AND COAL DELIVERED at lowest prices.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

[illegible]

PLANTATION
SCENE.

POPULAR PRICES:
50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75
cents; Balcony, 50 cents
and 50 cents; Family Circle 25
cents.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE
"CHAIRMANMAN SUCCEEDS"
THE NEW ROMANTIC TRUST
OF THE NEW YORK CITY
THEATRE.
ABNEY Lease
CHAMBERLAIN AND
OYSTERS
(at \$1.50 & 64.)
BEGINS PROMPTLY AT 8 P.M.
times of the great emotional
A CELEBRATED CASE.
The house crowded at every performance.

A CELEBRATED CASE
secured TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE

BROADWAY THEATRE
 6:30 TO-DAY at 1:30, and first
 artist.
MORRIS, in THE GOVERNOR
 (SATURDAY.) the screaming
PINK DOMINOS
 with a **POWERFUL CAST**:
 s, Ringgold, Leclercq, Rockwell
 ator; Misses Jeffreys-Lewis,
 Evelyn, and Chart.

HELLER'S WONDERS
 T. NEXT FIFTH-AVENUE
 ulate success of the new program
HELLER'S WONDERS:
 Orchestration. Sealed Packet
 at 10 o'clock, and Bank and
 P. until 10. Wednesday and Sa

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
AND TRAMPS WALKING

LAKE STANLEY'S AFRI-
KALE
P. KALULA
 Feb. 25, a CELEBRATED SWISS
 Club. MATINEE SATURDAY.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.
PEEP O' DAY
 and DODGING FOR A WIFE.
 MATINEE WASHINGTON'S RIG
 Regular Matinee SATURDAY.
ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF
 ST 14TH ST., second door east
 (Incorporated 1865.)
 OWNED MUSIC school open day
LECTURES.

LECTURE BY REV. J.
Street Methodist Episcopal C

MEETINGS.

DEER MARINE SOCIETY.
The members of the society will be called to meet at 7 o'clock at the Insurance Building, No. 15, to elect a Commissioner of Marine Insurance, in compliance with the State Legislature.

JOSEPH PERKINS.
Feb. 21, 1878.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

meeting of St. John's Guild, will be held at Jones-st., on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. JOHN P. FAU

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William B. Milton, William M.

Paul J. Fuchs, Edward P. Lamerding, Henriette Miller, Wesley, Robert Tener, and Elizabeth. The above-named persons are summoned to answer in court and to serve a copy of your answer within twenty days after the expiration of the day of service, exclusive of the day of service, to appear, or answer, in court on your behalf, for the reason that—

1. Dated 7th Nov. 1934, 11.11.34. BODS.

2. Office, 10 Centre-street, New York, N. Y. C.

3. Defendants, August Fischer, Louise Lee, Russell Keith, and Ethel.

4. The summons is served upon you to an order of Hon. George

ated the 10th day of January
complaint in the office of the
of New York at the Court

City of New York, **JOHN W. COOPER**, Plaintiff,
vs.
ROBERTY OF NEW JERSEY,
ELMIRA IRON AND STEEL
PANY, complainants, and
COMPANY, defendants. — On bill
of complaint, etc. — Public notice is hereby
given, that the Receiver appointed in
the order of a decree of the United States
Court, in the above entitled cause, on the
first day of January, eighteen hundred
and eighty-five, at public auction, on the
premises, the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom
in the City and State of New-York, to
sell, on the 21st day of January,
as far as the Refractor or Master
of the same may be required, the
sum of five hundred in the State
of New Jersey.

in the State of New-York, no
any time and place to which
anywhere the same all the

rights, legal and equitable, under the law of the State of New York. Dated the seventh day of August, 1878, at the County of New York, in the City and County of New York, the above-named Hugh J. Jewett, do hereby adjudge and decree, that the said March, 1878, at the same hour as

COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
IN SENATE CHAMBERS.
MARGARET E. DE FOMERAY, PLA E. AGNEW AND THOMAS H. HARRISON.—To the above-named parties, the said Hugh J. Jewett, do hereby summon to answer the complaint, and to serve a copy of your answer on the undersigned, within five days after the date of the service of this summons on you, or, in default of your answer, or failure to appear, or answer, do hereby adjudge and decree, that you be defaulted, and the relief

Int.—Dated November 14th, 18
WARDS & ODELL, Plaintiffs
vs. Office address, No. 54 WI

Only.
Agnew and Thomas R. Agnew
as I served upon you by public
order of Hon. George C. Barrett,
Court, dated the eleventh day
of which the complaint to the
City and County of New-York, as
City of New-York.
JAMES A. O'NEILL, Attorney for
the

EFFECTS IN THIS LOCALITY.

HEAVY RAINS ALL ALONG THE EASTERN ATLANTIC SEABOARD—THE EXTENT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STORM.

The heavy rain-storm which set in at 8:30 o'clock Thursday evening continued with great violence throughout the night and until after noon yesterday, and during the afternoon the rain was frequent and heavy showers. The result of the storm was a much more steady appearance than it was at this time of the year, and the dirty piles of snow which had disfigured many of the thoroughfares had entirely disappeared. The rain was accompanied with a heavy northeast wind, which blew at a velocity of 24 miles an hour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. At 11 o'clock it had increased to 26 miles per hour, and it reached its highest velocity at 1:30 P. M., when it was traveling at the rate of 42 miles per hour. From that time it decreased to 45 o'clock P. M. when it was going at the rate of only 16 miles an hour. The barometer also fell during the day from 29.92 inches at 8 o'clock A. M. to 29.87 inches at 11 o'clock A. M., and during a continuance of the rain. The rainfall during the night, from 8:30 P. M. Thursday until 8 A. M. yesterday, was 0.40 of an inch, and from that time until 5 o'clock P. M. 37.10 of an inch was added, making 1.21-10 inches in all. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer marked 38°, and at 5 o'clock it had risen to 42°, and all over the country, according to reports from the Signal and Weather Bureaus in the Equitable Buildings, the same high temperature prevailed. In fact, it seemed more like an April than a February storm.

So far as reports have thus far reached this city, no material damage appears to have been done by the storm, and the only news of casualties at sea which has reached the Associated Press ship-news office, at the Battery, is that the schooner "Signal" had the stranding of three schooners on the New Jersey coast. In this city, the worst sufferers seemed to have been the keepers of the liquor saloons and coffee and cake saloons under Fulton Market. There, as usual, the north-east wind caused an unusual rise in the level of the river. The water did not rise so high, but it did some times, still it came up sufficiently to cover the floor of those places, all of which are two or three feet below the level of the sidewalk, to the depth of two or three inches. This, however, was looked upon as a small matter, as the proprietors of the saloons in question, as they said that they had often been deluged with two feet instead of two inches of all water, and that they had never been settled down from the city and its surroundings. Shortly after dark, however, the rain-storm was at its height, and the water was so high that it was feared that the worst of the storm had passed. At the Signal Service Bureau the main change said that though cautionary signals should be displayed during the night, yet there was no apprehension that the wind would increase, or that the river would be a danger to shipping along the coast.

According to the Signal Service reports, the storm seems to have done considerable damage to the coast, and one in the Ohio Valley—and to have extended pretty nearly over the entire country, with the exception of the Southern States, and Charles Nickles lost \$2,000 worth of beer.

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THE NEXT LECTURE IN THE COOPER UNION FREE

THE next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course will be delivered this evening, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. J. H. Rogers, D. D., of the Hall of Theological Seminary, New York. The subject is "The Moral Instruments of All Nations." (Illustrated.)

NEW-YORK.
R. M. Pratt, engineer of the steamship Columbia, plying between New York and Havana, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields, on a charge of smuggling. The warrant, which was issued by Commissioner Shields, on a charge of smuggling, was issued by Commissioner Shields, on a charge of smuggling. The warrant, which was issued by Commissioner Shields, on a charge of smuggling, was issued by Commissioner Shields, on a charge of smuggling.

BROOKLYN.
There were 187 deaths reported at the Board of Health during the past week. The parading force of the Seventh Precinct beat the streets of the city, and the fire department, have been added to the force. Thomas and Catharine Fletcher, of No. 20 Park-avenue, were arrested last evening on a charge of shoplifting in Cameron's clothing store, No. 172 Bridge-street.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
The March term of the Circuit Court of Otter and Terminus will begin at White Plains on Monday week, Justice Dykman presiding. The court will sit on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, until the calendar is cleared. The reception of "Eagle Troop" at Mount Vernon on Thursday night was a pleasant affair. The band of the United States Army, the 1st Cavalry, and the 1st Artillery, were present. The band of the United States Army, the 1st Cavalry, and the 1st Artillery, were present.

NEW-JERSEY.
There was no observance of Washington's Birthday in Jersey City beyond the closing of the public buildings. In Hoboken, Battery A, Capt. E. Roberts, of Haverstraw, was arrested in Jersey City for stealing a horse and wagon from Peter Pilon, of the former place. The property was valued at \$100, and Roberts was committed to await a requisition. The members of the Young Men's Temperance Reform Club met yesterday, in Newark, and organized a Young Men's Christian Temperance Society. The society was organized by the members of the Young Men's Temperance Reform Club, and was organized by the members of the Young Men's Temperance Reform Club.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
Four passenger-carrying steamships, the City of Berlin, of the Inman Line; the Neckar, of the North German Lloyd Line; the Spain, of the National Line; and the Devonia, of the Anchor Line, will sail for Europe to-day. Their respective ports of destination will be found in the passenger-lists below.

THE ATHLETIC MISFORTUNES.
The iron steamship Athenian, which left Galveston for Liverpool on the 4th inst., and put into Norfolk, leaving the latter port on the 18th, broke her rudder on the following day, and was obliged to put into this port for repairs. The Athenian, which was a heavy north-west-east gale set in, and raked up a dangerous sea during the night. A large wave struck the vessel's stern with great force, breaking her rudder, but doing no other damage. The weather moderated next day, but it was found that the rudder was so badly damaged that it was necessary to put into this port for repairs.

A DEAD HORSE COMES TO LIFE.
The Evening (N. Y.) Journal of the 22d inst. tells this story: "A curious case of suspended animation occurred in Des Moines the other day. A number of teams were passing by to the cemetery, and one of the horses in the leading team fell apparently stone dead. The road was narrow, and in order to let the other teams pass a rope was fastened to the neck of the dead horse, and he was pulled over the side of the road, and he was found to be alive. The horse was found to be alive, and he was found to be alive. The horse was found to be alive, and he was found to be alive.

A NEW MUSEUM OF BIBLICAL HISTORY.
The Biblical, Christian, and Missionary Museum of the United Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, was opened yesterday to the public for the first time. Public exercises were held in the chapel of the seminary at 10 A. M. Dr. William Adams, the President, commenced the proceedings with prayer, and then delivered a short address to the assembly, which lasted for such a museum as they were about to inaugurate. Dr. Hitchcock, Dr. Schaff, and other members of the Faculty, spoke in similar terms. The services were terminated by a hymn, and the assembly adjourned.

DEATH OF AN OLD MIER.
David Leach, aged 73, who has followed the occupation of rag-picking in Jersey City for 30 years, was found dead in his room at No. 264 Wayne street, in that city, yesterday morning. He owned several houses on Railroad-avenue, which brought him in a monthly rental of \$200, besides which he was supported by the proceeds of his rag-picking. He was a very poor man, and he was found dead in his room at No. 264 Wayne street, in that city, yesterday morning.

MR. PETER COOPER.

FURTHER ABOUT HIS PROPOSED SCHOOL IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Feb. 19.
For some time past the general press has been copying a paragraph which appeared in these columns to the effect that Hon. Peter Cooper, of New York, was endeavoring to establish a free school, with a high grade at La Vesta Springs, about a mile and a half from Gaffney, S. C., which is on the line of the Atlanta Road. We are glad to state that we have seen a private letter to a gentleman in this city which contains the following statement: "Mr. Cooper has already spent \$12,000 on the school, and he is now spending \$12,000 more. He was admitted to the sum of \$25,000, and the examination is set down for 1 o'clock P. M. to-day."

A NEW LIFE FOR A CONVERTED BURGlar.
There was a wedding at "Jerry McAuley's Mission" in Water-street yesterday afternoon, and the bride and groom were decidedly happy. John O'Neil, an ex-burglar, recently discharged from the Trenton Prison, who escaped with the notorious Edwards from the Auburn Prison in 1872, but was recaptured, visited this mission some five months since, and was converted. Since his conversion, he has been a very good man, and he has been a very good man. He has been a very good man, and he has been a very good man.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
In steamship Alpha, from Kingston, Jamaica, etc.—Wm. Hook, Cook, Charles Lyman.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
NEW-YORK.—FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

ARRIVED.
Steamship Alpha, (Rr.) Williams, Kingston Jan. 27, Santa Martha 20th, Barranquilla Feb. 3, Cartagena 10th, etc.

DEPARTURES.
Steamship Alpha, (Rr.) Williams, Kingston Jan. 27, Santa Martha 20th, Barranquilla Feb. 3, Cartagena 10th, etc.

THE STEAMSHIP SUPPLY.
The United States Ship Supply will sail from the Navy-yard on Monday morning, Feb. 23, for New York. The ship has nearly finished taking in cargo, and the stowing of the vessel will be completed before noon to-day. Commander Kirkland says he is ordered to Rosen, 50 miles north of Paris, and expects to reach there on the 20th of March. He expects to reach there on the 20th of March.

A QUESTION OF COLOR.
The Rochester Express gravely discourses: "In driving in the night a white horse is readily seen by others, but the driver cannot see over a white horse as easily as over a dark-colored one. In one case you can see another's horse better than he can see yours, and in the other he can see yours better than you can see his."

A DEAD HORSE COMES TO LIFE.
The Evening (N. Y.) Journal of the 22d inst. tells this story: "A curious case of suspended animation occurred in Des Moines the other day. A number of teams were passing by to the cemetery, and one of the horses in the leading team fell apparently stone dead. The road was narrow, and in order to let the other teams pass a rope was fastened to the neck of the dead horse, and he was pulled over the side of the road, and he was found to be alive. The horse was found to be alive, and he was found to be alive.

A NEW MUSEUM OF BIBLICAL HISTORY.
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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF POOR ADULTS, a small lease home in a good neighborhood, of three bedrooms, between 500 and 600 sq. ft., for \$200 or less, or would rent part of a house in the same location; possession wanted by the 15th of March or April 1. Address, for one week, WHITLOCK, Box No. 188 Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED—BY AN ABSOLUTELY GOOD party, a 25-foot, substantially-built, dry, well-ventilated dwelling, between 33d and 40th sts. 4th and 6th avs. No other need apply; must be low—three years' lease or longer. Address T, Post Office Box No. 606.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

ANY
Unlaid;
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WAY.
T. A.
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MAIL
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No. 2.
H-ST.
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by car

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES TO LET,
Singly or in suite, in the new building of the
QUEEN INSURANCE CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 Wall-st., New-York.
This building is PERFECT FIRE-PROOF, and has

Apply at the present office of the company, No. 812 and 210 Broadway, Park Avenue Building, to
W. H. LUDLOW, Manager.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS OR OTHERS.
To lease, premises Nos. 507, 508, and 511 Broadway, thence to Metropolitan, via Times Bldg., about a portion of the Nicholas Fording possession May 1 next, will be allowed to suit tenant. Apply to
J. H. GARDNER, ELY,
No. 22 Prince St.

LARGEST STORE ON 37th AV.
L. E. LUDLOW & CO.,
1301 Broadway, No. 3 Prince St.

STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LEASE.
Broadway, Murray, Broome, Chittenden, Greene, Marston, and other streets. **READ, & MEYER,** 499 Broadway.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE FOR A TERM
of years, at a reasonable rate, on the East River, near Foot East, 23d st.

TO LET—STORE ON 24th VERY ST. ON THE
Brooklyn Block, Inquire of **W. H. MEYER,** 499 Broadway, 2d floor, Vestey apt., Room No. 6.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO
LEASE, furnished, country seats, all modern improvements, including electric lights, water, and gas, and a fine view of the city. Price, \$10,000 to \$30,000, or to suit. Address
J. H. GARDNER, ELY, 145 Broadway.

AT WOODSIDE, N. J.—FOR SALE AT BAR-
tain, a pleasant, retired estate, home, containing 13 acres, convenient to two railroads, 101 50c 21c; chicken house, and other outbuildings. Price, \$10,000. Address
T. B. Box No. 1, 375 New York Post Office.

TWO PARCELS OF EXCELLENT LAND
FOR SALE—Both fine locations on the City Island, the other 15 acres; 30 miles from the City. Address
Mrs. G. HAMMOND, Spring Valley, Rockland County.

FOR SALE TO LET, OR WILL EXCHANGE
for Brooklyn or City property—a large home, with modern improvements, at Biltmore, N. C., on favorable terms, c. apply to **H. YOUNG, No. 894 Canal St.**

\$15,000 TO LEASE—CRUSHED MAN-
ufacture, from three acre at Flushing—carriage house, barn, and other. Photograph and details at
115 Broadway. **R. C. EMBREE.**

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR.
From April 1st, at Madison, N. J., a well arranged detached house, with a fine view of the city, and a pleasant morning walk of the station. There are on the premises, a large hall, a billiard room, a billiard room; an inner and outer kitchen; two store-rooms, one for the use of the house, and a large room for the use of the house, besides three bedrooms for servants and water-closet; a bedroom in the attic, with good garage, coach house, and the grounds are well kept, with two trees a barn, and an English garden. If required, the family will be served, with a view of the city, and a pleasant walk of the station. Apply to
J. T. MALLABY, Electrician,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York, or on the premises.

TWO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—ELIZABETH

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

11:35 P.M. For Boston and Albany Railroad, 8:05 A.M.
 12:05 P.M. For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:05 A.M.
 8:05, 11 A.M., 13 M., 3 P.M. For express, 8:05 A.M.
 1 P.M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A.M., 1, 3, 5:45
 10 P.M. For Air-Line Railroad, 8:05 A.M., 1, 3, 11:25
 P.M. For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05
 A.M., 3 P.M. For Kanagatat Railroad, 8:35 A.M.
 1 P.M. For New-Haven, 8:55 A.M., 3 P.M.
 9 P.M. For Danbury and Cornwall Railroad, 8:55
 A.M., 9 P.M. For New-Canaan Railroad, 9:05 A.M., 3
 4:45 P.M.

For timetables on our local lines—
 See page 10.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS

Rev. Craufurd Tait, son and Chaplain the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been appointed to the benefice of St. John's, New Hill, London.

The Methodist Episcopal churches in Baltimore Conference owe in the aggregate about \$400,000, the bulk of which rests on mortgages in Washington.

In the Cherokee Baptist churches last year there were 145 baptisms. Last year were organized. The association now has churches, with 1,100 members, against 7,187.

The revival conducted by Rev. J. Hammond at Marietta, Ohio, 825 persons were examined and professed to have become Christians. Mr. Hammond is now laboring at Zanesville.

Rev. Thomas B. Snelch, the oldest member of the Presbyterian Synod of the West, died at his residence in Prince George County, Va. He was brought up in Georgetown, and died at the age of 86.

The United Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has appointed a mission to the Irish Presbyterian Mission, and a mission in Canton, China, to the Chinese Mission in Los Angeles and vicinity in California.

Minnesota is a Lutheran State, having 100,000 members. Its population has no other name or confession. They are 75,000 Germans and Scandinavians. But one English Lutheran Church in the State.

The Committee of the United Protestant Synod has finished its revision of the Confession of 1843. It will prepare a report for the action of the Synod. It is not known what recommendations will be made.

The Free Presbytery of Glasgow has appointed a committee to consider what steps be taken, in concert with other bodies, to promote the conversion of the Roman Catholics, and to bring the people to the true faith of the Gospel of Christ.

The hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church includes 1,145 titles, of which 10 vacant, leaving 1,044 actually filled. Of these, 15 were created during the reign of Pius IX. Of the 29 were Archbishops and 132 Bishops.

—Rev. George Woodbridge, D. D., of Richmond, Va., whose death has been announced, was a great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards, and a descendant of the Puritan Fathers. He was nearly 45 years in Richmond, and at the age of 74.

The new Anglican Bishop of Queensland, Australia, has been offered to and accepted by Rev. John Stanton, of London. Mr. Stanton is an evangelical Churchman.

man. The nomenclature was made by B. Barkes, the Metropolitan of Australia.

The Episcopal Register of Philadelphia, the largest of the kind in the United States, the Episcopate of the Protestant Episcopal Church will attend the Anglican Synod to be held in London, during July. Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Berry of Iowa, will sail from Philadelphia, the 20th of May.

The English Wesleyan Chapel Committee reported increased activity in church building. During the year 85 churches were completed, valued at \$1,000,000. The total outlay for churches, parsonages, Theological Training School, and other buildings, \$1,450,000. The committee has at its command the income from \$430,000.

The Tabernacle meetings in Boston, by the attendance of 100,000 persons, created a great deal of interest. Last Sunday, the 25th of June, the attendance was 100,000, of whom 7,000 were converts. The meetings were held during the week's labor, there were audiences of 20,000 and 5,000. Monday evenings are devoted to the singing of hymns, and the preaching of the Word, and the meetings to the young men. The prayer and inquiry rooms are also attended.

The report of the Commissioner of Justice appointed by the French Government, to investigate the conditions of the Russian Church will be published. It will recognize the legality of the Synod, and support the Church to lay down religious principles. This is in the interest of the Orthodox party.

A warm discussion is being carried on among the Moravians in reference to the meeting for the American Provincial Synod, to be held in the year 1900. The cost of attending the Synod at each year, is being carefully estimated and comparison is being made with the Synod for the whole of the next year, the Synod for the whole of the year 1900, Germany.

The Presbyterian recently declared that the First Presbyterian Church of Peking, China, the church was built partly by native aid, and the missionaries themselves assisted in masonry and carpenter work. The declaration was made by the Chinese Minister.

and included an original hymn, a sermon by Mr. Sheffield, and an address by Dr. Stevens.

"One distinctive feature of the meetings was the singing of hymns. At the Sankey in Springfield it was that they found it advisable to hold inquiry-meetings from the beginning of labor there, which has not been their custom elsewhere. At the Sankey in Springfield the services increased steadily during the past year. The building in which the services are held is crowded, and the meetings are well attended. The Sunday morning meeting was attended, but those of the afternoon were not.

The Supreme Consistory of the Episcopal Protestant Church of Prussia has called Rev. H. Hoesbach to assume the canonical in the Parish of St. James, Berlin, and to perform the duties of a pastor. He is the author of the miracles related in the Bible; but they permitted him to retain his old living in Berlin, and to devote his whole time to the work. They can hardly accept the said inauguration as sufficient evidence of unbelief. The members of the Consistory, however, are not yet been accepted.

It is well known that Baptists sometimes though not invariably, reordain ministers from other denominations because of their unbelief. In 1877, Dr. D. Ayres, received from the Free Will Baptist denomination at Lindley, N. Y., was reordained by the Baptist Consistory of New York. The difference between the Regular and Free Baptists is that the former are generally Calvinists, while the latter are Armenians in doctrine. They are nevertheless friendly relations between the two bodies.

The Baptists have several general societies, the principal of which are the Missionary Society, the Home Society, the Foreign Mission Society, with head-quarters in New York, and the Publication Society, with head-quarters in Philadelphia; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, with head-quarters in New York. Besides the Southern societies corresponding with the first two of these, and the societies of Foreign Missions, there are several state organizations for missionary and benevolent purposes, there are probably at least twenty.

The following is a summary of the statistics of the Baptists for 1877: Associated churches, 1,067; members, 1,022,262; baptisms, 102,292; membership, 2,024,292.

In 1876, 1,932,389; Sunday-schools, 10,000; baptisms, 13,708; volumes in libraries, 890,958; benevolent contributions, \$3,388; colleges, 31; value of property, \$74,700; population, 45,700,000; total students, 286; total libraries, 28.

The Church of England has two bishops, 28 Bishops. Of these 24 have in the House of Lords. Two new Bishops were elected in 1878. A large proportion of the Church's property is in the hands of laymen, who pay fixed incomes to the prebendaries from \$75,000 to the Archbishop of Canterbury, \$125,000 to the Bishop of the Bishop of Seckford and Man. The next in dignities of the Church are the Deans where there are 30, with incomes varying from \$10,000 to \$25,000. There are 610 Archdeacons, and there are 13,000 benefices, and 23,000 clergical every class. The total annual income of the Church is \$100,000,000.

One of the notable Ritualistic Episcopal Churches in this country is the Church of Advent, Boston. It was opened in 1841. Rev. William Crowell, who established it, is now its pastor. It is a weekly observance, frequent communion, and a rendering of the office, preaching in the pews, the eastward position of the priest in the altar, and the use of vestments and ornaments of the altar. The present incumbent is Rev. C. C. Gratton. The clergy consist of the Church of the Advent being of the Episcopal Church, and the children of the Sunday-school to the community of the Holy Child. Into this school unbaptized children are not allowed, and a Parish Guild for doing good.

There are 450 communicants, and the

DRY GOODS.
James McCreery & Co.,
Broadway and 11th-St.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
COLORFUL DRESS SILKS,
AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF
ONE DOLLAR.
THESE ARE 23 INCHES WIDE,
OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURE,
LEADING SPRING COLORS, AND COST
\$1.50 GOLD TO PRODUCE.

A Fresh Lot of
DAMASSE SILKS,
26-INCH, AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
24-INCH ALL-SILK ARMURE, \$1.
ONE-HALF COST OF PRODUCTION.

HEARN
775 & 776 BROADWAY
ABOVE NINTH ST.
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
COLORFUL SILKS,
100 PIECES, 80 CENTS.
DARK
NEVER RETAINED UNDER ONE DOLLAR AND
FIVE CENTS.
THREE CASES
NEW COLORS,
DARK,
MEDIUM, AND LIGHT,
JUST PURCHASED AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BENEFIT OF WHICH WE GIVE TO OUR CUSTOMERS.
THEY ARE NOT THE ORDINARY STAINING
SILKS usually sold at this price, but EXTRA QUALITY
HIGHER LUSTER DRESS SILKS, REALLY WORTH ONE
dollar and thirty-five cents.

FANCY SILKS
500 PIECES
COLORFUL AND BLACK
CHECKS AND STRIPES
IN
GREAT VARIETY.
CANNOT BE IMPORTED UNDER NINETY CENTS.

BLACKSILKS
AT PRICES WHICH ARE SIMPLY
UNPRECEDENTED.

MR. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS
of splendid SPRING and SUMMER STYLES; the
most extensive and complete in the country
ever offered. No. 17 East 14th-st. and all the Agencies.
Grand opening March 6.

AUCTION SALES.
MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
HANDSOME MIRRORS, SATIN CURTAINS,
FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY G. EBBINGHOUGH & CO.
E. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No.
308 Fifth-st., between 25th and 26th sts., all the first-class
furniture contained in said house, consisting of handsome
black walnut and mahogany parlour suit in crimson
velvet, centre table, black walnut and gilt parlor suit in
crimson silk, French plate glass and mahogany mirrors, fine
crimson satin curtains, elegant black walnut bedsteads,
bedroom furniture, armchairs, a large assortment of
black walnut and gilt center and library tables and
young black walnut and mahogany dining chairs, hand-
some black walnut and mahogany sideboard, mahogany
china cabinet, mahogany piano, mahogany washstand,
mahogany bedstead, mahogany dresser, mahogany
wardrobe, mahogany chest of drawers, mahogany
kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will
commence.

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DRY GOODS.
Le Bonnetier Bros.
ABOVE NINTH ST.

GREAT SALE
OF
Infants' & Children's
GARMENTS.
TWO THOUSAND
CHILDREN'S
SHORT DRESSES,
SIX DIFFERENT STYLES,
69
CENTS.
Made of very best material, and trimmed with
fine colored and white embroideries, in NEW AND
ELEGANT DESIGNS, made under contract for
this sale.
Not to be found elsewhere.

100 DOZEN
Infants' Cambric Slips,
37
CENTS.
THIMMED WITH
EMBROIDERY.
890
CHILDREN'S
CALICO
DRESSES,
28
CENTS.
We also continue to offer the extraordinary bargains
in LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS that have
attracted so much attention during the past six weeks.
AND AS A SPECIAL ATTRACTION,
500 DOZEN
Chemises, Drawers, Nightgowns,
Skirts, and Dressing Sacques,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION FROM
REGULAR PRICES.

THE SPECIAL GOODS WILL BE PLACED IN A
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT, WITH PRESENT AND
FORMER PRICES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES
ON EACH GARMENT.
CUSTOMERS DESIRING TO SECURE THE CHOICE
OF THESE EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS WILL FIND
IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO MAKE AN EARLY
SELECTION, AS THIS SALE CANNOT BE RE-
PEATED.
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PEATED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.
THIRUP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,255 Broadway, south-east corner of 33d-
st. Open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P.
M. Subscriptions received and copies of
THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS
well as a French girl, willing to assist in
the party in any required; 2 years' City ref-
erence. Call for two days, No. 105 West 2nd-st., first
floor, at No. 105 West 2nd-st., first floor.

COOK-BUTLER.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WIFE-
ling, reliable, respectable, obliging, and per-
fectly understanding her duties; both speak English
fluently; best City references; cooking, French and
household work, all done to order. Call at No. 655
Third-st., second floor, front.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT
woman in a private family, first-class City ref-
erence. Call for two days, No. 105 West 2nd-st., first
floor, at No. 105 West 2nd-st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS GOOD COOK AND DO
household work in a private family, first-class City
reference. Call for two days, No. 105 West 2nd-st., first
floor, at No. 105 West 2nd-st., first floor.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes gold, silver, and various bonds.

The statement of the associated banks, issued from the clearing-house on Saturday last shows a loss of \$967,600 in legal-tenders, and of \$632,200 in the specie average, resulting in a decrease of \$1,600,000 in the surplus reserve. The deposit in the fund is \$1,227,400, which is some \$400,000 more than the other items indicate. The remaining changes are an increase of \$799,200 in loans and \$25,700 in circulation. The banks now hold \$13,633,745 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name, Amount. Lists various banks and their financial positions.

The money market worked somewhat more closely than during the previous week, but nevertheless borrowers on call experienced no difficulty in supplying their requirements at very reasonable rates. In the discount market prime mercantile paper was in fairly active demand at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent for prime names.

The foreign advice reported a strong market at London early in the week for British Consols, which advanced to 94 1/2, and for the 2 1/2 per cent American railroad bonds, which were sold up to 54 1/2 to 55 1/2 per cent. The Bank of England advanced to 107 1/2 for the week ending Wednesday. In the import market the reserve to liabilities was 47 1/2 per cent, against 46 1/2 per cent the week previously, and its rate of discount remained 2 per cent. One hundred and forty-five thousand pounds sterling has since been withdrawn on balance. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills has advanced from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. Rates at Paris were firm. The Bank of France gained 4,000,000 francs specie during the week, and the Imperial Bank of Germany 11,600,000 marks.

The Sterling Exchange market was active, the Government bond dealers being heavy purchasers, and the leading drawers advanced their rates. At the close the actual business was transacted on the following basis: Sixty-day bills, 82 1/2 to 83 1/2; demand, 84 1/2 to 85 1/2; cables, 84 1/2 to 85 1/2; and commercial bills, 84 1/2 to 85 1/2.

The Gold speculation was very firm for the most part, and the price fell off from 102 1/2 to 101 1/2. Subsequently, the market assumed a firmer tone, and Saturday, on the passage of the Silver bill by the House, the price again advanced to 102 1/2, with 102 1/2 as the closing quotation. On gold loans the rates ranged from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent for carrying.

Government bonds were followed the course of our securities at London, opening firm, and afterward declining on the passage of the Silver bill as much as 1 1/2 per cent. In some instances, closing weak at the lowest point. Railroad bonds were active and generally in good demand. State bonds were dull.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange throughout the week was dull and offered scarcely a single feature of interest. The indisposition of operators to trade heavily pending the final settlement of the silver question was more apparent than of the silver question was more apparent than of the silver question.

The following shows the movement of produce at the lake ports:

Commodity	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Feb. 22
Wheat	107,130	104,540	104,540
Barley	10,720	10,720	10,720
Oats	10,720	10,720	10,720
Flour	10,720	10,720	10,720

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RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes various commodities and their market prices.

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here, for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Shows foreign commerce and Sub-Treasury operations.

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Item	1877	1878
Woolen Goods	\$8,423,365	\$8,423,365
Corresponding week last year	\$8,423,365	\$8,423,365

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Item	1877	1878
Woolen Goods	\$8,423,365	\$8,423,365
Corresponding week last year	\$8,423,365	\$8,423,365

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Item	1877	1878
Woolen Goods	\$8,423,365	\$8,423,365
Corresponding week last year	\$8,423,365	\$8,423,365

Receipts for Customs.

Item	1877	1878
Woolen Goods	\$8,423,365	\$8,423,365
Corresponding week last year	\$8,423,365	\$8,423,365

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings reported:

Table with 2 columns: Railroad Name, Amount. Lists various railroads and their earnings.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1878.

The receipts of the principal lines of Produce since our last have been as follows:

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THE COTTON MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes various cotton-related commodities.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10 1/2; Low Middling, 9 1/2; Old Middling, 9 1/2; Old Low Middling, 8 1/2; Old Middling, 8 1/2; Old Low Middling, 8 1/2.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10 1/2; Low Middling, 9 1/2; Old Middling, 9 1/2; Old Low Middling, 8 1/2; Old Middling, 8 1/2; Old Low Middling, 8 1/2.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10 1/2; Low Middling, 9 1/2; Old Middling, 9 1/2; Old Low Middling, 8 1/2; Old Middling, 8 1/2; Old Low Middling, 8 1/2.

MONTELEONE, Feb. 23.—Cotton steady; Middling, 10 1/2; Low Middling, 9 1/2; Old Middling, 9 1/2; Old Low Middling, 8 1/2; Old Middling, 8 1/2; Old Low Middling, 8 1/2.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACE'S
Proprietor and Manager: **MR. LESTER**
The production of Last Year's great 5-act

NONE

With the
MOST POWERFUL AND COMPLETE CAST
Having met with **UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS**
The best of the season's new plays
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER
The distribution of characters includes
MR. LESTER **WALLACE**
MRS. H. J. MONTAGUE **JOHN GIBBS**
BROTHAN **FRANK ROBERT** **W. J.**
HENRY CRISP **W. SHANNON** **W. J.**
C. K. EDWIN **AL TYLON** **A. EYTHING**
W. PEARSON **M. J. COGHILL** **Mrs.**
MISS STELLA BONIFACE
The immense audience assembled at the
Saturday last has left no doubt as to the

comedy of SCHOOL, induces the Manager to that delightful romance of real life for

EVERY SATURDAY MATINEE UNTIL
 11.30. The cast is as follows:
 Mr. LESTER WALLACK and the whole
 cast.
 Seats can be secured two weeks in advance,
 open daily from 8 till 4.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. OPERA.
 PAPPENHEIM ADAMS GRAND OPERA
 THE BRILLIANT MONDAY EVENING
 OF THE BRILLIANT MONDAY EVENING
 This evening EVENING at 8.15.
 Only three nights.
 DER FLIEGENDE HOLLÄNDER
 Music PAPPENHEIM
 Mr. G. FRUSCH
 Mr. A. BLUM Capt. VAN DER
 Mr. H. WIEGAND Captain
 Mr. L. WIEGAND Captain
 Mr. L. WIEGAND Captain
 Novel mechanical effects, tableaux of moving
 scenery.
 Conducted by MAX ZIEGLER.
WEDNESDAY EVENING.
 By request, and positively for the last time.
 With the original splendour of this com-

renowned opera. **RIENZI**
TUESDAY EVENING Feb. 28 BROOKLYN

EMY LYNNHORN.
SATURDAY, MARCH 2. THIRD GRAND Bazaar and Hibernian Entertainment, for the aid of the Academy and No. 111 Broadway. Admission, \$1; family circle, 50 cents; refreshments, 50 cents and \$1 extra, according to location. **85, \$10.**

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. BOOTS & JARRETT & PALMER. — **LOANES AND TWO MATINEES.**

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK BEYOND.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
The world's greatest story, as told by the popular story of Mrs. H. B. Swore's touching and religious story of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
— Romantic mountain scenery; cascade of roses on the Ohio; hundreds of Freedmen; children in places of honor; a grand and a mating tears and laughter. **MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.**

POPULAR PRICES.
ADMISSION TICKETS: FIFTEEN CENTS.

Reserved seats in Orchestra, Orchestra Circle, box, 50 cents each.
Dress Circle Tickets, 50c. Family Circle Tickets, 25c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, EXCEPT SUNDAY,
FISHMAN'S SONS.
Saturday evening the Partisan sensation,
"The Exit"

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY.
SHAGRAHAUS SICKED
OF THE NEW ROMANCE.
THE
DIAOLU MAU

THE HERALD (FEB. 21) SAYS

"HOUSES CROWDED WITH OUR BEST-
"BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND GOOD A
"COMRADE PICTURE TO THE SHAE

FIFTH-AVENUE HALL.
24TH-ST., NEXT FIFTH-AVENUE H.
HELPER'S WONDERS.
LAST SIX NIGHTS! LAST SIDE
of the present programme, with all its at-
tention, Surprises, Sensations, and Singularities.

AN ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF MAGIC
WILL BE PRESENTED
ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 4
Evening at 8. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE
Proprietor: MRS. M. SHERIDAN
Manager: J. B. BROWN
Begins promptly at 8.
36th to 43d streets of the great emotional
A CELEBRATED CASE.
Home address: 100 West 42d St., New York.

SATURDAY, AT 1:30, SEVENTH MATINEE.
A CELEBRATED CASE.

SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

STANDARD THEATRE,
BROADWAY AND 33RD ST.
Lessee and Manager, J. W. H. LEONARD.
Leonard Grover's famous American company.
OCE BARRIERS.
Saturday evening, the sixth performance.
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
Now securing seats early.
EVERY EVENING. SATURDAY
1:30 P. M. No extra charge for reserved seats.

GRAND HOP.
IN AID OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME, EAST
GIVEN BY THE
NINTH REGIMENT U. S. N. Y.
At their Army, No. 321 West 29th St.
on
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1879.
Tickets 50 cents, admitting gentleman and
lady at the door.

AT STEINWAY HALL.
FOURTH SOIREE MUSICALE

OF MESSRS. FERGUSON & HERRICK,
 TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1884.
 Assisted by Miss Lina Bungart, Soprano;
 Golder, Viola; Mr. H. Schroeder, Cello; Mr.
 Accompaniment.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 B
 HARRISON & Hart, Proprietors. M. W. Hamlen,
 HARRISON & HART IN "SULLIVAN'S CHERRY
 FOREST," Comedy. J. Sheridan, Comedian. Miss
 Kitty O'Neil, Petrol and Fish, Jennie Kugel,
 Brothers, and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Opening
 at the CELEBRATED
 SWITZER CASE. 1832
 WITH A STROG CANTO.
 WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY.
 SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY.

**DOBSON BROTHERS' GRAND MAR-
 CEIT, Chickering Hall, to-night.**

LECTURES.

LECTURES.
AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SO.

MEETING WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB.
AT 8 O'CLOCK
—CHUCKERING HALL, Prince of Wales-st.,
and Church-ward DAILY, President,
Will deliver his
Annual address upon the subject of "The
World in 1877."
Illustrated with Litty Stereoscopic Views.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES

66. **ALMOST THOU PERSUADEST**
me to be a Christian. You are earnestly in-
vited to the preaching of the Gospel at 11 o'clock
and 727 Bloor-st., between 41st and 42d at 11
o'clock on Wednesday evening. This will be the
last, as the store has been let to another party.

ALEX. LEITCH.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE TAX-PAYERS

ASSOCIATION of the Twenty-second Ward
on **TUESDAY EVENING**, the 26th inst., at
the Club, north-east corner of Broadway and

A GREAT OFFER!! We will dispose of 100 NEW PIANOS at the disposal of first-class makers, at lower prices than anywhere else.

TESSELY & ORGANS

BEST MADE, warranted for 5 years.

7-13 octave, \$140. ORGANS 4 octave, \$60. Both new, guaranteed perfect condition, cash price. In perfect order, and used a year. These are low prices. HORACE WATERS of Manufacturers and Dealers, 48 Main Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

ELECTIONS.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN R.

NOTICE
The annual meeting of stockholders and
Directors will be held at the
general office of this company, in St.
open from 11 A. M. to 2 o'clock, P. M. The
business will be closed Jan. 15, 1918.
JAMES F. HOWE,
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND UPHAM
RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1918.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-
holders of this company for the election of
Directors and for the transaction of other business, will
be held at the general office of this company, in St.
MARKET, 1918.
The transaction will be held on the
16th day of March 1918.
GEO. H. RUSSELL,
DANCING.
A. DODD WORTH'S SCHOOL FOR D

NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE

Classes and Private Lessons. Send for
MR. TRENON'S ACADEMY OF D
 Broadway and 324-st. will continue OPEN
 Private and Special. Enrollments every day

WASHINGTON.

THE SILVER REMONETIZATION.

DEBATE IN THE VETOING OF THE BILL GIVING THE SILVER MINES TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR MORE LEGISLATION OF THE SAME KIND—THE BLIND BILL, REINTRODUCED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The current of feeling has entirely changed on the subject of a veto, and the universal expectation to-day is that the Silver bill will be vetoed. This opinion is rapidly becoming fixed, and there will now be much surprise produced if any other course is taken. The President probably opposes the bill most strongly because it not only permits the interest on bonds to be paid in depreciated silver, but its operation must force the Treasury at no very distant day, to resort to its use for such payments. The silver men in the House are not satisfied with what they have got, but are going on, to secure free coinage if possible. A bill that purpose was introduced to-day. It will not do to expect anything but the most extreme action, yet it is not probable that any additional measure whatever can carry two-thirds of the House. The Silver bill will be carried over a veto every body expects, and that it will be a finality in financial legislation, so far as this Congress is concerned, is reasonably certain.

In the House to-day Mr. Bland introduced a bill providing for free coinage of silver dollars, which is substantially the same as the Silver bill passed by the House and known as the "Blind bill." He also introduced a bill to utilize the products of the silver mines, which is the same as the bill introduced by Gen. Banks at the last session. Both bills were referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Bland and Buckner wanted the last named bill referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, but this was resisted by Mr. Stephens, and on his motion the House voted to refer the bill to the Coinage, Weights, and Measures Committee.

THE ALABAMA MARSHALSHIP.

SENATOR MORGAN FAILS TO PRODUCE THE PAPERS TO PROVE TURNER'S MISCONDUCT—THEY WERE STOLEN FROM HIS DESK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the executive session last Thursday, during the discussion of the Alabama Marshalship, Senator Morgan stated that he could produce papers which would prove beyond question that Turner, the recent incumbent of the office, who has been suspended, had been guilty of various acts of official misconduct, and that among other things he had charged exorbitant and illegal fees for his official services. Upon this statement the case was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate and report. To-day, however, when Senator Morgan was called upon to produce the papers upon which he based his charges against Turner, he stated that he had them on Thursday, but that since then they had been stolen from his desk in the Senate Chamber. Further, he stated, that this was the third time similar papers had been stolen from his desk, and he intimated that they had been taken by friends of Turner. If this statement is true, and it is just to state that it is regarded rather doubtfully here, it is somewhat remarkable that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was not notified. That officers never heard anything of the alleged robberies until this morning.

HAMBURG-MASSACRE BUTLER.

WHY DOES HE NOT CALL UP THE RESOLUTION TO INVESTIGATE THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM OF OBTAINING HIS SEAT BY A BARGAIN?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—More than three months ago Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, introduced in the Senate a resolution ordering an investigation of the charges which were then so freely made respecting the bargain which he had entered into to obtain the votes of Senators Patterson and Conover, and through them, a seat in the Senate. At that time he was, or at least professed to be, exceedingly anxious to have the resolution passed, and he then declared that it was wonderfully strange and wonderfully unjust that Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, should object to its passage without debate. Since then, however, Gen. Butler's ardor in the direction indicated seems to have cooled considerably, and the resolution in question is still lying on the Clerk's desk, neglected and apparently forgotten. Of course it would be a gross violation of Senatorial etiquette for any one but Gen. Butler to call the matter up, and as he does not seem to be at all concerned about it, now that he is secure in his seat, it is probable that it will be heard of no more. If the investigation is ever begun, however, it might not be amiss for the Senate at the same time to inquire into the causes which led to the confirmation of Northrup to be District Attorney of South Carolina. In this connection it may be stated that the Committee on Privileges and Elections will shortly report in favor of seating Mr. Corbin in place of Gen. Butler. As the Senate now stands, however, that is, with Conover and Patterson in favor of the hero of Hamburg, the lawful claimant cannot hope to receive his due.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE—TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day did not act upon the sugar schedule of the Tariff bill, in consequence of the absence of Gen. Gibson, who prepared the schedule. Mr. Wood intimated that to-morrow some material changes would be offered in the rates proposed.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day reported favorably the bill providing for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. An effort to fix the bill as a special order for March 6 was defeated. A minority report is made against the transfer.

DEATH OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Vice-President Wheeler has been suffering to some extent with neuralgia, to which he is occasionally subject, and to-morrow morning he will leave for Maryland, and may, perhaps, go further West, for a rest of a few days. He has, for the most part, during the Winter enjoyed good health, and has been constant in his duties as President of the Senate. His absence will make necessary the election of a President pro tem, and a caucus will be held to-morrow morning by the Republicans to select a Senator for the position. Mr. Thurman, and two or three Republicans are absent, such a movement might possibly succeed. Mr. Wheeler's return will terminate

the tenure of whomever is elected, so that there is no probability of the Democrats to undertake any sharp practice. It is probable that the Republicans will select Mr. Ferry.

DEATH OF AN EXCELLENT OFFICER.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE FIRST CONTROLLER OF THE TREASURY—FIFTEEN YEARS IN OFFICE—A GOOD RECORD OF FIDELITY AND STRICT HONESTY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Robert W. Taylor, First Controller of the Treasury, who died suddenly to-day, was appointed from Ohio by President Lincoln in January, 1863, and has held the office a little more than 15 years. There have been 17 persons in the office of First Controller since 1789. Mr. Taylor held it much longer than any other appointee except Joseph Anderson, of Tennessee, who served from 1815 to 1836. This office has been filled by Ohio men since 1849. Mr. Taylor gained long ago a reputation for inflexible integrity and a wonderfully accurate knowledge of the laws regulating the duties of his office, which are complex and, extending over a dollar of money can be drawn from the Treasury within the lifetime of the First Controller, and in addition to the duty of examining and countersigning warrants, various classes of claims and accounts are examined and adjusted in his office. In any claim against the Treasury the question at some time arose, "Will Mr. Taylor allow the payment?" and it came to be well known that nothing which needed more than merely ministerial action at his hands could be gotten through without the clear and specific authority of law. The number of fraudulent claims which he has stopped since the war must be very large. One or two attempts were made to get him out of office, but his character as an officer was so well established that all attacks fell harmless. Mr. Taylor has been dyspeptic and almost an invalid for years. In consequence of this perhaps he was brusque and almost rude at times in his treatment of people, but all faults were redeemed by the unbounding, persistent will with which he adhered in all cases to the requirements of law and strict honesty. The wish of a Secretary of the Treasury, and even of a President, failed to move him from what he deemed his duty. The office is one which, like most of the responsible offices of the Government, is ridiculously underpaid, and there will be great difficulty in filling with an equally good officer the place that has been made so suddenly vacant.

TRANSFER OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

CLOSING OF THE BOOKS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR VARIOUS ISSUES OF REGISTERED STOCKS—CIRCULAR FROM THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The following circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the closing of the books of the department to the transfer of registered stock of the 5 per cent. funded loan of 1861, 4 per cent. funded loan of 1861, and 4 per cent. consols of 1867, dated of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871-78. Department No. 1.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 25, 1878.

Five per cent. Funded Loan of 1861. 4 per cent. Funded Loan of 1861. 4 per cent. Consols of 1867.

Herewith the books of this department will be closed to the transfer of all registered stock of the 5 per cent. funded loan of 1861 on the evening of the 10th inst. and the books of the 4 per cent. funded loan of 1861 on the evening of the 11th inst. and the books of the 4 per cent. consols of 1867 on the evening of the 12th inst. All transfers of registered stock must be made on or before the above dates. All transfers of registered stock must be made on or before the above dates. All transfers of registered stock must be made on or before the above dates.

NEW BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

NOTES TO BUY COIN TO REDEMPTION—REPEALING OF ILLEGALLY COLLECTED TAXES—CERTIFICATES BASED ON SILVER—BULLION—PROPOSED TRIMMINGS INSTEAD OF A SINGLE PRESIDENT OF THE NATION—THE UNION PACIFIC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The following are the bills introduced in the House to-day:

By Mr. Shelby, of Alabama—Authorizing the issue of United States notes and providing for the redemption of certain United States bonds, and for other purposes. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$500,000,000 Treasury notes, not less than \$50,000,000 nor more than \$100,000,000 to be issued in any one year, the notes to be receivable in payment of all debts, public and private, of the United States, except Customs, duties, and United States bonds and notes payable in coin. The bill authorizes the Secretary to purchase coin with said notes, and with this coin redeem outstanding United States bonds. When the redemption of coin exceeds the market value of Government bonds in Treasury notes, then the Secretary shall be authorized to purchase the bonds with said notes and cancel the same, provided that not less than \$50,000,000 of bonds shall be redeemed in any one year. The Secretary of the Treasury shall use the gold now on hand in the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming United States bonds under this act preference shall be given to bonds having the largest rate of interest, and the shortest time to run.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

By Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, introduced a bill providing for the redemption of the Union Pacific bonds, and for other purposes. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$500,000,000 Treasury notes, not less than \$50,000,000 nor more than \$100,000,000 to be issued in any one year, the notes to be receivable in payment of all debts, public and private, of the United States, except Customs, duties, and United States bonds and notes payable in coin. The bill authorizes the Secretary to purchase coin with said notes, and with this coin redeem outstanding United States bonds. When the redemption of coin exceeds the market value of Government bonds in Treasury notes, then the Secretary shall be authorized to purchase the bonds with said notes and cancel the same, provided that not less than \$50,000,000 of bonds shall be redeemed in any one year. The Secretary of the Treasury shall use the gold now on hand in the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming United States bonds under this act preference shall be given to bonds having the largest rate of interest, and the shortest time to run.

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a fractional term of two years, and the one from the Southern district from a fractional term of four years, and the one from the Eastern and Middle district for a full term of six years. And after the first election one-third of the whole shall be elected from each of the three several districts every two years. Instead of the President now provided, the Senate shall, every four years, elect a President of the Senate, who shall be a member of that body, and who, as the presiding officer, shall have and exercise all the duties and powers conferred on the Vice-President. The bill further provides that each of the Presidents shall receive a compensation not exceeding \$50,000 per year.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

SITUATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE CAIR'S ASSURANCES TO THE SULTAN—DIFFICULTY OF RESTRAINING THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS—A REGIMENT AT SAN STEFANO—THE GRAND DUKE TO ENTER CONSTANTINOPLE WITH A SMALL ESCORT.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Times' Paris dispatch says: "As a reward for the Porte's influential efforts to keep the British fleet out of the Bosphorus, the Grand Duke Nicholas, who has been sent to Constantinople, shall not come nearer to Constantinople than San Stefano, but at the same time he has been informed that the Porte had great difficulty to prevent the Grand Duke Nicholas from marching into Constantinople as a conqueror. The Russians are coming to San Stefano as friends, not exactly on the invitation of the Sultan, but with his consent; and the Grand Duke Nicholas will probably be invited by the Sultan to enter Constantinople with a military escort. It is expected that peace will be signed to-morrow, [Monday], the Turks accepting all the conditions except the two about the Bosphorus. The Russian Government is waiting, and declaring that the Government will never consent to a compromise respecting that integrity."

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—It is officially announced that the Cretans have commenced hostilities in Cydonia, Upper Corona, and Malara, near Crete. Details of the operations are wanting. No tidings have been received of the steamer Panhellenia, which went to Crete with war material.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.—A special to the Standard from Bucharest reports that the Romanians occupied Wildin on Sunday.

NOTES OF THE CONFLICT.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.—The Political Correspondence announces that the Shah of Persia is expected in St. Petersburg shortly. The Shah has offered him the hospitality of the Imperial Court.

THE NEW RULE IN THE VATICAN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Manchester Guardian's Rome correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The feeling is growing here that the new Pope is not so liberal as was thought. It seems certain that Cardinal Pecci and Leo XIII. do not hold the same views. It is now believed that the Pope will remain secluded in the Vatican."

EXPLANATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

KARL DERBY ON RUSSIAN DEMANDS—THE CLAIM TO THE EGYPTIAN TRIBUTE AN ENCROACHMENT ON BRITISH POCKETS—THE TALKED-OF SURRENDER OF IRONCLADS—VERSIONS FROM LONDON AND ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BACKLOGS.—Mr. Stuart Robinson, Mr. W. R. Cress, Miss Maudie Granger.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—MORRY.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. E. J. Montague, Miss Rose Coghlan.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE DIACOL MATHE.—Mr. George Clarke, Mr. C. W. Coulstock.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—KATHLEEN MAYO.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Cress.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—POPE DOMINIO.—Mr. R. T. Simpson, Mr. F. A. Wells, Miss Jeffery-Lewis.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A CELEBRATED CASE.—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Mr. C. W. Coulstock.

STANDARD THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE.—Mr. Eben Gardner, Miss Ida Sawyer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE OLD HOUSE AT THE BRIDGE OF NORTON DAM.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE LORRAINE.—Variety.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—A CELEBRATED SWISS CASE.—Variety.

THE AQUARIUM.—RACE AND CHURCH FISH.—BROOKLYN HOBBS.—Educated Dogs, Day and Evening.

FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—PROMISCUOUS AND HIGHER.—Mr. Robert Hall, Miss Helen.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOURS. Day and Evening.

STEWART HALL.—SCOTT'S MUSICALS.—Mr. Ferdinand Carr, Miss Lena Bouquet.

NINTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—GRAND SHIP IN AID OF THE SOLDIER'S HOME.

Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Sunday edition of THE TIMES can be supplied from the Publication Office to all dealers on the direct line between New York and New Haven. A train carrying mail packages will leave the Grand Central Depot every Sunday morning at an early hour.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, for the Middle States, rising barometer, except a temporary fall in the first district, fresh and brisk north to west winds, occasionally high along the coast, and generally colder, partly cloudy weather.

The silver advocates lose no time in showing that nothing will content them short of the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars, and all the aggravated forms of jobbery and repudiation which that project involves. Mr. BLAND introduced a bill to that effect yesterday, and the bill now before the President will prove, as we have frequently shown it would—not a settlement of the question, but merely the fulcrum for a persistent agitation whose ultimate end is sufficiently obvious. A Presidential veto is now confidently expected, and those who discern in the bill as passed not only the certainty of enormous mischief, but the potentiality of still bolder assaults on the public credit, would do well to leave no effort untried to elicit such expressions of public opinion as may seem best fitted to strengthen the hands of those who are honestly desirous of having the veto sustained.

A very clear summary of the considerations affecting the reappointment of the State will be found in our Albany correspondence. While, under a strict system of apportionment on the basis of representative population, New-York might be entitled to 27 members of Assembly and Kings to 13, there are constitutional limitations which forbid any such apportionment. Section 5, of Article III., provides that every county "heretofore established and separately organized, except the County of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of Assembly," and though the Legislature may divide existing counties, it has no power to consolidate them. The maximum number of members of Assembly being fixed by the Constitution at 129, and there being twenty-two counties of the State whose population is less than the representative unit of 34,133, the more populous districts must be apportioned according to a ratio found after these twenty-two counties, with their membership and population, have been deducted from the totals. That will give a representative figure very much above the one stated, and will render it impossible to allow New-York and Kings any such representation as they seem to be entitled to on the face of the returns of population. Without a constitutional amendment, the disparity between the representation of rural and urban counties must continue to increase side by side with the steady movement of population toward the cities.

Outside of Boston the question of whether or not Collector SIMMONS should be re-nominated excites but little attention. Nevertheless, it involves questions of very decided importance to the people at large. SIMMONS was the personal nominee of Gen. E. F. BUTLER, and was put in the place which he holds to day by BUTLER'S work. His confirmation was mainly due to Democratic votes, secured through the influence of Mr. F. O. PRINCE and others of that political faith, who saw in his appointment a shrewd piece of party strategy and expected that it would result in splitting up the Republican Party in Massachusetts. SIMMONS has paid his debt to BUTLER and PRINCE, and has been equally adroit in trimming his sails to meet the breeze of reform. He worked for Gov. RICE because that was for the moment the winning side, and he will work with all his old energy for his political godfather when the time comes for such an effort. The executive ability of SIMMONS is not questioned; his thorough command of the arts of the political wire-puller is still less open to dispute. To these the functions of Collector of the Port of Boston will always be held subordinate while they remain in the hands of SIMMONS. That is a very conclusive reason for embracing the opportunity now afforded to appoint a better man; and Massachusetts probity is as conspicuous as his ability, if the traditional character of the Boston Collectorship cannot be revived in the President's nominee for the position.

The death of E. W. TAYLOR, First Controller of the United States Treasury, calls attention to the career and services of an honest and useful public officer. It also directs attention to the fact that there are peculiar qualifications for official duty which exist all political influences, and defy ordinary political changes. Mr. TAYLOR for

example, held his office for more than fifteen years. He was honest, but his honesty was a bulwark to the Treasury, and intriguers sought repeatedly to have him removed. He was wonderfully conversant with the laws relating to his complex round of official duty; and his skill and ability made his removal impossible. No money could be drawn out of the National Treasury without this man's signature attached to the warrant. Of course, it was not possible, in the nature of things, that he should have jurisdiction in every case; but, so far as his powers extended, his decisions were just and absolutely accurate. Such a remarkable record may partly offset the innumerable instances of incompetency, dishonesty, and carelessness which have disgraced the public service.

The French journals are warmly opposed to participation by France in a European congress, though they concede that it would be impossible for that country to avoid assuming its part in a conference. The latter would be a consultation as to particular questions defined beforehand. The former would involve an attempt to conform existing relations to accomplished facts, and to regulate the general situation in such a way as to modify ancient rights and confer new ones. On such a task France cannot enter. She is not prepared to take part in a congress which may begin with settling the territorial changes on the Danube, and end by taking up those which have been made on the Rhine. On that matter she could neither submit to European decision nor be prepared to oppose with arms such decision as might be reached. This view of the case only brings painfully to light the existence of those grave sources of trouble which remain from the Franco-Prussian war, and which render the scope or result of any general European disturbance so hard to predict.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON made what may be his last appearance as a lecturer last night, and treated in his characteristic fashion the subject of "The Future of the Republic." Like all that proceeds from Mr. EMERSON, the lecture contained much matter-provoking of thought, albeit the "practical" intellect may discern in it little save mere transcendental moonshine. It undoubtedly presupposes a somewhat elevated point of observation to be so much of an optimist in these times as Mr. EMERSON, but it needs only a moderate amount of reflection to take from his pithy generalization a great deal of wisdom applicable to the necessities of the present. Our need of men "of originality," "of moral and elastic minds, who can live in the moment and take a step forward," is as aptly applied to the events of to-day as the fact that "our people act for the moment and on external impulse; they follow success, and not skill," is pointed out with special relevancy to the demands of the future. The lecture was worthy of the subject and of the man.

A VETO OR A SURRENDER.

The silver question has ludicrous aspects as well as grave ones. Among the former perhaps the most ludicrous is the apparent anxiety for the settlement of the question which, as is alleged, the President's approval of the pending bill will effect. We have before us influential Western newspapers—Republican newspapers, we are ashamed to confess—which entreat the President, for the sake of peace, not to interpose his veto. Terrible things will happen, we are told, if he set up his will against so decided a Congressional majority. "The country will be torn into pieces in the conflict that would follow the defeat of the bill, through his instrumentality," is the substance of the doleful appeals to which we refer. The supporters of the bill, it is added, will be so incensed if this event happen, that the agitation will grow more violent, credit will be damaged, and business interests ruined. It is impossible to treat with respect admonitions of this sort proceeding from journals which for months past have striven to foment the agitation of which the bill is the immediate result. Satan rebuking Sin is usually cited as an illustration of hypocritical folly, but for this purpose it is equalled by the affected desire of the knaves and charlatans of the silver movement to protect the public credit and restore commercial confidence. After doing their utmost to destroy both, they are solicitous for the help of the President in order that trouble and danger may be averted!

The President is not a strong man, with convictions clear and controlling, or the speculations now prevalent in regard to his course would not have been heard. They are a sad commentary upon the possibilities connected with the action of an Executive who is not heartily in accord with either party, or with any section of either party, and whose action in an emergency involving principle is therefore open to opposite conjectures. He is even weaker than we have supposed him to be, however, if he listens to the pleas that are addressed to him by these friends of remonetization who are satisfied with the bill as it came from Congress. He cannot sign the bill without grossly stultifying himself. He cannot remain passive, and so allow the bill to become law without any overt contribution toward its enactment, for that would be to aggravate faithlessness with cowardice. Only one honorable course is open to him. His opinions respecting a bi-metallic standard are not known; he must share with Mr. SHERMAN the responsibility of playing fast and loose with the principles of finance. But, in common with the Secretary, he is pledged to uphold the nation's contract with its creditors in the sense which the bill in his hands violates and is intended to violate. It perpetrates what, in advance, he pronounced an injustice. Whether it force silver into circulation or not, it is pregnant with the mischief he deprecated, and with the bad faith against which he warned Congress and the country. It is inconceivable that a President, who made whatever political reputation he has by carrying on a spirited controversy in support of honest money and untarnished credit, can be in doubt as to his duty touching a measure which debases the coinage and stains the nation's name.

Nor is the question of duty in any degree dependent upon the ratification or rejection of the objections which the bill should call forth. He cannot honestly sign it, and he is bound to say why. He is bound to show that it is a double fraud—a fraud in relation to the deluded multitude, whose associa-

tions it cannot fulfill; and a fraud in relation to the public creditor. The obligation thus devolving upon him would not admit of escape though he formed a minority of one. In this instance it is rendered more plain by the fact that the bill is the beginning merely, not the end, of a conflict whose dangers it is scarcely possible to exaggerate. We should not be justified, perhaps, in saying that the singular idea of propriety which has led him to be, apparently, "all things to all men," when visitors ventured to talk of finance, has contributed to the demoralization of parties in the Senate and the House. Certain it is, however, that he owes to the active opponents of the bill the moral support of an outspoken veto, and to the people a cogent exposure of the fallacies and falsehoods under which folly and wrong are concealed. His Southern policy he has expounded again and again, with no other visible purpose than the vindication of his own integrity. Now let us have his financial policy, formulated in the light of a movement which undermines the position he has hitherto occupied.

The fear of contributing to the anger of the agitation need not disturb him. The wisest men who after filling the public mind with communistic notions, imagine that they can stop at will the current of passion to whose volume they contributed, have neither the sagacity nor the daring of popular leaders, properly so-called. The storm they helped to raise is beyond their control, and the only rational hope of allaying it is contingent upon influences very different from that cowardly submission which they urge upon the President. As regards other countries, his duty is to show that the Government of the United States is not altogether in the hands of demagogues and repudiators; while, as regards the American people, it is to expose the iniquity, and to prepare them for the non-fulfillment of the promises with which they have been deluded. The agitation will surely go on, for a time at least. The agitators who have thought out the plan they are trying to execute, and are reckless as to consequences, are already preparing to make the coming disappointment a pretext for legislation still more dangerous. Its opponents, profiting by experience, cannot too soon begin the work of counter-organization. They have a right to ask that a President elected on a platform whose cardinal principles are violated, shall not be coerced or frightened into a tame surrender.

PREVENTION OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The report of the Coroner's Jury in the matter of the deaths caused by the breaking down of the railroad bridge at Tarrifville, Conn., is like most such documents. It is signed by eight of the twelve jurors, and sets forth that the examination which preceded it, has been very thorough and complete; that both experts and witnesses of the accident have been examined carefully; that, as the result, the majority of the jurors are convinced that the bridge, to put it briefly, broke down because it was too old. They specify in detail, that the wood of the timbers, exposed to the elements without paint or other protection, had become too weak to do their work, and that the iron rods had "lost their tensile and sustaining power." On this state of things they find that "the responsibility of the disaster rests largely upon the Directors of the Connecticut Western Railroad Company, and that they are deserving of censure for allowing the use of a bridge for railroad purposes after its materials had become defective to the point of danger, and for permitting so many years to pass without covering, strengthening, or protecting the bridge in such manner as not to jeopardize human life."

This undoubtedly will be the end of the matter. The Directors will sleep quietly under the mild "censure" directed at them; there will be found no law to punish them personally, and if the survivors of the accident, or the relatives of those who were killed, bring suits for damages, they will probably get a verdict in the first instance from the jury to which they appeal, and then, worn out with tedious delays, will either abandon their efforts or submit to a compromise which will barely pay their legal expenses. That there will be in any case any perceptible improvement in the care of bridges or the general administration of railroads with reference to safety, as a consequence of the verdict, no one expects. Honorable railway managers, of whom there are a few, will study the facts as to the Tarrifville bridge and strive to benefit by them; dishonest or reckless or greedy managers will pass the verdict by as of no authority, and not necessary to regard.

In this connection we are extremely glad to note that Mr. GARFIELD has again brought to the attention of the House of Representatives the measure introduced by him at the instance of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR. This bill proposes, so far as accidents are concerned, to apply to the United States the system which has worked so well in Massachusetts. It is as follows: The President is authorized to appoint a board of three Commissioners, who shall be Army Engineers, whose general duty shall be to investigate and report on accidents on the railways of the United States. They shall inquire into the number of such accidents, their causes, the number of lives lost, the means of prevention employed, and the best means which might have been employed. In cases of such accidents as are in the judgment of the Commissioners accompanied by unusual and unexplained circumstances, they are required to make a special investigation. From time to time, and as promptly as may be, these special cases are to be reported on, and at the end of the year a general report is to be made, and this, with the special reports, is to be submitted to Congress. The Commissioners, in addition to their ordinary pay as officers of Engineers of the Army, are to receive compensation only for their actual traveling and other necessary expenses.

This, certainly, is a very modest project. There can be no possible objection to it, and yet it may do a great deal of good. It leaves on one side the questions of State and Federal jurisdiction; it assumes no powers which the State Governments or the railroads would dare to dispute; it simply appoints three trained engineers to get at the truth in every important railway accident, and to study means of prevention, and to lay the fruits of their inquiries and their

studies before the public, with the authority which their position and their knowledge would naturally give. We have no doubt that such reports would be ten times more valuable in any given year than all the verdicts of Coroner's juries that may be made. With precisely similar powers, and with rather less authority than the Federal Commissioners ought to possess, the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts have effected many very valuable improvements in the railway management of that State. If the same degree of improvement could be made all over the United States, we do not hesitate to say that in five years the chances of fatal accidents on the roads of the country would be lessened by one half.

Nor this alone. The reports of the Commissioners would be relied on throughout the world as giving exact and complete information regarding a very essential element in the management of American railways. Other things being equal, the road on which there is the smallest number of accidents in proportion to the number of passengers carried and the length of the road, may be regarded as most skillfully and carefully conducted. The reports of the Commissioners would, therefore, be a valuable index to foreign capitalists as to the soundness of American railroad management, just as the reports of the Commissioners of Massachusetts are so accepted for the roads of that State. The Commissioners being entirely independent of local or even State influences, secure in their position, and with a character to maintain, would bring to their task nothing but their desire to get at the truth. As time passed, their judgments would be more and more trustworthy and their suggestions more and more valuable. As an example of what may be done in this way, we may point to the introduction of the strong platform, known under the general name of the Miller platform—though we are not aware that this single patent is always the one used. For this the State of Massachusetts is undoubtedly indebted to the Railroad Commissioners, who have advocated it with the most convincing arguments for years. The value of the invention can be estimated from the fact that where it is used it is nearly impossible that a car which does not leave the track and is not burned up, shall be materially injured by a collision. The terrible form of destruction formerly known as "telescoping" is practically prevented by this species of platform.

This is but an instance. There is a wide field in which equally good work can be done. We bespeak for Mr. GARFIELD's measure the early and earnest attention of Congress.

A FRIGHTFUL FAMINE.

Four provinces in Northern China, containing a population of more than seventy millions, are now devastated by the most terrible famine ever known in the world. These provinces are, Chihli, Shansi, Honan, and Shensi. They lie contiguous to the Yellow River, or Hoang Ho. Portions of each of these are exempt from the destitution which generally prevails. The most afflicted province is Shansi, in which, at last accounts, three or four millions of people were wholly dependent upon the Imperial Government for their daily food. Accounts from this and other of the stricken provinces are simply appalling. People die by hundreds of thousands. Everything edible has disappeared from the face of the earth; even the green twigs, grass, wild herbs, and the bark of trees have been eaten. Insects, vermin, and wild animals have been devoured. As a last resort, the miserable people have taken to eating earth, this being the only material capable of being swallowed which is left them. There is no business, no work, and no traffic to keep money in circulation, and the population prey upon each other. Men sell their wives, parents, and children into slavery in order to get a little money to take them out of the famine-stricken region. Thousands die daily, and the face of nature seems accursed.

The cause of this extraordinary famine is a continual failure of the crops. The general characteristic of that portion of China is that of a high table-land. Dense forests never covered the plateau or the mountains, though the southern provinces were tolerably well wooded. But, until of late years, there was enough wood growing on the hill-sides to detain the passing rain-clouds, which were precipitated upon the plains below. Gradually this vegetation has been cut down, and the whole surface of the country is absolutely denuded of trees and shrubbery. The inevitable result of this stripping of the earth's surface has been a total cessation of rainfall. This is now the third season of drought. The crops are usually gathered in May and June. Three times it has come to pass that there have been no crops to gather. It does not seem possible that even moderate harvests will ever return to these provinces until the earth, as modified by human action, shall again be clothed with forests and thickets. It has been suggested that millions of the teeming population of the four provinces will emigrate to other countries, and that a great migration, the like of which has never been seen, will take place. This is not likely to happen. The Mongolians of the present day are not a migratory people. They are fatalistic, careless of life, and more disposed to starve in sullen despair than to travel far for better sustenance. Of the ten millions or more now absolutely starving to death, very few have the means to carry them out of their own neighborhood. As it is, the roads leading south and west are crowded with beggars, and these die, unaided, by the wayside.

No human agency can reach all of these people. The Chinese Government is doing more than could be expected from such a sluggish and unwieldy organization; and private subscriptions have been made by relief committees in various parts of the Empire. But we must concede the fact that, while these lines are being read, thousands of wretched people die of starvation—a lingering and horrible death. It seems a great way to go to find objects of pity and commiseration. There are poor people much nearer home, though they are not in danger of starvation. It is difficult, perhaps, to get up much active sympathy over the woes of a people on the other side of the globe, although that dying population is nearly fifteen times that of the State of New-York. The whole statement, gran-

ally and forcibly as it may be presented, makes only a faint impression on the mind of the average reader. A collision in the harbor, or a suicide in Fifth Avenue, is of far greater moment, and any drifting paragraph in the news of the day will speedily obliterate all memory of the story of famine in four provinces of the most densely-populated subdivision of the earth's surface. This is human nature. Ten millions, more or less, do not count for much at the end of a long perspective, though they die like sheep for want of food. Our next-door neighbor, who is slowly giving up his luxuries under the pressure of the hard times, is a present and distressing fact. And when it is suggested that we might send help to China, there are plenty of people to cry, "Oh, charity begins at home!" Unluckily, with most of those who set up that cry, charity does not begin anywhere.

Some such considerations as these probably moved the Senate, when it was proposed to send to China the amount of the Chinese indemnity fund, now lying in the State Department at Washington. This money—about \$250,000, amounting accumulated interest, was unjustly paid to us, if we regard the ethics of the case. Like the Japanese indemnity, it has never been placed among the immediately available funds of the United States Government. Mr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, who represented the United States at the Court of Peking in various capacities for more than thirty years, prepared a memorial to Congress setting forth the facts in this distressing case of famine. It is objected that the introduction of a bill to send the indemnity fund back to China would be sure to cause a debate; that while the Senators were talking the people, would continue to starve; and that when the money reached the famine-stricken country it would be depopulated. There is a certain grim humor in this objection. There is no human woe, no horrible exigency, which can stop debate in Congress. The money in the indemnity fund is lawfully ours. But it could not be used to help our own tramps and beggars, or even our own deserving poor. Morally, we have no right to keep that money. What an honorable and humane act it would be for Congress, some day, to pass the bill to send the money back, and without superfluous talk, do our share to relieve one of the numberless ills of humanity.

SERENADING IN ST. LOUIS.

There are two young men in St. Louis who at the present time are so diversified as to their surfaces with brown paper and sticking-plaster that they might readily be mistaken for Bulgarian Christians who had just been receiving a good deal of protection from the Russian Cossacks. They do not bear their plasters with resignation, for they are not good young men. The testimony of large numbers of St. Louisians proves that the two young men in question frequent bar-rooms and quarrel in the public streets, make night hideous with uproar, and play upon musical instruments, like the beasts that perish. Their wounds and bruises are a just retribution for their misdeeds, and they deserve no sympathy whatever.

There is a young lady in St. Louis, living in a nice suburban cottage, with whom both these young men are madly in love. Being thus rivals, they naturally hate each other, and not very long ago discussed their respective fitness for the young lady's hand in the public street, with the use of much strong Western language and the display of revolvers and knives. On this occasion, however, they did not actually assault one another, but each young man, after having solemnly pledged himself to cut the other into fine slices at their next meeting, went his way in search of privacy and rum. Two days later they met in a bar-room, and, instead of carrying out their sanguinary intentions, they fell upon their respective necks and vowed eternal friendship. They decided that the young lady was not an object of sufficient importance to be permitted to envelop their newborn friendship in a cloud of suspicion and jealousy, and they resolved that, renouncing all claims to her affection, they would live for each other only. They mutually promised never to see or to think of her again, and finally separated on apparently the very warmest terms of friendship. It was noticed, however, by several unimpeachable witnesses that as soon as they had put a large and opaque German between them, they stonily shook their clenched fists and smiled in a ghastly and sarcastic manner. The truth is, the reconciliation was a hollow mockery, and their pretended abandonment of the young lady was an act of premeditated deceit and treachery. Each decided to occupy unoccupied the field of courtship, and believed that he had outwitted his rival and rendered him no longer dangerous.

It has been remarked that among their other vices was that of playing upon wind instruments. One of them played the cornet, while the other was habitually addicted to the bassoon. While the latter instrument is not so immediately fatal to the helpless listener as the cornet, it is much more weakening to the mind, and the agonies which it inflicts are more prolonged and painful. It was the intention of these young men to serenade the object of their devotion on the very evening of the day when they formed their hollow and insincere alliance, and each of them presumed that he had secured a monopoly of her midnight ears. But as BYRNS has remarked, the best schemes of policy devised, either by mice or conciliatory Presidents, frequently go "agley," which, being interpreted, means "to eternal smash." And such was the destiny of the serenading schemes of the two bad young men.

The young lady's bedroom was in the north-east corner of the second story of her house, and the house stood in the midst of a large and beautiful lawn. Precisely at 11:15 P. M. the young man with the cornet opened upon her under her north window with the pathetic air of "Silver Threads among the Gold;" but almost at the same moment he metaphorically smote his heart, for he heard under the east window the loud bassoon in the act of wrestling with the "Arkansas Traveler." In these circumstances few young men would have subordinated a thirst for immediate vengeance to their artistic pride, but the two bad young men, while mentally resolving to kill one another in the near future, were equally resolved not to permit their devotion to music to be interrupted. They threw their whole beings into their respec-

tive instruments, and the blast of the cornet mingled in wild confusion with the groans of the bassoon. The young lady, who was a girl of much spirit and practical common sense, very soon began to throw things, but neither water, old shoes, nor crockery could move the determined serenaders. They continued to blow until each had finished his allotted tune, after which, with a fierce rivalry that of the wild cats of the nocturnal back fence, and with oaths at which the most hardened cat would have shuddered, they poised their musical weapons over their heads and rushed simultaneously to the combat.

The bassoon is longer than the cornet, but the latter has greater weight and hardness, and the two combatants were thus very equally matched as to their weapons. They fought with frightful energy, and were encouraged by the cheerful comments of the young lady, who, like the Blessed Damsel, leaped from her window, and with great impartiality urged each one to "overblasting lay out" the other. The bassoon fell with resounding blows upon the head of the cornet player, and the sharp edge of the bell of the cornet gashed the bassoon-player's face and lacerated his knuckles. Neither would yield, and had not the young lady's father risen from his couch, and with great presence of mind checked the further effusion of blood by firing upon the rivals with his shotgun, the fight would probably have had a fatal termination. As it was, as soon as their legs became overweighed with buckshot, the two young men laid down their weapons, and were soon after carried by the Police to the nearest hospital for repairs.

This story teaches us how blessed a thing it is for two young men to serenade the same young woman at the same time, whereby their instruments are certain to be ruined, and they themselves are very likely to be permanently spoiled.

RUSSIA'S TERMS.

Simultaneously with the Grand Duke NICHOLAS' arrival at St. Stefano, Russia's terms of peace have assumed a definite form. They will doubtless excite much criticism, though in reality they contain little or nothing beyond what was either known or shrewdly suspected a month ago. The persistency with which the conquerors adhere to their project of exchanging the Dobrusha for Rumanian Bessarabia, despite Prince CHARLES' reiterated refusal and his reported threat of abdication, is somewhat unaccountable in the face of the powerful support which any country ruled by a Hohenzollern may always expect from Germany; but the formidable significance of the other stipulations requires no comment. The extension of the Bulgarian frontier over a "great part of Thrace and Macedonia, the districts of Sophia and Philippopolis, and the whole Maritza Valley, except Adrianople," is a virtual clipping down of the Sultan's European dominions to Roumelia itself, as projected by NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER I. on the raft of Tilis in 1807. The assignment to Bulgaria of Rodosto and Kavalo on the Sea of Marmora, and the suggested establishment of a Russian naval station at Beikos Bay on the Bosphorus, or on Marmara Island, facing the northern entrance of the Dardanelles, virtually puts a permanent sentinel at the gates of Constantinople; while the growing discontent of Servia is to be appeased by sundry clippings from Bosnia, and the heroism of Montenegro rewarded by Antivari and the coveted plain of Podgoritz. To make these changes more palatable to Western Europe, it is skillfully provided that "the sovereign of Bulgaria shall be elected by an assembly of notables, subject to the sanction of the Porte and the European powers," and that "Bulgaria's tribute to the Porte shall equal the net revenue of the province;" but this conciliatory clause is practically nullified by its successor, which provides for a "two years' supervision of Bulgaria by a Russian commission, and its occupation, during the same period, by 50,000 Russian troops."

The real gist of the programme, however, lies unmistakably in the stipulations respecting the war indemnity. A demand made upon the most hopelessly bankrupt State in Europe for the payment of an indemnity of \$1,120,000,000, the redemption of Turkish bonds to the amount of \$200,000,000 more, the immediate compensation of the Russian residents in Constantinople with \$7,500,000, together, with the maintenance of all prisoners of war, and the cost of reopening the Sulina mouth of the Danube, is a sufficient preparation for the ensuing clause, providing for the occupation by Russia of "Batonum, Kars, Bayazid, Ardahan, and the adjacent territory" till the above-named sums shall be paid in full. In fact, the whole scheme is merely a repetition of the manoeuvre practiced by WARREN HASTINGS upon CHETTE SINGH in 1761, and by NAPOLEON upon Prussia after the battle of Jena in 1806, viz., to demand an impossible tribute, take a certain amount of territory in pledge for it, and then, in default of payment, confiscate the country so pledged, once for all. Severe as these terms are, however, Turkey is in no position to dispute them; and the presence of the 10,000 soldiers who form the Grand Duke's escort is hardly needed to convince her that she has no alternative but submission, unless the stipulation closing the Dardanelles to armed vessels, "except in isolated cases," while admitting merchantmen, "even in time of war," should at length throw into the scale the tardy counterpoise of Austria and England.

MR. WADE'S CONDITION MUCH WORSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Dispatches from Jefferson this evening speak in a despairing tone in regard to Hon. E. P. WADE'S condition. Mr. J. A. Howell, an intimate friend of the family, and editor of the Sentinel, telegraphs that there has been a perceptible change during the day for the worse. He says that his recovery is now thought to be impossible. Everything has seemed to prove vain to rouse him and to break the consuming fever that has so long been upon him. His death may be expected at any time.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. KELSBY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 25.—The Kelsoe Investigating Committee closed their labors this evening. John Y. Foster, Henry C. Kelley, and H. S. Little were examined. No new facts were developed. The committee will probably report on Monday night. The testimony is to be written. The charges against Mr. Kelsoe are said not to be sustained.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.

POPPELTON, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Navigation between this city and New-York will be resumed on Thursday next when a steamer of the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company will commence running. The ice here is very weak and forms but a slight obstacle.

FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S LECTURE.

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH, BOSTON, CROWDED BY AN ADMIRING AUDIENCE—THE HUMANITY OF ALL NATIONS NOW IN AMERICA—A GOVERNMENT GOVERNED BY BAR-ROOMS—THE STANDARD OF POLITICAL LIFE LOW AND DEGRADED—THE FAULTS OF OUR SYSTEM, HOWEVER, SUGGEST THEIR OWN REMEDIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times. BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Ralph Waldo Emerson delivered a new lecture in the Old South Church this afternoon in aid of the fund for the preservation of that historic building. He had for his theme "The Future of the Republic," and was listened to by a large audience, made up largely of Boston's most cultured and exclusive people, that filled every corner of the old church. As usual, Mr. Emerson was only audible to those quite near to the platform, and at times was indistinctly heard even by the occupants of the front rows of seats. This caused frequent interruptions from the galleries in calling on the lecturer to raise his voice. Following is a comprehensive summary of the lecture.

THE LECTURE.

Ever since Newton explained to Parliament that the way to improve navigation was to get good watches, and that they must offer public rewards for a better chronometer than any then in use, the perfection of time-keeping had advanced, until now we had chronometers that did not lose more than two or three seconds in a year. Manufacturers rely on chemical and hydraulic perfection, and carpet mills, on dye which exhaust the skill of the chemist. Wedgewood, the eminent potter, privately took counsel with Flaxman, the sculptor, who said: "Send to Italy and search the museums for vases, waterpots, and sacrificial vessels." As a result a great village was built and called Stoke Newington. Flaxman, with his great genius, combined the loveliest forms executed in English clay, and sent boxes of these as gifts to every Court in Europe, and formed the taste of the world. Every marine insurance office has its mathematical calculator to settle its averages. The wine merchant has his analyst and taster. Our modern means stand on a few staples. During the war one of them was exaggerated in its importance—cotton, and what is cotton? One plant out of the 200,000 plants known to botany, the vastly larger portion of which are reckoned as weeds. What is a weed? A plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered, and every one of the 200,000 are probably yet to be of utility in the art. As Baschou of the Bible of the wheat; as Arkenright and White were the demigods of cotton, so prolific time will yet bring an inventor to every plant. There is not a property in nature but a mind is born to seek and find it. There is not a plant in the whole magazine of nature, but has an applicability in the hands of thinking man. Every new application is equivalent to a new material. Our sleepy civilization, when Roger Bacon and Monk Schwartz had invented gunpowder, built its whole art of war, all fortifications by land and sea, all drill and military education, on that point. War is the extension of a gun-barrel, and is very successful about bows and arrows, and reckons Greeks and Romans as little better than the men of bow-and-arrow times. As though the earth's gases, the lightning and caloric, had not millions of energies, the discovery of any one of which would change the art of war again and put an end to war by their exterminating force.

DIRECTION DRAWN FROM A SUPERIOR SOURCE.

If this is true in the fine arts, that direction must be drawn from a superior source, it is none the less so in our social and civil life. In our popular politics we may know that each aspirant who rises above the crowd, after serving his obedient apprenticeship in party tactics, finds that it is by no means by obeying the vulgar weathercock of his party fears or whims that real power is gained; that the only title to their permanent respect and esteem is to be able to see for himself what is the real public necessity, and to stand for that. That is the truth, and all the jeering, and hissing of the crowd must accommodate itself to that. Prince Metternich said: "Revolutions begin in the best heads and run steadily down to the populace." It is doubtful if London and Paris can ever answer the great questions which the human mind is now ready to ask. The humanity of all nations is now in the American Union. England, France, Russia are historic names. At any one moment no one of them has represented this sentiment of human aspirations more than another. At the present time no one will doubt that America occupies that position. It is the home to which all foreign journals return as soon as they have dealt with their local affairs. Napoleon Bonaparte affirmed in 1816 that in 25 years the United States would dictate the policy of Europe. The prophecy was a little premature, but it is fast being confirmed. It is proved by the fact of the vast emigration into this country from all the nations of Europe and when they have planted themselves they send back their money to bring their friends. They find this country passing through a great crisis in its history, an emergency as isolation, denunciation, or puberty to the human individual. We are in these States settling for ourselves and people completely carry out a bill of political rights to almost ideal perfection. They have made great strides in that direction since. They are now proceeding instructed by their success and by their many failures, to carry out under the bill of rights, a bill of human duties; and what a revolution that attempt involves! Hitherto government has been the government of a single person and a majority, and in this country the attempt to resist these elements must throw us into a government not quite of mobs, but, in practice, of an inferior class of politicians, who by reason of narrowness and narrowness really thrust themselves into place. Hence Congress and Legislatures ordain, to the surprise of the people, equivocal, interested, and vicious measures. We do not choose our own candidates. No, not any other man's first choice; but an "available candidate." Instead of character, there is a studious exclusion of character in the selection. The Government is governed in bar-rooms and by the minds of bar-rooms. Each aspirant for power vies with his rival who can speak lowest. It is a sad spectacle when the great party of property and education drives and hushes away, from party fear of danger, the dearest interests of humanity and the fondest hopes of mankind. The trustees of power are only conscious when mischief can be done—mischief when evil is to be prevented.

THE CHARACTER OF AMERICAN PARTIES.

Parties keep the old names, but exhibit a surprising alacrity in cropping out of new candidates into power, and the transformation of the old names into new ones.

of securing a charter
in existing treaties

Which for nearly half a century has wrought such WON-
DERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASE, DYSPPEPSIA,
AND CANCER may be had of all druggists. Its curative
properties are almost instantaneous. For Pamphlet containing
remedial cases, send to MISSISSOIP PATENT
FRANKLIN CO., YERKES.

DECEASED.

DIED.

BACON.—In Middleton, Conn., on Monday, Sep. 23,
Frederic C. Bacon, aged 74 years, died at 2:30 P. M.
Funeral Wednesday, 27th, at 2:30 P. M.
BACON.—In Middleton, Conn., on Monday, Sep.
25, ABERTH BACON, eldest son of Howell S. and Mi-
nera C. Bacon, in the 21st year of his age.
GAREY.—In the 22nd February, 1878, at his resi-
dence in this section, DECEASED BY GEORGE S. FRANK-
LIN, SON OF THE LATE SAMUEL T. CARP, in the 70th year
of his age.
Relatives and friends of this family are respectfully in-
vited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Ascension,
at 9:45 A. M., at the home of the North Street Church,
whither requested that no flowers be sent.
GAREY.—In the 22nd February, 1878, at 2 P. M., DECEASED
BY GEORGE S. FRANKLIN, SON OF THE LATE SAMUEL T. CARP, in the 70th year
of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to at-
tend his funeral on Thursday morning, Feb. 25, at 11
o'clock, at the residence of the deceased, at 303 West
St., Jersey City.
At St. Anselm Church, Feb. 21, 1878, WEDNESDAY.

PRUNO, youngest child of William P. and Anna E. Dunlop, born 10/10/1895, 15 days.
 DUNLOP, Brooklyn, Febr. 22, MARGARET A. DUNLOP, sister of the late James Dunlop, in the 70th year of age.
 The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, R. E. Gage, 301 2nd Chamberlain, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock.
 Those funeral services and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 100 West 23rd Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock.
 GODEFRAU—At Rio de Janeiro, on the 10th inst. died, at the age of 70 years, Mrs. G. Godefrua, widow of Charles M. Godefrua, at Newark, Conn., on 2nd inst. Mrs. CHARLES M. GODEFRUA, aged 63 years.
 HALEY—At his late residence, No. 76 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 24, JOHN HALEY, in his 81st year.
 Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son, H. H. HALEY, at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock.
 HAYES—Townsend, Alaska, late United States Mining Engineer, died on the 22nd inst., aged 76 years.
 KOTTE of London, England, died on 20th inst.
 RYDE—Sunday morning, Feb. 24, KATE RYDE, widow of John RYDE, in the 83rd year of her age.
 Her friends and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, D. C. Ryde, 2 o'clock from St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 20th St., between 8th and 9th ave.
 HOLLOMAN—At Clinton Springs, on Friday, Feb. 22, PASCAS B. HOLLOMAN, only daughter of the late Fredrick HOLLOMAN.
 The funeral services will be held at St. Ignace's Church, 40th St., between 8th and 9th ave., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, at 11 o'clock.
 JAMES—On Saturday, Feb. 24, at Arcola N. J., MARY JAMES, widow of George L. JAMES, in the 83rd year of her age.
 Funeral services at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. JAMES JAMES, at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, leaves off at Morris-st. at 3 P. M. for "Gosholm" Park, New York.
 MCINTOSH—At Coraeviston, N. J., Feb. 25, MARIA J. MCINTOSH, daughter of the late Gen. Stephen McIntosh.
 Funeral services at Madison Square Presbyterian Church, 17th St., between 5th and 6th ave., on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock.
 Internment at Olive Cove, Long Island, on Wednesday, Train leaves Hunter's Point at 10 A. M.
 MURPHY—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, Feb. 25, 1878, FRANK J. MURPHY, well-known lawyer, aged 55 years and 3 months.
 Funeral notice hereafter.
 NICHOLS—On Wednesday, 24th inst. after a short illness, CHARLES S. NICHOLS, aged 82 years 8 months and 2 days.
 Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 677 West 12th St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock.
 Internment at Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, on Wednesday, Train leaves New York City, Northern Railroad for New Haven, 10 A. M.
 SHOVE—At Katonah, N. Y., Feb. 24, REBECCAH SHOVE, daughter of the late Dr. J. H. Shove.
 Funeral services at Katonah M. E. Church, Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock.
 VAN RAUST—On Monday, Feb. 25, ANN KATHARINE VAN RAUST, in the 62nd year of her age.
 Funeral services at the residence of her son, Dr. C. A. Byrne, No. 614 West 2nd St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock.
 Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Richard C. Gombes, at Carmansville, Carriages will be in attendance at Carmansville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock.
 Thirtieth-Street Depot, in this City. Mrs. M. Gombes leaves at Thirtieth-Street Depot, in this City.

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Davies, Simons & Church, Simon Stern and other contributors.

THE GREAT STORY OF THE SEASON.
A CELEBRATED CASE,
founded upon the popular play of the same name
being acted at the Theatre Royal, will begin
MONDAY, in No. 242 of the
"GREAT BRITISH COMPANION."

STUAWT WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND
Re-Commissioner at Law, Notary Public, No. 241 Broad-
way, New-York,
will give his attention paid to settling estates, con-
veyancing and City and Country collection.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
BILIOUSNESS, COLIC, &c. &c. &c. Price 1/6 per bottle.
E. PLANTER & SON, 524 W. 4th St., N. Y. Sold by Druggists.

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WANTED.—COPIES OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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156, 572 new and old Books almost given away.
Catalogue free. Books bound. LEONARD BROWN,
156, 572 Broadway, New York.

Bark *Reina*, (Amst.) Begun, Alexandria 30 Jan. with
 cargo to order—vessel to Bloemfontein & Co.
 Bark *Merina*, (of London), Jan. Amoy 145 ft. with
 cargo to Peabody, Willis & Co.—vessel to master.
 Bark *Verena*, (of Sunderland), Hoboken, Pernambuco
 Jan. 18, with cargo to order—vessel to J. & Tucker & Co.
 Bark *Havanna*, (of Darmstadt)—Swan, Rio Janeiro
 Jan. 4, via Havanna—goods with cargo.

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SECTION

Lord & Taylor
 Broadway and Twentieth Street
 Carriages
 Paris
 Having decided to hold our exhibit for
 Paris for a later shipment it will remain
 on exhibition a few days longer. Orders
 for duplicates now in the works so
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WATERBURY NEWS

BREWSTER & CO., of Boston—d.

Carrriages for Spring and Summer use, meeting regiments may now be placed in our hands, and, if unsuited or varnished, will be stored, without charge, till May.

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FRANK LESLIE'S ZERO REFRIGERATOR, AND
Gothic Furnace, office removed to No. 73 West 36th st., refrigerators furnished.

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DESIRABLE

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Times Building,

ON

MODERATE TERMS.

APPLY TO

GEORGE JONES,

Times Building,

owing to the tardiness and neglect of the acting assistant inspector-general of the Department of Agriculture. He was also found guilty of misappropriating a gold watch, which he gave to a friend, and of receiving a bribe of \$100 from a contractor to be dismissed the service, and the proceedings of the court-martial were held before the President, who made the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANDATE, Dec. 28, 1877.
The foregoing findings and sentences in the case of Capt. Charles B. Smith, Sixth Cavalry, are approved and set aside.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE CASE OF MR. PHILLIPS—DEMOCRATS HESITATING TO REPEAT THE COOPER OUTRAGE—THE STATE SCHOOL FUND—MORE NOMINATIONS FOR THE GOVERNOR—BRIEFING IN CONVENTIONS TO BE PREVENTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.
TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1878.
Soon after the House had assembled this morning, an effort was made to call up the Phillips-March contested election case. Phillips, it will be remembered, is the seated member from one of the Essex districts. The Committee of Elections reported, as they did in the Cooper case, in favor of unseating him. The right of Mr. Phillips to his seat has been taken into the Democratic caucus, and a determination to unseat him was reached. But the unseating of Cooper is so loudly and unanimously denounced on all sides and by men of all parties, that the majority party, the Democrats, are unable to do so. The Democrats, therefore, are unable to do so. The Democrats, therefore, are unable to do so.

The case of Mr. Phillips is a very important one. It is a case of a contested election. The Democrats are unable to do so. The Democrats, therefore, are unable to do so. The Democrats, therefore, are unable to do so.

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A MEETING OF TAX-PAYERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD ASSOCIATION—CIVILIZATION RECOMMENDED FOR THE CITY.

A well-attended meeting of tax-payers of the Twenty-second Ward was held last evening in the armory building, at the corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth-street. Mr. Wilbur Martin, President of the Twenty-second Ward Tax-payers' Association, presided. The meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the proposed changes in the city government, and the proposed changes in the city government.

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THE PROUTY-DAGGETT CASE.

The suit in which John S. Prouty seeks to recover \$250,000 damages for alleged false representations made by John S. Daggett, was called on for trial yesterday before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion to vacate the order of arrest under which Daggett is now held in \$75,000 bail. The details of the case have been reported at length by the Times. The case is a very important one.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN DIAMONDS.

In November last Mrs. Powers, residing at No. 1,630 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed of a small containing jewelry valued at \$750. Among the articles was a pair of diamonds. The case is a very important one.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

A CONSUMER'S OPINION OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE ASSEMBLY INVESTIGATION—MR. P. B. THURBER'S CHARGES THAT THE BOARD OF CONTROL HAS ENDED THE PROSECUTION OF COAL—A PUBLIC ADVANCE TO BE REPRODUCED—OPINIONS OF MR. H. J. JEWETT.

The special committee of the Assembly, of which Mr. Cyrus D. Prescott is Chairman, met again yesterday morning in the St. Nicholas Hotel, and continued its investigation of the coal combination. Mr. P. B. Thurber, of the firm of E. K. & F. P. Thurber & Co., was the first witness. He testified that as a business man and a member of the Board of Trade and Transportation, he had studied the question of transportation very carefully.

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GEN. ABRAHAM DURYEE'S ARREST.

JUDGE LAWRENCE POINTS OUT THE REMOVAL OF AN ANOMALY IN THE LAW—THE ORDER OF ARREST VACATED.

An important decision in regard to the law of civil orders of arrest was rendered by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the suit of the Bowery National Bank against Gen. Abraham Duryee. The case is a very important one.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Register Little has granted the application of Lucius Lyon, formerly of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company, for a writ of habeas corpus. The case is a very important one.

A PILOT-BOAT TO BE SOLD.

The pilot-boat Capt. No. 16, was dismantled and abandoned recently at sea. She was picked up by the pilot-boat Nereus and towed to port. The case is a very important one.

THE EXCISE DEFICIENCY.

MORE THAN \$50,000 MISSING. RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS—THE ACCOUNTS OF THE EXCISE INCOMPLETE—\$12,000 COLLECTED BY SUBORDINATES—ALL OF THE COMMISSIONERS DERELICT—RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE FUND IN THE PACIFIC BANK.

Measures, Landis, I. Howe and John H. Mossey, Commissioners of Accounts, who were on Dec. 22, 1877, yesterday presented their report to the Governor, by whom it was transmitted to the Common Council. After a long description of the mode of transacting business by Commissioners Mossey, Murphy and Patterson, which contains nothing with which the readers of THE TIMES are not already familiar, the report says that:

So far as it appears from the books of the board, the deficiency in the excise fund is \$50,000. The deficiency in the excise fund is \$50,000. The deficiency in the excise fund is \$50,000.

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NEW PRIORS FOR COAL.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has issued the following circular of prices of their coal from March 1, deliverable on board, at Perth Amboy, N. J.

Lehigh Mountain. Lump, Broken, &c. Steved. Chest. Lehigh. \$3 75 \$3 50 \$3 25 \$3 00 \$2 75 \$2 50 \$2 25 \$2 00 \$1 75 \$1 50 \$1 25 \$1 00 \$0 75 \$0 50 \$0 25 \$0 00.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB DINNER.

The New York Yacht Club held its annual dinner last night at Delmonico's, and the occasion, while partaking in no sense of the character of a public affair, nevertheless proved highly enjoyable to the members who were present and their invited guests.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

The Twelfth Annual Commencement of the New York College of Dentistry, which took place at Cooper University, New York, yesterday, was very large and successful. The graduates were very numerous.

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THE EXCISE DEFICIENCY.

MORE THAN \$50,000 MISSING. RESULT OF THE EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS—THE ACCOUNTS OF THE EXCISE INCOMPLETE—\$12,000 COLLECTED BY SUBORDINATES—ALL OF THE COMMISSIONERS DERELICT—RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE FUND IN THE PACIFIC BANK.

Measures, Landis, I. Howe and John H. Mossey, Commissioners of Accounts, who were on Dec. 22, 1877, yesterday presented their report to the Governor, by whom it was transmitted to the Common Council. After a long description of the mode of transacting business by Commissioners Mossey, Murphy and Patterson, which contains nothing with which the readers of THE TIMES are not already familiar, the report says that:

So far as it appears from the books of the board, the deficiency in the excise fund is \$50,000. The deficiency in the excise fund is \$50,000. The deficiency in the excise fund is \$50,000.

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NEW PRIORS FOR COAL.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has issued the following circular of prices of their coal from March 1, deliverable on board, at Perth Amboy, N. J.

Lehigh Mountain. Lump, Broken, &c. Steved. Chest. Lehigh. \$3 75 \$3 50 \$3 25 \$3 00 \$2 75 \$2 50 \$2 25 \$2 00 \$1 75 \$1 50 \$1 25 \$1 00 \$0 75 \$0 50 \$0 25 \$0 00.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB DINNER.

The New York Yacht Club held its annual dinner last night at Delmonico's, and the occasion, while partaking in no sense of the character of a public affair, nevertheless proved highly enjoyable to the members who were present and their invited guests.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.

The Twelfth Annual Commencement of the New York College of Dentistry, which took place at Cooper University, New York, yesterday, was very large and successful. The graduates were very numerous.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of
Water Colors, Drawings and Engravings.

In the examination before the Assembly Committee yesterday, Mr. F. B. THURBERG gave his views as a consumer against the policy of the coal combination. He argued that it was an attempt by arbitrary means to secure profits on inflated capital stock, and of the essential justice of this opinion there can be no sort of doubt. But whether the Legislature of New York has an intention to bring the coal companies down to sound business principles, is a very different question. According to the facts presented by our Pottsville correspondent, which are one which is likely to correct itself, in account of the management of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, the most conspicuous example of the policy of combination.

There are sundry bills before the Assembly Committee on Cities, and a few more will doubtless be submitted to them, all aiming at an improvement in the simplicity, economy, and responsibility of local administration. Working on this crude material, the committee ought to be able, at no very remote day to report two or three legislative proposals for the relief of the City which will be so obviously in the public interest as to command general approval. Of course, the passage of such bills will be fought at every stage by those whose patronage or emolument are threatened by them. But if public

Apart from this defect, the bill falls far short of the requirements developed by experience. The status accorded to claims incurred subsequent to the mortgage, is one of the intricacies of Judge-made law in

nense Halifax? but its strength is in its
 free citizens, in their education, in making
 American gentlemen, in teaching men that
 when they live for the higher self they live
 for the State and the country. His con-
 fidence in the franchise is as strong as Mr.
 Phillips' is, but his sarcasm is gentleness
 itself compared with the former's invec-
 tives. He believed that this country is "the

The younger Prince, (ALEXANDER MIKHAILOVICH GORTSCHAKOFF,) born ten years later than his famous kinsman, devoted himself as zealously to the profession of diplomacy as the latter to that of arms; but unlike his predecessor, he rose by slow degrees to the commanding position which his talents merited. The earlier events of his career—his education at the Academy of Tsarsko-Selo, near St. Petersburg, his entrance into the diplomatic service at the age of three-and-twenty, his first mission to England, in 1824, as Secretary to the Russian Embassy in London—are familiar to all. At this time he acquired a knowledge of English life and habits which was destined to serve him well in after years; but his subsequent transfer to such secondary political centres as Florence and Stuttgart, shows how inadequately his talents were then appreciated by his superiors. It was not till thirty years after his first entrance into public life, that the Crimean war, which was the closing scene of his great namesake's triumphs, became the foundation of his own. Count NESSELEBRODE, whose keen eye had long since discerned the talents of the future Chancellor, sent him to Vienna in 1854, with orders to "keep Austria neutral, at whatever cost." The difficult mission was admirably discharged. Again and again did the pressure of Western Europe from without, and the excited Hungary from within, almost force the vacillating Cabinet into war; but GORTSCHAKOFF's skill triumphed over all obstacles, and Russia was saved from her greatest peril.

From that time forth the great statesman's career was one continued triumph. In 1856 he succeeded Count NESSELEBRODE as Minister of Foreign Affairs; in 1862 he became Chancellor of the Empire; in the following year his firm attitude toward the Western powers on the question of the Polish Insurrection earned the thanks of the Czar himself. In 1870 he succeeded

Having thus obtained all the necessary information, the book-agent is told how to approach his victims. He must study his "customer as well as his book." If the customer is a merchant, the "agent must skillfully turn the conversation so as to bring up something which his book has to say about mercantile life; if he is a manufacturer, he is prepared to meet him on that subject," In other words, the weaknesses of the victim must be discovered and played upon. The agent must, of course, be familiar with the contents of his book. He is told that there should not be a single good or telling passage in it to which he could not turn in a careless way, as if he were merely opening the book at random. We may well shudder at the deceit and depravity which his advice inculcates. Notice for a moment what its practical working would be. The agent who approaches a man engaged in the breeding of snakes, and endeavors to sell him a book of travels in Africa, would first profess an intense though wholly selfish interest in snakes, and would then open his book at a page containing an account of the swallowing of thirty-six missionaries by a crocodile-constructor, and would read it as a fair sample of the volume. Thus would that wicked agent practice the arts of hypocrisy and deceit, and thereby lure a presumably estimable make-broeder into buying a book in which snakes were mentioned but once.

He was a bright young business man, and a member of the firm of Benedict, Hall & Co., No. 125 Grand-street, New-York. He was also a member of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. The funeral will take place on Thursday.

FATHER ANGELO SECCHI

OBITUARY NOTE

George I. Rogers, an old resident of New York, died at his residence in Clinton place, yesterday. He was a son of Nebemiah Rogers, who was many years ago a leading dry goods merchant. The son was at one time a member of his father's firm, and was married to Miss Julia Rogers, a daughter of Francis about 30 years ago. His body will be interred to-morrow in the family vault at Trinity church.

Mr. Arthur B. Benedict, aged 24, a brother of Mrs. Johnson, who was shot by her husband, Charles E. Johnson, at the residence of her father, No. 43 Monroe place, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his father's residence, 105 West 12th street. He possessed was a bright young business man, and a member of the firm of Benedict, Hall & Co., No. 11 Grand street, New York. He was also a member of the Regency Club, N. Y. & M. Y. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

8 1/2% premium; on London, 17 1/2% premium; on
Paris, 2 1/2% premium. Sugar—Business restricted for
want of stocks.

TURNER, BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PHOTOGRAPHER
 and various more. Call at present employer's, No. 19 North
 Washington street.

NEW-BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER;
 -rate testimonials. Address Gardener,
 on 19th St.
 Address of a newly
 house. Address P. M.
 New-York

ated article used on every
box No. 4,754 Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S
and Manager.....**Mr. LESTER WALLACE**,
mission of Lord Lytton's great
THE
With the
PERFECT AND COMPLETE CA
met with UNPRECEDENTED
ness began to supplant it for
EVENING UNTIL FURTHER
tion of character friends
MR. LESTER WALLACE
J. MONTAGUE JOHN GILM
HARRY BECKETT W.
RUSSELL J. READING
IN HAYLING, W. A. EYTON
ON THE ROSS COUGHLAN,
BOSTON.
sent audience assembled at
Feb. 23, to witness Robert
SCHOOL, induces the Manager
ent remembrance of life for
MATHEW MATINES UNTIL
NOTICE.
RECTOR WALLACE and the whole
be secured two weeks in advance from 8 till 4.
THEATRE
ABBEY.....**Lester Wallace**

DEVOTED TO COMEDY.
papers say about
BOBSON and GRAVE

OUR BACHELORS:
 are of innocent meritism. T
 and frequent laughter.—T
 place. There is nothing qu
 of laughter in it. The pas
 rising of the curtain it was a p
 laughable entertainment. Our
 is, in full of comedy, and ca
OPENING AND SATURDAY I
TIL FURTHER NOTICE
 reem 10 days in advance.
THEATRE'S CABIN. BOOTE
& PALMER. Leicester
SEE THIS WEDNESDAY
LIVELY THE LAST WEEK BU
 a grand effort toward a p
 H. B. Snow's teaching
 of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
 a mountain scene; cascade o
 Ohio; hundreds of Freedom
 plantation scenes; real extor
 and laughter. **MATINEES**
POPULAR PRICES.
TICKETS.
 at Worcester, Orinda

NEWAY HALL, TH
HONY CONCERTS AND REE

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HIT LAST TIME OF PINK
TURDAY EVENING, MARCH
ignifying Parisian sensation, ent
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UNION-SQUARE THEATRE
MR. SHEP
8.
Begins promptly at MR.
times of the great emotions
Celebrated Case.
Persons crowded at every perform
Monday & Tuesday nights
A CELEBRATED CASE,
to succeed TEN DAYS IN ADV
STANDARD THEATRE
BROADWAY AND 3RD-ST.
Manager.....WM.
and covered wagon American
OUR BOARDING HOUSE
every evening, the sixth perfor
standing room ONLY
conquering, stupendous POPULAR
EVENING AND RATERED!
No extra charge for reserved se
THE CONIQUE CO. ES

Hart, Proprietors. M. W. H.
N & HART in SULLIVAN'S
and Mack, J. F. Sheridan, E.

FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
 CELEBRATED BY THE
 WITZER Caste,
 WITH A STRONG CAST
 EXPRESSLY FOR THIS
 SECURED BY THE
 THEATRE. 728 and 734
 The charming romance
 IN MAUOURNEEN; or, ST. PAUL
 With strong cast and new scenery
 TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY), A

LECTURES.
 GEOGRAPHICAL
 WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY
 AT 8 O'CLOCK.
 JEN HALL, CORNELL 14TH ST.
 HER JUDICIAL DAY, BY PRESIDENT
 will deliver his
 ADDRESS upon the GEOGRAPHICAL
 WORLD, AND THE WORLD
 WITH 50 STEREOPT

LECTURE BY MR. M. M.
 of the University, St.

What the Great Metaphysical
do for the Blind, Suffering,
Physically, Spiritually, Financi-

MEETINGS.
ASSOCIATION OF THE A
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIAN
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
annual meeting of the association
Building, corner of 234 st.
T. F. Feb. 28, 1878, at 8 o'clock
of this association. The Physi
good standing in the profession
able occupations, are hereby
of the Association. The Physi
Annual Dinner will occur at Delmon
and 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY
8 o'clock.
GEORGE BATES, M. D.
SEAPER, M. D., President.

MUSICAL.
FOR OFFER!! These HA
of 100 new pianos and
installments, plus over bel
S' PIANOS & ORGA
MADE, warranted for
of 100 new pianos and
the trade. PIANOS, 7-oc
ave, \$140. ORGANS, 4-

HORACE WATERMAN
Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 E

CLASS MUSIC TEACHER
good pupils at \$15 a quarter
150 Times Office.

DANCING.

WORTH'S SCHOOL FOR
NO. 681 FIFTH AVENUE
and Private Lessons. Send for
WORTH'S ACADEMY OF
and 324-st., will continue OPI
general instruction every day.

STORAGE.

WELL'S FIRST-CLASS
cases, built expressly for the
impairments, affording every
facility for the City of New York,
trunks, cases, pianos, and
deposit vaults for articles of value
at all times by month, or
and shipping promptly and reliably
\$24-st.

AGE FOR FURNITURE.
-age, 24, in separate rooms,
accommodation; elevator, wash-
rooms, moved, broken, or
-age, 24, in separate rooms,
accommodation; elevator, wash-
rooms, moved, broken, or

WILLIAM H.

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STATE AFFAIRS AT ALBAN

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TAMMANY UTTERLY POWERLESS
THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF SALARIES
TAMMANY'S OPPOSITION TO REFORM
CLEANING THE STREETS—THE NEW
PORTIONMENT—BUSINESS IN THE S
ATE—THE CASE OF INSURANCE SUPER
TENDENT SMYTH.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—An interesting contest took place in the Assembly this morning on the same question, and the utter powerlessness of Tammany Hall in this Assembly was demonstrated in a way that surprised both its friends and its foes. It is true that in every previous contest between the many and its opponents here, the former have been defeated, but in a contest of this kind, of little importance as compared with that which was offered this morning. It is now made apparent that the Democratic members from the country longer follow the lead of Tammany, even when Brooks calls upon them; and the power of Tammany Hall in this Assembly is reckoned by just about the number of votes which its delegation can give. The first resolution offering a salary reduction was offered by Mr. Daly, as a substitute for the one he offered the other day the subject of a reduction of salaries in New York. Just previous to his offering it, however, Mr. Fish offered for adoption a duplicate of concurrent resolution offered in the Senate by Senator Van Wyck, which would have the effect to revise the pay-rolls of the City and report by bill otherwise to the Legislature. Mr. Brooks suggested that it go to the Committee on Cities, and no motion being made, it was so referred. Immediately following this, Mr. Daly called for the table and the resolution he offered last week, which, omitting the words "and report by bill," was adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on Cities be requested to report a bill reducing by not less than ten per cent. all salaries exceeding \$2,000 per annum, and to report by bill the same, and to report by bill which are not protected by the Constitution.

For the above resolution Mr. Daly offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Committee on Cities be requested to report a bill by which an aggregate save of 25 per cent. on all salaries over \$2,000 per annum, and to report by bill the same, and to report by bill of the City of New York may be effected; and that such reduction be graded as nearly as possible according to the hours of duty and character of the service rendered.

Mr. Brooks said that this substitute ought to go to the Committee on Cities, where Mr. Fish's resolution had been sent: He was opposed to a vote on the resolution, and he thought it was wrong, strongly in favor of having proper reductions made. This resolution was so framed that it purposely excluded firemen and policemen from the operation of the proposed bill. In his opinion these men were paid too highly, and their pay ought to be reduced. He desired the resolution to go to the committee on Cities, and be fairly considered.

Mr. Grady supported the motion to refer. If resolution was intended to commit to the House the policy of a reduction of official salaries it was useful for the Tammany members are on that side also. Salaries ought to be reduced; they must be reduced and the lower the better; but he differed with gentlemen who supported Mr. Daly's resolution, and he was of the opinion that the House should not. He would have it left to the local authorities. Leave it to the Mayor or the Board of Appointments. Mr. Grady was proceeding to discuss whole subject, when the Speaker reminded him he was out of order, the question being on the

resolution to the committee until the House given some expression of opinion upon it; otherwise it would go there only as the individual opinion of the member who offered it. Mr. Fish opposed motion to refer on the same ground. A vote taken on Mr. Brooks' motion, and it was beaten—37. The motion then returned on the adjournment.

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memorial, were referred to the Committee on Cities and will be printed. Another warm debate took place in the House upon a bill of Mr. Brooks to allow abandoned children to be placed out in the care of families or of charitable institutions. This is an old subject of controversy, but in some way no debate took place over the measure until it came up for third reading this morning, when Mr. Fish attacked

sorted allowing children to be placed in the Catholic or Protestant homes. The bill originally provided that they could only go to "the Home for the Friendless and the Children's Aid Society," other non-sectarian institution." Upon this an amendment debate followed, which took a very long time and kept the House in session till nearly 2-30 a.m. But a compromise was finally effected by striking out the two institutions named and leaving it so that the children could be sent to non-sectarian institutions, without any being named.

An apportionment bill by which New York is given 24 members, Kings 13, and Monroe & The Seneca bill will give 7 Senators to New York, including 3 from the County of Richmond, and 3 to Kings. Tables have been prepared and neatly printed in pamphlet form by the committee, showing the calculations on 24, and 25 members for New York. These will be issued for the information of members. The minority report of the committee is already before the House in the Halliday bill. By this New York is given 27 members, but even the claim for more than 26 has now been abandoned.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Bachelor, Mr. Stuart Robinson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maudie Graham.

WALLACE THEATRE.—Moses, Mr. Lester Wallace, Mr. H. J. McGee, Miss Kate O'Brien.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Doctor, Mr. George Clark, Mr. G. W. Condit.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Doctor, Mr. G. W. Condit, Mr. G. W. Condit, Mr. G. W. Condit.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—An Ostrich, Mr. G. W. Condit, Mr. G. W. Condit, Mr. G. W. Condit.

STREET HALL.—The Doctor, Mr. G. W. Condit, Mr. G. W. Condit, Mr. G. W. Condit.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Our Bachelor, Mr. Stuart Robinson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Miss Maudie Graham.

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P. BARRADINE, President of the Union of Brokers Manufacturers, Paris; DIETZ-MOHN, Director of the French section of the Exposition; EMILE DE CHARENTON, editor of the *La France*, and one of the most distinguished of the Republican Deputies, the successor of M. THIERS; OSCAR DE LAPORTE, Senator; LABOULAYE, Senator; WILSON, Chairman of the Budget Committee of the Chamber; and many other citizens of note. Their project is a reasonable one, and their methods are in every way moderate and fair.

Arguments were made yesterday, before the joint Legislative Committee on Canals, in favor of the plan proposed for surrendering the tow-path of the State water-way to a corporation, which proposes to construct on it a narrow-gauge railroad, to supply free locomotive power, and to pay \$800,000 a year to keep the canals in repair. The plan is a taking one, but for the risk that the corporation would find itself unequal to meet its obligations to the State, and that, under the provisions of the proposed bill, the people would be compelled to acquire the property at cost, and throw enormous possibilities for jobbery into the arena of official patronage. In the Assembly, Dr. HAYES made an eloquent, though hardly a convincing, argument in favor of a constitutional amendment making the canals free, and throwing the burden of their maintenance on the tax-payers of the State. Though we differ radically from Dr. HAYES in his estimate of what the Erie Canal has done, and is likely to do, for the commerce of New-York, there can be no objection to the submission to the people of the proposed amendment. If they are willing to pay for free canals, there is no reason why they should not have them.

There are now three plans before the people for the cleaning of the streets: First, the single contract system, proposed by the Police Commissioners, and for which they are engaged in preparing specifications; second, the small contract system, proposed by the official committee who have had the subject under consideration, and which proposes the division of the City into twenty districts, the cleaning of which is to be provided for by as many separate contracts; and third, the "block system," or cleaning by men employed by the City, each of whom is to have a certain limited territory allotted to him, and for whose effectual cleaning he is to be held responsible. The two last plans contemplate the doing of the work under the supervision of a Superintendent of Street-cleaning, appointed by the Mayor, and aided by a deputy and a force of clerks and inspectors. The "block plan" looks much better on paper than it would do in practice. The cleaning of the streets of a city like this can be most effectually done by men working in gangs, under proper direction, and with all the aid that mechanical appliances can give them. The only practical issue seems to be between the allotment of a contract for the whole City or for certain subdivisions of it, and the interests of economy and efficiency would, we think, be best served by the latter system. The superintending bureau should be made a much less costly affair than is proposed in the bills which contain the plans of the committee, and the duties of inspection should be left to the Police and the officers of the Board of Health, aided, of course, by the general public, who are promised the utmost facilities for making complaints and having them fully investigated.

THE CURRENCY AND THE WORKING MEN.

According to the politicians of the school of Gen. BUTLER, the working people of the United States are specially interested in having a cheap, plentiful, irredeemable paper currency, issued by the Government. This he proposes to furnish them by the scheme unfolded in the House on Tuesday. If the plan of Gen. BUTLER—which is substantially what all the opponents of resumption and advocates of silver or of paper are in favor of—really held out any advantage to the wage-earning classes, it would be worthy of great consideration. But does it? He promises that it will place the working men more nearly on an equality with their employers. Would it do so?

The first need of the earner of wages is work. His capital is his labor, and he cannot store it up as his employer can. He has each day the capacity for certain service, which can be rendered on that day and cannot be rendered on any other day. If the sun goes down on his unemployed arms, he has suffered a total loss, which he can never make up. So that his prime need is steady work, and that is worth a great deal more to him than sudden and uncertain advances in wages. In every way he would be better off with \$1 a day each working day of the year than with \$2 at irregular intervals for even more than one-half the year. Now, all experience proves that there is a certain amount of legitimate business to be done each year, necessary to the fair exchange of each person's product for the things which each person needs. So long as this is kept up, the working men get their steady employment. When this is exceeded on account of speculation, they earn more for the time being and then lose, the loss from stagnation being generally greater than the gain from speculation. This steady, legitimate business is promoted by a sound currency, redeemable in gold, for two reasons. First, because capitalists are encouraged to invest in productive enterprises by the use of such a currency, knowing that the chances of loss are, at any rate, not increased by fluctuations in the value of money; and second, because a sound currency generally goes with sound business methods, and there is less feverish expansion of credit, which is always likely to lead to heavy reverses, and so to dull times. On the other hand, Mr. BUTLER's patent currency would be unstable. Its value, as we have previously pointed out, would depend on its being exchangeable for bonds with interest at 3.65 per cent, payable in paper. But such bonds would fluctuate with speculation in them, would be at the mercy of the stock-brokers, and, being payable only in the patent paper, would be practically worthless as a basis of value. With the knowledge that all obligations would be payable in this shifting currency, capital would shun American investments, and those who had money

in our own country would seek investment for it abroad. Exchanges in the United States would be reduced to the simplest form. Every one would get on with as little as possible. Production would be brought to its lowest limit. The demand for labor would be uncertain and constantly diminishing. Instead of giving the working man any advantage over his present condition, the Butler plan would set forces in operation which sooner or later would crush him.

The second greatest need of the earner of wages, in a country like ours, is that his earnings shall be secure. It is only on that condition that he can ever hope to get ahead. Even if his ambition is limited to a modest provision for the education of his children and the care of himself and wife in old age, it is necessary that he shall be able to put his small savings in a safe place, where they can yield a safe income, and where their value will not be in danger of lessening from year to year. If, however, he thinks of "making a start for himself," then he has still greater need of safety for his savings, because they must be the beginning of his capital, the "nest-egg" of his fortune. But under the Butler plan, there can be no safety for any investment. If money is placed in savings banks, it must be loaned out by the managers, and the loans, by BUTLER's bill, will be payable in paper without any intrinsic value, which may be doubled in quantity and reduced two-thirds in value at any moment. The Government bonds—the highest form of investment yet known to us—become payable also in this worthless paper, and all other forms of security will follow the course thus fixed. The reason why securities payable in sound currency retain their value is, that the currency itself has a stable value. If a mortgage or a note or a bond will, when it is due, bring gold or the equivalent of gold, the man who holds it will not part with it for less than its gold value, and any one who wants such a security is always willing to pay its gold value for it. Therefore, it is possible for savings banks to put their deposits in sound securities payable in gold, and to divide a fair, regular, steady revenue from them, or to add that revenue to the deposits year by year. But how would it be if the only securities available were payable in paper which had no intrinsic value, which promised no payment, and which might be changed any day by Congress? Our working men know something of the average Congressman. Do they think that he is fit to be trusted with the power to take one-half from the value of their savings at a stroke? Is he wise or honest enough to be trusted with this power? Yet that is precisely the power he would have, under any system of irredeemable paper money. Those who have studied the experience of other countries know that whenever a Government has interfered with the currency, to substitute its own irredeemable paper for coin or paper redeemable in coin, it has brought misery and suffering and weary privation to the working classes. These classes may be sure that it must always be so. Their prayer should be, since the Butler school have taken them up, that Heaven would save them from their friends.

THE QUESTION OF FREE SHIPS.

The objections that are made to the proposed changes in the Navigation laws of this country come chiefly from two quarters, namely, from those who are interested in the building of iron and wooden ships, and from those who have sailing vessels or steamers engaged in the coasting trade. To attempt to reason with the first class of objectors is useless, as the discussion would involve the entire theory of protection, and where opinions are strongly backed by personal interests they are practically immovable. If free trade in ships is ever permitted, these will consider themselves to have been hardly used, in spite of all of the concessions that may be made to them in the way of return duties on such articles as are used in the construction of ships. In treating with them, the matter is simply one of policy; in other words, whether the wishes of the buyer or the seller are to be consulted, and in this connection it might be well to say that never before within the past fifty years has there been a time in which the material interests of those in this country who build and sell vessels were smaller than they are to-day.

With the other class there has been an equally great falling off in the necessity and even the desirability of protection, and if it were not for the possible depreciation in the value of their property, those now owning vessels engaged in the coasting trade would willingly recognize the value to them of a change which allowed them to replace their worn-out vessels by buying in the cheapest market. But the trouble is that in many instances the steamers and ships now in use are very far from being in a dilapidated condition, and the natural effect of suddenly flooding the market with low-priced serviceable vessels would be to put the owners of the higher-priced ones at a disadvantage for a time with any one who chose to come into competition with them. Cheaper vessels would inevitably be followed by lower rates for freight and passengers, and the reduction would, of course, tell heaviest on those who had—as it would then seem—an unnecessarily large amount of money invested in their plants. It is not to be expected that merchants thus situated will agree, without a murmur of complaint, to a change in the Navigation laws which is to affect them so disastrously, and already the owners and agents of steamers and sailing vessels engaged in the coasting trade between this port and other cities along our seaboard have arranged that their protestations shall reach the ears of the Committee on Ways and Means.

But while it is not strange that this opposition should be aroused against the measure as it is now presented, it is singular that these ship-owners cannot, or do not, see that their interests run in the direction of the proposed change, if they could only be secured against the danger of a present loss. When they wish to replace the vessels now in use, it would be greatly to their advantage to be able to purchase new ships or steamers at a low price, and if some form of anticipatory legislation could be had by which the coasting trade would be thrown open five, eight, or ten years hence, it would seem as though the objections now made might be silenced. It must

be apparent to those who have watched the progress of popular opinion, that this species of protection can have but a short life, and if the end is to come, there could be no better time than the present to arrange for it, as valuations in shipping property have been reduced, by the unfavorable condition of the business, to a very low point. It is not at all likely that the coasting trade of this country will ever be in the future what it has been in the past. Years ago the greater part of the grain trade between the Western States and this City, was carried on via New-Orleans, and fleets of vessels were necessarily employed in the work of transportation. Not only has the railroad system completely destroyed this business, but it has also seriously reduced in extent and profit the more direct trade by water with the various Southern seaports. About the only extensive coasting business that is now carried on by means of sailing vessels is that between New-York and San Francisco. Twenty-five years ago the exclusive possession of this was to the American shipowner a benefit he could ill afford to lose. The profit on the voyage had to be made on the outward passage, as exportations from California, other than gold, were then unknown. By keeping the trade to themselves the American ship-merchants were able to hold the rates of freight at a high figure, and having made money on their trip to the Pacific coast, were able to compete at the Chinese Islands or at Hong Kong with foreign vessels which came into the Pacific at a loss for the purpose of making money on their homeward freights. But times have changed, and the conditions of trade have changed with them. The freight which the world-renowned American clipper ships were built to carry, and for which they often received as high as a dollar for each square foot, is now sent overland by railroad, or the articles themselves are manufactured in California. The profit of the voyage is now no longer expected to come from what is obtained for the outward passage, but from what can be had for carrying grain to Europe, in which trade the American wooden sailing vessels are brought into an unfavorable rivalry with the iron ships of other nations. It will thus be seen that land competition has in a great measure destroyed the value of the coasting trade, and it is therefore anything but good policy for the Government to burden the entire commerce of the United States for the purpose of fostering this enfeebled branch. It has been suggested that the right to purchase foreign vessels might be granted, provided they were used exclusively in the foreign trade; but this plan is defective as it excludes our merchants from business engagements which they might, under some circumstances, like to make. The time limit which we stated above would be in every way fairer and more satisfactory.

A SCHOOL-BOOK WAR.

Several of the Western States are wrestling with the school-book problem. In some of the older States, the question of supplying the public schools with text-books is surrounded with many vexations and difficulties. But in newer communities, where a school system has not yet been fully organized, and where changes of policy are frequent, there is a necessity for constant vigilance to prevent imposition upon the parents and guardians of pupils. It is well understood that there is more money to be made out of a text-book which has been well "introduced" into the public schools, than from almost any other copyright. The instances of an author's reaping great gains from the coinage of his brain into works of fiction, poetry, or general literature, are very rare. But a successful school-book has in it "the potentialities of wealth." When an entire State can be induced to prescribe a specified text-book for use in all its schools, an immense contract is at once concluded. It is as if a law had been enacted compelling many thousands of people to buy each one copy of a certain book. We have no means of knowing how much profit is made by the school-book publishers; but by the time the book reaches the hands of the pupil, the cost is usually disproportionate to its intrinsic value. Usually, the price of a school-book, as compared with other publications of similar mechanical execution, is absurdly large. This may be explained by the fact that many school-books support a vast army of agents and middlemen. An agent for a school-book makes his appearance in the capital of a Western State, for example, and if he is confronted by the agent of a rival book, as he is sure to be, he plans his campaign with liberality and cunning. The book-agent, unlike his humble congener, who peddles his single copies from door to door, pays his way handsomely, and spends money with the freedom of the confidential agent of a candidate for office. This costs money, and it is charged in the book sale.

Worse than this, the book-job gets into the Legislature, even into the elections, and School Superintendents have been chosen, and legislative committees made up, on the issue of Smith's copy-books, or Brown's readers. California has repeatedly been convulsed by the question of geographies and readers. At least two State Superintendents of Public Instruction in that State have been bitterly accused of conspiring with book-agents and publishers, and have had their reputations assailed on these extraordinary grounds. Up to a very late date, the California Legislature was wrangling over a certain text-book, the use of which in the schools has for years vexed the law-makers more than the choice of a United States Senator. The reports of the doings of the Legislature were burdened with debates about the school-books to such an extent, that one newspaper impatiently cries, "McGuffey's readers! Why don't the Legislature give us something about the Chinese?"

In Minnesota, the school-book war has taken such a form in the Legislature that one of the members felt obliged to play the same role as that assumed by YORK in the celebrated POMEROY bribery case in the Kansas Legislature. The member made a dramatic exposé of bribery, just as YORK did when the Kansas Senatorial fight was in progress. Like YORK, he flourished in the House the money paid him to secure his vote. Of course, there was immediate and intense excitement in the House, and, for a time, one might have supposed that a powder magazine had exploded in the basement of the Capitol. Little Redington was in hysterics over the exhibition of a \$50 bank-note by the honorable gentleman from Brown County, who alleged that he had taken the money in order to prove that the opponents of the so-called Morrill bill were corruptly influencing members. Charges which "seriously implicated a member of the House from McLeod County" were circulated, and a general confusion of re-creation fell upon the House. The fact that the Senate chamber was emptied by the Senators, who rushed over to see the fun, is evidence of the excitement in the Minnesota Legislature. The local papers took up the matter with infinite zest. It was the most fertile topic since the Sioux war. One journal, with that happy mixture of sarcasm and florid eloquence which distinguishes the Western editor, referring to "illuminated the murky atmosphere of legislative trade-and-dicker by a blazonry of its hidden foulness," added that the honorable member from Brown County "turned his tallow-dip upon the text-book nastiness, unfortunately exposing himself as the most conspicuous figure in the whole business."

Of course, it is assumed that the flaunting of the paltry amount of \$50, which was duly sent to the Clerk's desk, was a "put-up job" to help the pending measure. And the fact that the friends of the bill, in the midst of the tremendous excitement, attempted to press it to a vote, is not unreasonably set upon as evidence of the truth of this assertion.

But no amount of ridicule will ever wipe out the disgrace which this particular discussion has brought upon the school-book business in Minnesota. A law regulating the use of text-books in the public schools was pending in the Legislature. It was advocated by one set of interested persons and was opposed by another equally interested set of persons. Each party had its camp, its organization, its runners, and its advocates in the Legislature and in the lobby. It is very likely that if either party had triumphed at this session, the other might have swept the field at the next. It is a peculiarity of the text-book nuisance that those who are in are continually defending themselves against those who are out, and that this year's school-book is no safer comfortably settled in possession than it is ousted by next year's. This makes things lively with the State authorities, helps the business wonderfully, keeps the school-children in a ferment of curiosity to know what is coming next, and wrings groans, curses, and money from parents and guardians. The apparent necessity for the employment of practiced agents to introduce text-books into schools has resulted, in numerous instances, in jobbery and corruption. The importunities of these agents, who live on their commissions, have led to frequent and whimsical changes in the use of school text-books, to the great discomfort of the pupils, and to the great detriment of over-laxed parents and guardians. To such an extent has this abuse been carried, we should say, on general principles, a proposition to make radical changes of this sort ought to be regarded with suspicion, and should be very thoroughly discussed.

THE WICKED CHINAMAN.

There can be no longer any question as to the necessity of prohibiting the immigration of Chinamen to this country. The report submitted to the House last Monday by Mr. WILLIS, of Kentucky, shows the true character of the Chinaman and renders it impossible for any honest patriot to venture to defend the yellow heathen. Mr. WILLIS does not oppose Chinese immigration from selfish motives; but he discusses the subject almost exclusively in its relations to morality. The Chinamen, he assures us, are wicked, and hence have no right to dwell among our virtuous fellow-countrymen. Mr. WILLIS reports does him the utmost honor, and is an evidence that we have, at least, one Representative who prefers principle to expediency.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Montgomery Advertiser says that nine-tenths of the land in Alabama is valued at less than \$10 per acre.

A fellow has been arrested in Rochester for beating his wife. And his name is Manly, too. Nothing else nearly about him.

An Ohio boy of 11 was hit in the eye by a stone thrown by a little girl, with whom he was playing, and died from the effects.

The Knoxville Chronicle predicts that the issue in the State canvass in Tennessee next fall will be Honesty versus Repudiation.

Rochester people are making wry faces at a report that a young man was lately baptized in the lake from which the city's water supply is taken.

The people of Washington Territory are to hold a convention on Tuesday, April 9, to elect delegates to a convention to frame a State Constitution.

The Democratic State Committee of Alabama is to meet in Montgomery on Tuesday, March 12, to fix the time of holding the State nominating convention.

There seems to be considerable opposition in Virginia, after all, to the proposition to send Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Congress. There are other tried and true patriots, as it were, who want to go.

An Iowa husband, four years married, has applied for divorce on the ground of cruel treatment. He alleges that his wife struck him hard with a stick, dagger, and locked him out at night when it was dark and cold.

A New-Orleans Judge discharged a couple of analysts who were brought before him, holding that as nobody was killed or wounded, he had nothing to do with them. Moreover, ignorant of the city's boundaries, he held that the hostile meeting was beyond its limits, a statement which the local papers assert to be erroneous.

The Springfield Republican has information that Hon. Chester W. Chapin will soon resign the Presidency of the Boston and Albany Railroad, to which he has just been re-elected, and will probably be succeeded by Mr. D. Waldo Lincoln, of Worcester, who has been Vice-President since 1867. Mr. Chapin is in his eightieth year, and has been President of the road for 24 years.

Hon. William D. Kelley will not speak at the meeting in Potomac, Penn. He writes from Washington: "Neither the condition of my health nor my duty as a citizen will permit me to do so. I have no interest in attending the proposed tariff revision. I will permit me to attend the meeting to be held on Saturday. The announcement of my name as a speaker without consulting me was an unjustifiable liberty."

The St. Johnsbury (Vt.) *Chronicle* says: "The bankrupt firm of Bacon, Bannay & Co. pay a dividend of between 1 and 2 cents on the dollar, and the dividend on George Bannay's private debts is 58 cents on the dollar. During

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 27.' and 'GOVERNMENT BONDS—10-15 A. M.'.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'GOVERNMENT BONDS—11-15 A. M.' and 'FIRST BOARD—10-30 A. M.'.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12-30 P. M.' and 'GOVERNMENT BONDS—1-30 P. M.'.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'GOVERNMENT BONDS—2-30 P. M.' and 'SALES FROM 2-30 TO 3 P. M.'.

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